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(VOLUME XVI.)

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THE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

AND

ODDH.)



(D. C. BAILLIE,) I.C.S.,

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

(PART I.)  
(REPORT AND PROVINCIAL TABLES) 8

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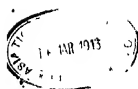
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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**CENSUS OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,**  
**1891.**

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**Chapter I.—ADMINISTRATION.**

1. **Earlier Census Operations in the North-Western Provinces.**—On the 26th February 1891, for the fifth time in the History of the North-Western Provinces and for the third time in Oudh, a general enumeration of the population was carried through. The returns prepared and methods employed in each succeeding census have been elaborated from those of that preceding, assistance being derived from the experience of other provinces only in the two last censuses which were conducted simultaneously throughout India. It will therefore be not amiss to preface a short account of the census administration of 1891-92, with a brief sketch of that of earlier years.

2. **The Census estimate of 1826.**—Isolated District Officers throughout the North-Western Provinces had on various occasions before 1848 estimated, and in some instances enumerated, more or less completely, the population of their districts. So early as 1826 a calculation was made of the population of the provinces, excluding the ceded districts on the Narbada and in Berar. It was founded on an actual enumeration of the villages in the provinces and a partial enumeration of the houses. The total population was estimated at 32 millions and the density of population at 484 per square mile.

The contrast afforded by this density to the figures estimated some years later for Bengal, (243 to the square mile,) was believed to afford satisfactory evidence of the unreliable character of the statistics of the North-West. Subsequent enquiries showed, however, that the estimate of population, roughly acquired as it was, was fairly good. A considerable mistake had, however, been made in ascertaining the area.

3. **The estimate of 1848.**—In 1848 a general estimate of the population of the provinces was prepared under the orders of Government for the first time simultaneously in all districts. The instructions directed that an estimate of the average number of persons residing in each house should be prepared by enumeration within a selected average area and that the houses counted throughout the districts.

The methods actually employed varied from district to district. In some districts the population appears to have been enumerated throughout. In the majority the instructions of Government were followed. In other cases the population of a given area was enumerated and the population estimated at the same rate, for the total area which was more or less accurately known. Other methods were still rougher and in a later report it is stated the census of the city of Benares for 1848 was "made on the basis of the quantity of salt that was used by the city during a twelve month." The population of the regulation districts including those of the Delhi Division was estimated to be 23 millions and the density 322, a result certainly as much below the truth as that of the previous estimate was above it.

4. The Census of 1853.—Reasons to believe the latest estimate unsatisfactory were speedily found, but the attention of public officers had been attracted to the subject, and in some districts a new census was made annually for several years on the 1st of January, whilst in others "a single great effort was made to procure a faithful return of the population" In 1851, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that means were available for the "formation" of a new census and that the measure was likely to cause no alarm or apprehension amongst the people. Instructions were therefore issued for a general census to be taken on the 1st January 1853, the population to be enumerated throughout.

A copy of the specimen return for a single village will most briefly indicate the scope and methods of the census so taken.

*Returns of persons who on the night of the 31st December 1852 or 5th Pous 1260 Jashī, were present in the mauza of Khundauli, pargana-Sikandra.*

Number of enclosure	Number of house.	Name of the master of the house or head of the family	Hindus.				Muhammedans and others not Hindus				Remarks
			Agricultural		Non-agricultural		Agricultural		Non agricultural		
			Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	1	Baldeo Singh	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	Bichpal Singh	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	Nihal Singh ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	Nathoo	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
5	5	Seyrho	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	
6	6	Khuda Baksh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
7	7	Muhammad Khan	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	
8	8	Pohpal Singh	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Strangers	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Victims from another village.
9	9	Kaloo, Bhataria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
		Strangers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	Travellers put up for the night.
		Total	14	18	8	7	4	1	11	5	66 Total of persons

It will be observed that the returns show the numbers only of the persons male and female in each house.

Such a return was prepared for each hamlet or mahāl in a village, combined into one for the village and afterwards into a general return for the pargana. The agency employed was in agricultural villages the patwāri and his relatives, in towns the muhalladdars or in some cases the police. The instructions ordered that the first three columns of the return were to be filled up before the date prescribed for the census and the rest on the day fixed. The figures so ascertained for the districts then and now in the provinces are compared with those for subsequent censuses in a statement given in a later chapter. This census must, considering that it was the first and that all detail of arrangements was left to District Officers, be considered remarkably successful.

The general lines of the system on which the enumeration of 1891 was taken have been founded on the procedure followed in several districts in 1852-53. Mr. DeGruyther's account of his procedure in Farukhabad requires but slight alteration to be a correct outline of the present enumeration procedure.

"The first step was to number the houses. This duty was performed by the village patwāri by a certain rule which obliged him to preserve an unbroken series of numbers. The next step was to make a rough census. The number of inmates of each house was ascertained as carefully as possible by enquiry of the head of the family and of his neighbours; strangers were not taken into account, but the actual members of the family only, including such as were temporarily absent, but expected to be at home on the night of the 31st December. In this way the columns four to eleven were filled up in red ink. The work was commenced on 10th December 1852, and was required to be completed in ten days. What had thus been accomplished was then tested by the kanungo or other tahsili official. It was the duty of the testing officer to visit each village entered in his list and satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the entries. By this means it was ascertained that the houses had been duly numbered; that the returns had so far been prepared with care; and that those who were to take the census on the 1st January clearly understood and were fully qualified for the work. Travellers in inns, caravans and parāos were enumerated between 8 and 9 P. M. on the night preceding the 1st January. The rest of the enumeration was simultaneously carried out throughout the district on the 1st January. The red ink entries leisurely made in columns four to eleven were found very useful when the actual enumeration took place, the result of which was inserted in black ink just below the red."

"The number of strangers or visitors was entered on a separate line in the same column which had been made sufficiently wide for the purpose."

We have in this brief report a complete outline of the scheme subsequently adopted for the provinces. This first census of the population of the North-West Provinces like the earlier enumerations of houses appears to have been received by the people without any special manifestations of alarm. It was taken exactly a century after it had been first proposed to take a census in England and the Bill was rejected unhesitatingly by the House of Commons, where the opponents of the measure could hardly believe "that there was any set of men or indeed any individual of the human species so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make such a proposal." It was taken only half a century after the Commons of England first were able to disabuse themselves

of the notion that a census was the most effectual engine of oppression and rapacity ever used against an injured people and likely to be followed by "some public misfortune or epidemical distemper."

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe at Delhi, then in the provinces experimented in regard to the possibility of carrying out a census on the English system of distributing schedules to householders to be filled up by them. Five thousand were distributed in one part of Delhi city, and all returns very correctly filled up. The system has not commended itself for general adoption. It is little suited for the more elaborate schedule now in use, and open to very serious objection on account of the burden necessarily imposed upon the poorer householders in paying for having the schedules written. The returns of the 1853 census showed for the present Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad (excluding the late Jhānsi Division), Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions a total population of 14,989,161 males and 13,087,541 females; 12,923,096 males and 11,188,636 females were Hindus; 2,066,065 males and 1,898,903 females were shown as Muhammadans; and others. 18,204,865 persons were shown as agriculturists, and the rest as non-agriculturists.

The points in the returns which chiefly attracted notice were the great density of population shown in certain districts and parganas, and the disproportion between the numbers of the sexes; 53·9 per cent. of Hindus and 52 per cent. of Muhammadans being shown as males. The density for districts was greatest in Benares with 856 persons per square mile, in Jaunpur with 737, and in Ghāzipur with 782. In connection with the density it was considered necessary to defend the accuracy of the returns at some length, but as still higher figures are now accepted the arguments employed have ceased to be of practical interest. Regarding the disproportion of the sexes, still to many minds an unsettled question, I may quote *in extenso* the conclusions of the author of the 1853 report, Mr. G. J. Christian, then Secretary to the Board of Revenue and afterwards Commissioner of Sitapur, where he was killed during the mutiny.

"There appears, therefore, to be no reason for questioning the accuracy of the returns on this account. The supposition that the number of females has been intentionally concealed from feelings peculiar to the east is refuted by the reports of the returning officers, who deny that any such disposition was evinced, and still more by the fact that the deficit of females is least among the Muhammadans. The disproportion may be due, among other causes, to the small value attached to female life. A large portion of the Hindus, and it is with them that the preponderance of males is most striking, consider the birth of a daughter almost as a misfortune. Their daughters in infancy and childhood meet with but little care or attention in health or sickness, and the waste of female life at these early periods must be very great. To this must be added the effect of early marriages, and among some of the agricultural Hindus of hardship and labour unsuited to the sex. Infanticide must also influence the number of Hindu females especially if, as there is reason to believe, the deficit of females mainly obtains among children under 12 years of age."

"The returns do not distinguish the castes which are known or suspected to practise female infanticide, but they chiefly belong to the agricultural community, for which the deficit of females is greatest, and abound in the districts of Farukhabad, Mainpuri and Etāwah, where the percentage of males is above the average. But it must be left for

another census, when the castes and ages of the population shall be recorded to show fully the effect of this custom on the number of female children."

"Among the Muhammadans these causes severally operate either to a less extent or not at all, but for them as for the Hindus allowance must be made for males absent from their homes on service. There are probably not less than half a million of sepoys and camp followers, most of whom belong to these provinces, in the Panjáb, Burma and elsewhere beyond the limits of the census."

"Up-countrymen are also found in great numbers in the Bombay army and in Civil situations throughout the Panjáb and Lower Bengal, while hardly any natives of those parts of India are employed in those provinces."

5. The Census of 1865.—It was the intention of the North-West Government in 1853 that this first census should be followed at intervals of ten years by similar operations, but in the succeeding period the mutiny intervened and was succeeded by a destructive famine and pestilence. No steps towards a second census were therefore taken till October 1863 when the Board of Revenue, to which Mr. W. C. Plowden was then Secretary, was instructed to arrange for the census, which was finally taken on the 10th January 1865. In the method of enumeration there was but little change as compared with that in the most efficiently supervised districts in 1853. The preparation of a preliminary record and its correction in red ink in the actual census were now proscribed. As in 1853, the number only of persons in each house was entered. The form of schedule was as follows —

Number of enclosure	Number of house.	Name of the master of the house or head of the family.	Caste of the master of the house or head of the family.	Occupation of the master of the house or head of the family.	Males		Females		Remarks.
					Adult	Children.	Adult.	Children	

In addition to filling up this return the enumerator had to prepare four village abstracts from which pargana abstracts were prepared under the orders of Tahsildárs and district abstracts in the district office. The final tables were drawn up in the Board's office. The final tables published were of two kinds A. General—B. Detailed.

The general statements were —

No. I.—Area and population in the Divisions and districts of the North-Western Provinces.

No. II.—Area and population, showing the differences as exhibited in the census of 1865 and of 1853, with the percentages of increase or decrease and the proportion of males to females.

No. III.—Land revenue, area and population.

No. IV.—Population, arranged according to castes

No. V.—Population, arranged according to occupations.

No. VI.—Number of houses, with the average number of persons to each house, in parganas and in towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

No. VII.—Classified statement of towns and villages in the North-Western Provinces.



The detailed statements were similar to the above, but gave the statistics for parganaas. A very brief examination of the two more elaborate of these tables is sufficient to convince one of the unsuitableness of the system of enumeration and compilation for returns of any complexity.

In the caste statement, castes universally well known are apparently shown with a fair degree of accuracy, but the less known castes appear very irregularly, one so well known as Ahar appearing only for one district. In regard to occupations, though there was some advance on the former census in distinguishing agriculturists from non-agriculturists, the return was in general very incomplete. The record of the occupation of the head of the family only, prevented all record of those minor occupations which are carried on by the younger members and women of the family, whilst abstraction by means of the enumerators and unsupervised tahsil officials tended to combine all allied occupations under one general head, even more completely than the barrenness of the record itself made necessary. The faults of the 1865 returns made it evident that for the future several improvements in the procedure were necessary. It was clear—

- 1st.—That the record must be by persons, not by families.
- 2nd.—That enumerators cannot be depended on to interpret the nature of the entries to be made without more detailed instructions than were likely to reach them verbally from the tahsil officials.
- 3rd.—That returns involving more than the addition of the different columns of the schedule cannot be effectively and accurately prepared by the enumerators.
- 4th.—That the district officials cannot be depended on to furnish properly arranged and classified final lists for castes and occupations, but that the superintendence of an officer specially deputed to census duty was absolutely necessary in order that the returns should be presented in a uniform and well-arranged manner.

The report regarding the 1865 returns was written by Mr. W. C. Plowden. As his more matured conclusions in regard to the figures of later censuses will have to be referred to in connection with the figures for 1891, no further account of the 1865 report appears necessary.

6. The Oudh Census of 1869.—The first census of Oudh is the next in the history of these provinces. The Oudh Government had the advantage of the experience acquired in the North-West Census of 1853, and, in regard to the appointment of a special census officer and of a special establishment to tabulate the returns, profited by this experience. Enumeration by persons instead of by families was, however, considered too elaborate for a young province and, in the preliminaries of the census, the procedure in the North-Western Provinces in 1853 was followed without alteration.

It is perhaps not remarkable that the census in Oudh in 1869 created more alarm amongst the persons enumerated than did the earliest of which we have any record in the North-West Provinces. In North-West Provinces censuses we occasionally hear of a supposed connection between the census

and taxation, and even with levies for the army or public works; but the idea of a conscription of women for the use of the European army, and such a report as was prevalent in Bara Banki that two maidens from each village were wanted to fan the Queen, owing to the climate of England having become exceedingly hot, are in this part of India peculiar to Oudh or the wildest parts of Bundelkhand. From the border districts it was reported that large numbers of people had crossed into the North-West to avoid being enumerated.

7. The Census of 1872.—In 1872 we have for the first time a census on the present system, in which each resident in a house is entered separately by name in the enumerator's schedule. We have now for the first time instructions, slight enough it is true, issued in print to each enumerator, and now for the first time in the North-West Provinces a special officer to compile and comment upon the returns; as the result of these changes, the accuracy and fullness of the information collected and compiled is such that it can be made use of for purposes of comparison with the results of later censuses.

The 1872 schedule was as follows :—

Number of enclosure	Number of dwelling-houses in the enclosure		Males.							Whether able to read and write or not	Females.						
	Built by skilled labour	Built by unskilled labour	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or class.	Race or nationality	Occupation.	Over 12, able to read and write	Under 12, under instruction.	Number or name	Religion to head of house.	Age	Religion	Caste or class.	Race or nationality	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

The general statements compiled from this schedule were as follows :—

I.A.—Area and population.

I.B.—Details of population.

I.C.—Infirmities.

II A.—Population according to age and sex, classified under (a) Hindus, (b) Muhammadans, (c) Christians and others.

III.A.—Population according to education.

III.B.—Percentages taken from the preceding statement.

IV.—Area, population and revenue.

V.B.—Population classified by nationalities, castes and tribes.

VI.—Occupations of the male population not less than 15 years of age.

VII.—Number of villages and towns in each district, classified according to the number of their inhabitants.

VIII.—Towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, classified according to population.

IX.—Details for the above towns.

The report, just over 100 pages, was, leaving out figured statements, comparatively brief. The remainder of the three bulky volumes, in which Mr. Plowden's report was published, consisted of detailed statements showing the figures and percentages of the general statements for each of the parganas and cities of the province.

In compilation three abstracts were prepared by a special staff in district offices for each village.

- (1) The main abstract arranging the inhabitants by sex, creed, nationality, caste, and giving also certain information as to the occupations of the people, their ability to read, and statistics of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiots and lepers.
- (2) A synopsis of the number of persons, male and female, distinguishing those of 12 years and upwards from children under 12.
- (3) A statement of the occupations followed by males not less than 15 years of age. These were so drawn up as to afford checks on the mutual accuracy of the three abstracts; and from these abstracts, drawn up in the several offices, the central office compiled the statements which accompany the report.

These abstracts were compiled in a central office in Dehra Dún into the final statements and tables. The respective merits of this system and of those adopted in 1881 and 1891, will be referred to further on. The figures of 1872 and the conclusions arrived at in Mr. Plowden's report will have to be frequently referred in the course of this report and need not now be further referred to.

8. The Census of 1881.—In regard to 1881 it is just now enough to draw attention to the greater completeness of the instructions issued before the census to District and to Census Officers, due largely to the fact that in 1881 a Census Officer was deputed to his work before any steps towards the census were taken in districts, and to give the following list of the tables prepared:—

*Table A (a).—The number of families and houses and the residents as permanent and temporary.*

- Do.* 1.—Hindus by conjugal condition and age.
- Do.* 2.—Muhammadans ditto.
- Do.* 3.—Persons of other religions ditto.
- Do.* 4.—Ages of the Hindus.
- Do.* 5.— Ditto Muhammadans.
- Do.* 6.— Ditto persons of other religions.
- Do.* 7.—Conjugal condition.
- Do.* 8.—Religion.
- Do.* 9.—Christians by sect and race.
- Do.* 11.—Hindu castes.
- Do.* 11(a).—Rājputs, Ahirs, Gujars, Tagas, Ahars and Minas by subdivision and age.
- Do.* 12.—Musalmāns of five tribes, viz., Rājputs, Gujars, Jāts, Tagas and Newātiā.
- Do.* 13.—Mother tongue.

Table 14.—Birthplaces within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Do. 14(a).—Birthplaces outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Do. 15.—Occupations of males.

Do. 16.—Occupations of females.

Do. 17.—Instruction.

Do. 18.—Unsound mind.

Do. 19.—Blind.

Do. 20.—Deaf mutes.

Do. 21.—Lepers.

Do. 22.—General village abstract.

In all respects not noted in the following pages the census of 1891 so closely followed the lines of that of 1881, that from the account of the former necessary to the completeness of this report the method of the latter may *mutatis mutandis* be gathered. As in 1881 the census of 1891 was conducted simultaneously throughout India.

9. The Census of 1891. The Agra Conference of 1889,—Mr. J. A. Beines, Census Superintendent in Bombay in 1881, was appointed Census Commissioner for India on the 19th August 1889, and shortly after, under his presidency, a conference of ex-Census Officers was assembled to consult on the measures to be adopted and the tables to be prepared in the census of 1891. The form of the enumeration schedule was the first question considered by the Agra Conference. The headings of the 1881 schedule and of that suggested by the Conference and adopted for the present census are given below :—

## A.

## ENUMERATION SCHEDULE OF 1891.

(Size varying in each province.)

Serial number of each household.	Name.	Condition, i.e., whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste, if Hindu; and if of other religions.	Mother tongue.	† ‡ § Place of birth.	Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work.	Education. 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction, and not able to read and write.	Infirmities. 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

\* In this column such details of tribes, class and sect as the Local Government may direct should be introduced.

† If a European British subject, add "British subject."

‡ If a foreigner, state of what country.

§ If of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, add Eurasian.

|| Boys at schools, girls, small children and women who perform no regular work should not be shown at all under column 10.

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## B.

## ENUMERATION SCHEDULE PROPOSED FOR 1891.

(Uniform size prescribed 20" x 8½")

Serial number and name.	Religion.		Caste or race.									Instruction		
	Main religion.	Seet of religion.	Main caste, &c.	Subdivision.								Learning, knowing, illiterate.	Foreign language known (if any)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

The value of the alterations made by separating completely the columns for entries as to religion and caste is at once apparent to any one who has had to do with census matters. Even were the only entries required those of the main religion and the main caste, the added columns for seet and sub-caste would be of value to correct mistakes which are invariably made in regard to some religions and some castes.

A very clear and succinct code of instructions to enumerators was drafted by the Conference and afterwards prescribed by the Government of India for general adoption, with only such modification in details as might be considered locally necessary. The methods by which the information obtained in the schedules was to be abstracted into the final tables were outlined, and the forms which the tables were to take were drafted in almost precisely the shape in which they were adopted by the Government of India. The conference recommended and the Government of India adopted an important change in the method of enumeration of occupations. It was decided that record should be made of the occupation which formed the means of subsistence of every individual, whether he was an actual worker or not, instead of, as at last census, of the occupation of actual workers only. The effect of the change as regards both the accuracy and the value of the information acquired will be referred to in the chapter on the occupations of the provinces. Local Governments were consulted as to whether this suggestion should be adopted. The North-Western Provinces Government, whilst believing that the change would be a statistical improvement, considered that for the purpose of a correct record it would be preferable to follow the precedent of 1881 and record in the column of occupation only those persons who are actually engaged in it. The difficulty, which the Local Government considered would be felt by enumerators in carrying out the instructions as drafted, was more specifically stated by a Collector consulted, who pointed out how ludicrous it would be considered by the census staff to have to record the wife and ten children of a head constable as head constables, and the invalid husband of a

midwife as also a midwife. The difficulty was a real one. It would have required the most minute superintendence to have got the census staff to regard such entries as proper, but a very useful amendment of the rules, made by the Government of India, made it possible to have the desired record without difficulty. For non-workers it was directed that the word dependent should be added. We should therefore in the above quoted instances have the entries of "dependent on head constable" "dependent on midwife" instead of those objected to. So amended, the rule as to record of occupations worked well, and it gave no trouble in subsequently abstracting the returns to omit the detail as to dependents and workers.

10. **The provincial rules for 1891.**—Provincial census operations started in April 1892, with the revision of the detailed instructions issued in 1881 to District Officers for procedure in enumeration. The proceedings of the Agra Conference and the remarks of selected officers on the census of 1881 afforded some guide as to the emendations necessary. Mr. E. White had, after the conclusion of the 1881 enumeration, called for reports from all districts as to what alterations were considered necessary, and had embodied these recommendations and the result of his own experience in a detailed note for use in the following census; but the fact that all census records of 1881, except the printed report itself, were destroyed by fire in the Secretariat office, deprived me of much information which would, no doubt, have been of value. Mr. White's circulars and a few final reports were, however, procured from District Officers, and the instructions for the census of 1891 issued on the 3rd June 1890.

11. **The Census subdivision of the provinces.**—The first steps, which the District Officers of the province were called on to take in connection with the census, were—the subdivision of their districts into accurately defined areas of suitable size for enumerators' blocks; the grouping of these blocks into circles and charges, each to be under the care of a supervisor or superintendent; and the provision and training of the necessary enumerators, supervisors and charge superintendents. The rules provided that the census subdivisions should be roughly marked out and the superior census staff provided by the 15th July, and that the accurate and final definition of the blocks, circles and charges and the appointment of all Census Officers should be complete by the 1st October.

It was intended that the record of the census subdivisions made in 1881 should be corrected, where recent considerable changes made it necessary, to provide the rough indication required by the 15th July; and in those districts in which any record of the 1881 subdivisions had been preserved this course was followed. There were, however, many districts in which no trace of the 1881 record of census charges could be found, and in these it was necessary to make an entirely fresh arrangement. At both censuses the rules to be observed were that a block should contain on an average about 60 houses or 300 persons; that a circle should consist of about ten blocks; and a charge of all the circles in some well-known territorial division of a district.

12. **The house numbering.**—The accurate definition of the enumerator's block was the part of the preliminary arrangements which called for most

attention and required most labour. It implied the numbering of every house, landing stage, camping ground or other place in which any persons were likely to be found on the census night, and the preparation of a list giving a description of all such places and the numbers allotted to them. One of these

**The mauza.**

lists was prepared for each "mauza," that being the smallest clearly defined and continuous unit of area which can be employed for executive purposes in these provinces. The term mauza has had a variety of English words used as its equivalent. It has been translated as village, township, hamlet and even as parish. Of these words, village has the sanction of general use, and I propose to make use of it in future; but as it would, in general English use, apply more properly to the inhabited site only, a note as to the actual meaning of the term so translated may be added. It is defined by Mr. Vincent Smith as consisting of "a plot or plots of land with definite permanent boundaries and a separate name in the revenue register, usually, though not necessarily, surrounding an inhabited village site." That is to say, it is a defined area traditionally regarded as a mauza. No more logical definition can be given. The use of the word township implies a theory which does not apply to a majority of the villages as now constituted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whilst the word parish is as inapplicable as a word could well be. The revenue definition of mauza was modified in two respects for census purposes.

(a) Uninhabited mauzas or villages were excluded for obvious reasons.

(b) Within the boundaries of a town village demarcation was ignored.

A town is occasionally included within the area of a single village (mauza), but more generally includes part of the area of several villages. For all census purposes the town itself is the important unit, mauza boundaries are important elsewhere because they are the unit for all administrative purposes, and indeed the only absolutely fixed unit which can be employed. Within the town area the usefulness of the mauza boundaries disappears.

**13. Census definition of village.**—The census definition of a village was therefore as follows:—

"A village denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a mauza, provided that where a village or part of a village forms a part of the area of a town, it will be included in such town. The remainder, if any, will be regarded, for census purposes, as the village.

*Explanation 1.*—A village includes all hamlets situated within the area of the revenue mauza.

*Explanation 2.*—A mauza will be regarded as a village for census purposes only when it contains a place or places in which persons may probably be found on the census night.

*Explanation 3.*—"Forest tracts not included within the boundaries of a revenue mauza will be entered as villages, the boundaries being those recognised by the Forest Department."

**14. The definition of town.**—The definition of town given in the rules was—

A town denotes—

(1) Every area within which the Chaunkidari Act (XX of 1866) or either of the Municipal Acts (XV of 1878 or XV of 1883) is in force;

- (2) Every other continuous group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5,000 people.

By the area of a town is meant—

- (1) The area demarcated for the purposes of the above Acts.  
 (2) The area occupied by the group of houses and the land immediately appurtenant thereto.

*Explanation 1.*—If the houses of several villages form together a continuous group with a population exceeding 5,000, such a group will be a town. But if the houses of a village are divided into distinct groups, no one of which contains more than 5,000 residents, then, though the total population exceeds 5,000, they will not be a town.

*Explanation 2.*—Where separate groups of houses have been united for the purposes of the above Acts, it must be considered in each case whether the circumstances require the statistics to be separate or combined. In the first case, groups will be considered separate towns, in the latter, one town: as, however, for administrative purposes, these groups are treated as forming one aggregate, unless there is some strong reason for a contrary course, they should be regarded as one town.

This definition differs materially from that adopted at last census. An attempt was then made to specially demarcate towns for census purposes and to ignore the known demarcation already made executively. The result was, as will appear from the remarks on the movement of population in towns, such as to necessitate the adoption of the present definition. The instructions regarding the special demarcation of towns for census purposes were sometimes carried out and were sometimes ignored; when they were carried out the returns obtained were useless for executive purposes, and when the arrangements for the present census were being made, it was found impossible to ascertain to what areas they applied.

15. *Definition of house.*—An important preliminary to the preparation of the lists for each town or mauza was the definition of the word "house." Had it been possible to satisfactorily define the word in a way applicable to the whole of India the definition would have been of some statistical as well as of administrative importance. The resolution of the Agra Conference on the subject was as follows:—

"On discussing the definition of a house for the purpose of the census, it was found that, looking at the extreme variety of dwellings prevalent in India, the only use made of the return in the tables was of insignificant statistical value. For administrative purposes the Conference recommend the definition of 1881, in which the leading feature is the existence of an independent entrance from the common way. Special cases of common occurrence, such as are found in every province, must be met by special mention in the instructions to the agency employed to register and number the buildings. The definition published for the guidance of supervising officers will be "The dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way." For enumeration purposes it will remain, as before, a building having a separate number affixed to it, and, as such, it will appear in the preliminary returns under the heading of occupied or unoccupied respectively."

The definition was thus left to the discretion of Local Governments. That recommended by the Conference was not adopted without consideration by the Local Government. Of the officers consulted only one, Mr. E. J. Kitts, had any alteration of importance to propose. Mr. Kitts suggested as the definition of house "a permanent or temporary dwelling place on a separate

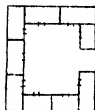


site and inhabited by one or more families." Mr. Kitts stated his objections to the Conference definition as follows :—

"My first objection to that definition is that under it the census enumeration becomes not an enumeration of houses, so much as an enumeration of front doors (*sadar darwāzas*). It often happens in towns that an upper story of a house has a separate side door which is "a separate principal entrance upon the public way." In the English census this would be enumerated as a separate tenement, but not as a separate house; in India it is enumerated as a separate house."

"My second objection is that the old definition cannot be made, without violence, to provide for cases such as are noticed on page 140, North-Western Provinces Census Report, Volume I, which caused the return for the Sahāranpur district to be so abnormal. The words "public way" might be further explained as "land over which different families exercised a right of way," but this would make the definition longer than at present. I am aware that the old definition was suggested by an authority for which I have the greatest respect and admiration: but the 1881 census showed that the definition did not work well and uniformly. I would suggest the following :—A house is a permanent or temporary dwelling place upon a separate site and inhabited by one or more families." This definition would in practical working meet the two cases which I have mentioned, and I do not think it would raise any new difficulties."

There can be no doubt that the defects, pointed out by Mr. Kitts in the conference definition are real. His definition however appears to introduce far more serious difficulties. The term a separate site is indefinite in the extreme. An ordinary plan of house for a fairly well-to-do zamīndār is a number of small built huts round a central enclosure; each of these huts is but a separate room of the house; but in so far as the site is concerned they are each just as much on a separate site as is the house of a Chamār family in an enclosure of the type referred to by Mr. Kitts as common in Sahāranpur. The object of the definition was to provide not statistical information regarding houses, but a definite and workable unit for the enumerators' lists. It was clear, I think, that from this point of view the definition by means of the separate public way was both more explicit and simpler than that by means of the separate site, as well as more in accordance with native ideas on the subject. It was



however necessary to provide in the definition for the sub-division of the enclosures common in the western districts, each of which have but one separate entrance from the public way, but which may contain the dwelling houses of forty or fifty families, and for which therefore a single number is not a sufficient guide to an enumerator. With this view a proviso was added to the definition which was published in the rules as follows :—

"A house is the dwelling place of one or several families having a separate entrance from the public way."

"Provided that where such a dwelling-house consists of an enclosure inhabited by four or more independent families, the parts of the enclosure inhabited by each family may be considered separate houses."

"Explanation.—For census purposes, a shop or storehouse will not be a house unless some one reside in it. If, however, any person is likely to be found residing in it on the census night, it will be treated as a house."

That the proviso had the effect of breaking up the enclosures which gave

District.	No. of persons per house.	
	1881.	1891.
Sabrapur ... ..	11.1	4.94
Dahadabahr ... ..	8.8	8.88
Morvi ... ..	9.1	5.49
Budaun ... ..	8.9	5.40
Munshargar ... ..	7.6	6.83
Diyner ... ..	5.5	5.01
Provincial average ... ..	6.6	5.703

so much trouble at last census, the accompanying comparison of the population per house in certain western districts now and at last census shows clearly enough. There has been however no part of the enumeration rules so much criticised or which has given so much trouble as this definition. It was overlooked by the persons who numbered the houses that the proviso referred only to *enclosures*

which were the dwelling places of several separate families and in consequence four or five numbers painted on the single door of a single tenement were not infrequently met with. The meaning which it was desired to attach to the italicized word *independent* was overlooked, and a father and his sons living in the ancestral house had their dwelling rooms often designated by separate numbers, because each cooked his food separate from the others. The discretion allowed by the use of the word 'may' is stated to have led to diversity of practice in adjoining quarters of the same town.

The provision that only enclosures containing four or more independent families should be divided up is liable to the serious objection that so arbitrary a line of demarcation deprives statistics as to house population of much of the small value that can otherwise be attached to them. It was made in consideration of the instruction to the enumerator directing that each house should occupy a separate page of the enumerator's book, and in order to prevent waste of the forms by dividing all enclosures into separate houses.

The very frequent objections made in district reports to the definition are entirely unaccompanied by any suggestion as to how it should be amended. The proviso is, there can be little doubt, absolutely necessary to provide a guide for enumerators in enclosures. It might at next census be amended by being made compulsory by the substitution of "will" for "may." It would be more statistically correct if for "four or more *independent* families" were written "two or more independent families," thus providing for the subdivision of all enclosures inhabited by families not connected by the ties of close relationship."

16. **The house numbering.**—The house numbering was carried out in municipal towns by an establishment provided by the Municipal Boards, in Act XX towns by the tax Collector or other official agency provided by the District Magistrate, and in villages almost entirely by that mainstay of the census administration, the patwari. In the towns the houses had for the most part been permanently numbered before the census, but there were few instances in which this earlier numbering was found to be so systematic or so complete as to make it of use without almost complete revision. The rules provided that in towns the serial number for houses should run by *muhallas* or wards, but that where houses had already been numbered by streets or otherwise, the existing numbers should be utilized for census purposes. It was abundantly proved, in my opinion, that numbering by

muhallas was the only plan suitable for ordinary towns in these provinces. In large towns and in the more densely populated and permanently built parts, numbering by streets and lanes is possible, but even in such towns it is impossible in the maze of petty lanes and by-ways, which form the poorer parts. Distribution of enumerators by streets was in most places found to be impossible, and where it was attempted it had often at the last moment to be abandoned in favor of a distribution by muhallas. In several cities in which I inspected the numbering myself, great delay was caused in census work by its being assumed, to start with, that the old numbers could be employed. Mirzapur was completed numbered twice over for this reason, and in Benares work was thrown so far back that the numbering was only completed before the enumeration had to be started by great efforts on the part of the Joint Magistrate, the late Hafiz Altaf Husain, Deputy Collector, and several members of the Municipal Board. Lucknow and Fyzabad may be mentioned as cities in which the house numbering was particularly well and promptly done. In the former it was effected by an entirely separate staff of muharrirs appointed for the purpose and working under the orders of the Municipal Secretary and the City Magistrate. In general the numbering in towns was when completed absolutely exhaustive, and the intelligence and carefulness with which this work was done for the most part by the members of the Municipal Boards deserves mention. The numbers affixed for census purposes were, in so far as I know, every municipal town of the provinces adopted permanently, tin plates with the number painted on them being in general affixed to the houses. In Act XX towns the procedure was not materially different. In the villages the numbers were in general painted in red ochre on the different houses by the patwari. In a few districts more or less permanent wooden tickets were provided by the zamindars. All officers who have reported in detail on the house numbering in villages note with confidence on its complete correctness. The patwari, even in those districts in which patwari intelligence is lowest, has, from his thorough local knowledge, no difficulty in carrying through this part of the work in an unexceptionable manner.

17. The date prescribed for the completion of house numbering.—The date fixed for the completion of the house numbering was the 1st October. Objection has been taken to this date, on the ground that it implies much of the work being done in the rains, and makes it necessary in many cases to have it redone owing to the numbers being washed out. In the present census heavy rain in September, in the eastern districts, not only washed out the numbers to a great extent, but in not a few cases obliterated even the houses themselves. The majority of officers, however, were of opinion that the date fixed was not too early. The numbering of the houses has to be done before the blocks can be finally decided on and before enumerators can be appointed; and it was clearly better to risk the obliteration of a percentage of the numbers than to delay the rest of the census work. The block list being written up with the first numbering, it gives little trouble to replace the numbers on the houses later on. One or two officers report that *geru* (red ochre) numbers were considered unlucky, and washed out by the people themselves. *Geru* markings appear not uncommonly to be considered unlucky, but that

this feeling should affect the census numbering was not a general occurrence. In general, when houses were plastered after the numbers had been affixed, the women were most careful to plaster all round but not over the numbers. The care taken of the wooden or metal numbers provided in towns and in some districts in rural tracts also was almost ludicrous. They were far too precious to remain exposed on the houses and were carefully wrapped up in a cloth and put away in the basket which contained the festival dresses of the women, to be proudly produced when a Census Officer came round.

18. **The block list.**—The block list showing the houses and the numbers they bore was to be the enumerator's guide round his block, and it was therefore necessary, that besides actual dwelling houses, all camping grounds, landing stages and other places where any persons were likely to be found on the census night should bear a separate number. Amongst such places a number of shops had to be numbered. The rule as to the numbering of shops has in places been somewhat misunderstood. It is common for householders to sleep in their shops at night by way of safeguard, but it was not intended that such persons should be enumerated at the shop if they had a dwelling house from which they were temporarily absent. To distinguish between persons sleeping in shops and who ought to be enumerated elsewhere and those who had no other place of residence in the neighbourhood and practically lived in the shop, required a considerable amount of correspondence between enumerators. This, however, was found in practice to be inevitable, to avoid either the possibility of the double enumeration or the omission of people sleeping in shops.

The specimen village or ward list printed for the guidance of District Officers was as follows:—

*Name of village or ward.*

*No in circle list*

Serial number.	Description of house or place	Name of head of each family or principal resident	Remarks
1	2	3	4
" <i>Main block.</i>			
29	Dwelling house ...	(1) Bhagwant, landholder, (2) Genda, petty trader (3) Bhan Dyal, petty trader	Travellers spend the night here Separate block
30	Chaupal		
31	Police station ...	Bhanjit Singh, head constable	
32	Dwelling house ...	(1) Ram Bahadur, Kachhi. (2) Mukanda, ditto	
33	Bungalow with servants' houses ... &c	Mr John Smith, Indigo Planter &c	
<i>Chamerdia</i>			
37	Dwelling house ...	(1) Shoo Dyal, Chamber. (2) Gurdas, ditto	
38	Ditto ...	(3) Bap Ram, ditto (4) Ganga, ditto &c	

19. **Census subdivisions.**—House numbering finished, District Officers were instructed to draw up for each town or tahsil of their charge a register giving exact details of all census subdivisions as finally fixed, and the names

of the enumerators and supervising Census Officers appointed to take charge of these subdivisions. A specimen of the prescribed form follows:—

Circle lat.		Charge of		Superintendent,		tahsil,		district.					
Serial number of village or muballa	Name of village or muballa.	Serial number of block.	Description of block.	Name of enumerator.	Character written by enumerator.	Forms to be issued to enumerators.					Name of supervisor.	Number of schedule sheets filed by enumerator.	Remarks.
						Books of 12 schedules	Books of 24 schedules	Books of 48 schedules	European schedules	Household (maury) schedules			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Gachl Abdal-lah.	1	Main aliad, houses 1 to 58	Mohand Lal, as assistant patwari.	Nagri	1	..	1	1	4*	Johari Mal	58	*Eng- lah.
		2	Chandran, houses 54 to 58, Agnaght houses 64 to 71.	Agand Lal, Bana.	Do.	1	..	..	..	..	Ditto	28	
22	Muballa Kettra, kaaba, Rampur.	1	Houses 1 to 40, including pardo	Mata Bakht Singh, samindari	Urdu	1	..	1	..	1†	Gachari Mal, Town Bakshi	50	†Urdu.
		2	Houses 50 to 102, except auri No 92	Diagan Das, patwari	Do.	1	..	1	..	..	Ditto	01	
		3	Houses 104 to 140	M u h a m m a d Husan, mukhtar	Do.	..	..	1	..	..	Ditto	45	
		4	Thana No 103	Jan Muhammad, head constable	Do.	..	1	..	..	..	Ditto	12	
		5	Serai No. 92	Constable Kunwar Singh	Do.	..	1	..	..	..	Ditto	7	
23	Muballa Kahan, kaaba Rampur	1	Houses 1 to 80, including temple.	Bam Bakht, schoolmaster.	Do.	..	1	..	1	2†	Ditto	80	

The different subdivisions prescribed have already been mentioned. The following statements show for each of the Commissionerships of the Provinces the average number of houses, the average area and average population of each description of census subdivision.

## ABSTRACT No. 1.

Showing the average size of each superintendent's charge.

Divisions.		Average number of houses	Average area	Average population.
Morut	..	4,960 10	89 61	28,080 00
Agra	..	7,711 71	96 56	45,407 23
Rohilkhand	..	7,402 96	88 08	48,444 50
Alahabad	..	4,011 08	62 56	20,860 18
Benares	..	6,790 05	80 11	41,886 28
Gorakhpur	..	9,749 69	65 61	53,085 37
Kanoun	..	2,481 00	107 50	14,409 85
North-Western Provinces		5,844 87	81 84	33,951 07
Lucknow	..	7,471 40	87 88	43,749 00
Fyzabad	..	7,714 25	74 70	41,988 45
Oudh		7,808 20	80 72	43,169 44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		6,845 40	81 68	35,016 10

## ABSTRACT No. 2.

*Showing the average size of each supervisor's circle.*

Divisions.						Average number of houses.	Average area	Average population.
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	482 36	5 77	2712 29
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	471 06	5 90	2775 87
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	486 61	5 25	2574 10
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	483 48	7 54	2514 08
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	382 14	4 62	2381 98
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	878 88	8 90	2295 20
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	300 62	20 27	1742 73
North-Western Provinces						429 09	6 01	2472 70
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	471 46	5 54	2607 70
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	606 15	5 45	3650 10
Oudh						519 34	5 51	2873 00
North-Western Provinces and Oudh						450 33	5 89	2570 85

## ABSTRACT No. 3.

*Showing the average size of each enumerator's block.*

Divisions.						Average number of houses.	Average area	Average population
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	51 91	62	291 54
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	45 92	58	270 40
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	49 73	60	261 88
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	47 11	73	245 02
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	42 18	50	256 95
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	41 00	30	264 61
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	36 10	1 76	151 00
North-Western Provinces						45 35	64	261 30
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	48 67	57	270 63
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	63 70	52	290 15
Oudh						51 42	55	255 18
North-Western Provinces and Oudh						46 89	61	267 38

\* It will be observed that except in Kumaun, the circumstances of which are special and will have to be referred to at length further on, there was, as a rule, no great general diversity in the size or importance of the different sub divisions in different parts of the province. A superintendent had ordinarily charge of 6,245 houses, extending over an area of 82 square miles and containing a population of 35,615 persons. A supervisor had to test in detail the enumerator's work in 451 houses over an area of nearly 6 square miles and a population of 2,571 persons. An enumerator had on an average 47 houses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a square mile of area and 267 persons to enumerate.

These figures are sufficient to show that, as a rule, it was not found necessary to make the charge of a census official unfairly large. The actual average size of the charges was in no Commissionership or district in excess of that prescribed by the rules, and which had been ascertained in previous censuses to be perfectly manageable. In one respect, the number of houses and population placed in a single enumerator's block, Rámpur State contrasts with the British districts. The work in a block was there rather more than twice as much as in an average block in the rest of the provinces. The census administration of Rámpur will be referred to further on. It is here enough to note that I do not consider either that it was practicable to make the blocks smaller or that the census results were materially injured by the size of the blocks.

20. *The circle list.*—The circle list showing in detail the houses allotted to each blocks and the grouping of block into charges afforded district officers the means of completely examining in detail the census arrangements made by the tahsili officials. During my cold weather tour before the census I myself summarily examined these lists in all except four of the districts of the provinces. The objection which I had most frequently to take was that blocks were allowed to run too large, especially in outlying tracts where educated enumerators were not easily obtained. A maximum size of block, both as regards number of houses and population, should in future be insisted on. The maximum will vary considerably with the nature of the block. In a compact town block I consider that 100 houses and 600 persons can be efficiently enumerated by a *selected enumerator*. In the scattered rural blocks of the eastern districts 70 houses and 450 persons are a quite high enough maximum. In jangal tracts with scattered hamlets the largest block should be still smaller. Many District Officers were found to be of opinion that still larger blocks could be easily managed by one enumerator; but in my opinion the risk of bad enumeration is much increased by having blocks of over 100 houses. Even in towns the size of the block has to be regulated with regard to the number of houses which the enumerator can visit on the census night after the hour appointed for starting and before the patience of householders has been exhausted. From nine o'clock to near midnight on the census night householders were waiting for the enumerator ready to give him the information he wanted. After 12 the belated enumerator has to rouse people from their beds, and the chances of his record being incomplete are greatly increased. I do not believe that in any part of the provinces it is necessary, in view of the supply of capable enumerators available, to raise the size of the blocks above the maximum suggested.

21. *Census maps.*—A form of examining the census distribution of work not prescribed in the rules, but adopted in several districts, was the preparation of a map showing for the whole of a tahsil or district the census blocks, circles, and charges. The most complete census maps I have seen were those prepared in Etáwah by Mr. E. B. Alexander, which showed on a large scale district map not only the accurate boundaries of the rural blocks with the number of houses and population of each, but the course which the enumerator was to take on the census night from one hamlet to

another. Such a map properly prepared affords superior officers a very excellent means of examining the details of the circle list and of making certain that the blocks have been judiciously demarcated. Maps cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17 per district. I consider that they should be prescribed at next census.

22. **The Census staff.**—The total number of Census Officers appointed to conduct the enumeration in these provinces is shown in the following statement :—

				Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
Town	...	...	...	276	1,908	19,014
Rural	...	...	...	1,041	16,807	166,408
Total				1,317	18,745	175,422

Of all grades there were 194,984 Census Officers employed.

The Act allowed the district authorities to adopt an authoritative tone in calling for assistance in taking the census; but it is a reason for the greatest satisfaction that the need for the Act was practically nil in these provinces. From only one district were any prosecutions reported, and even there the offences were not such as to give any reason to believe that the census could not have been carried out without the assistance of any provisions making service as Census Officers compulsory. The provincial rules directed that the Census Officers should be appointed from amongst persons willing to aid, and of such there were found to be enough without resorting to compulsion. In connection with this subject a remark of the Officiating Collector of Jaunpur may be quoted :—

“Most of those who worked this time gratuitously were encouraged to do so by the hope of some eventual benefit of a tangible nature. It should be the aim of District Officers to justify such hopes as far as possible when responsible work has been well done, and there can be little doubt that it will be done again on the same terms.”

The census staff employed was so large even as compared with the very large number of appointments at the disposal of Government officers in the provinces that service even as a very efficient census enumerator cannot be regarded as constituting a strong claim to Government employment; but, on the other hand, the fact that such assistance was refused or given in a half-hearted way should be, and I have no doubt is, regarded as a strong reason for not giving such employment.

The instructions of Government in regard to the selection and appointment of Census Officers are contained in the following extract from the **Manual of Census Rules** :—



"The Government of India have laid down the general rule that the agency employed in taking the census must be unpaid. The success with which the last census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was taken, almost entirely without paid agency, leaves no doubt that the enumeration now proposed can be carried on in the same manner."

"Except subordinate police officers, and employes of the Irrigation Department, all other Government servants, including those of the Civil Courts, Forest and Opium Departments, will be eligible to perform any work in connection with the census to which they may be appointed by the District Officer."

"A gazetted officer, in general, of the district staff will be placed in general charge of the census arrangements in each tahsil. He will be assisted in his examination and testing of census arrangements and work by the Tahsildars and by gazetted officers of any Department, including the Police and the Forests, Opium, Survey and Settlement, who can conveniently be appointed to work in his tahsil. All such gazetted officers when on tour should take every opportunity of examining the census work already done and which is being done: and, by inspection and catechizing the specially appointed census staff, see that the instructions of Government have been intelligently grasped and are being correctly carried out. In towns similar assistance may be occasionally rendered by stationary officers during their leisure hours."

"The charge superintendent will be strictly responsible for the whole of the census arrangements within his charge, for the instruction and efficiency of the enumerators and supervisors and for the accuracy of the enumeration; it is therefore essential that he should be a man of known ability and energy. He will ordinarily be appointed from amongst the principal tahsil and district subordinate officials; but non-officials, and in particular ex-officials known to possess the requisite ability and to be thoroughly reliable, may be appointed. The District Magistrate should himself make certain that all superintendents appointed are of the class prescribed."

"Supervisors and enumerators will be selected from all respectable persons willing to aid. Except Police Officers, all other Government servants, including those of the Civil Courts and Forest and Opium Departments, will be eligible to perform the general work of enumerators and supervisors. In the performance of the duties of supervision considerable clerical ability is required, the discretion of the person appointed has to be largely trusted, and there are fewer means than in the case of enumerators of testing and controlling his actual work. For these reasons it is very desirable that Government servants should, as far as possible, be appointed to the rank of supervisors and superintendents. If non-officials, on whom less influence can be brought, are appointed they must be known to be thoroughly trustworthy. The relations of patwaris and other Government servants, pleaders and mukhtars, applicants for employment, zamindars and their agents, village schoolmasters, &c., will furnish a large supplementary staff of unpaid enumerators, and the cases will be very rare where paid agency must be employed."

"The census of persons present in thana buildings, police lines and sarais in which a record of travellers is ordinarily kept up by the police, will be made by Police Officers. The census of wandering tribes, and also, with the special sanction of the District Superintendent of Police, of people at fairs on the census night, will be made by the police. The census of persons present in the jails, lunatic asylums, hospitals, camps of civil officers on tour and similar buildings and assemblages will be made under the orders of the officers in charge, who will appoint enumerators."

Figures showing in detail for each district the census agency employed and the classes from which it was mainly drawn are given in Appendices I, II and III.

23. The charge superintendent.—The duties required from a census charge superintendent were such as to call for his attention throughout the

whole of the six months preceding the census. He was required to superintend and correct the house numbering throughout his charge, to instruct all his supervisors in census work, to test the draft schedules filled up by each and all of his enumerators, and to test and correct largely the enumerators' records when finally prepared. In a town of ordinary size these duties could be performed by a man otherwise employed in his leisure hours, but in a rural charge the duties were so extensive as to occupy the whole or nearly the whole of the charge superintendent's time, especially during the months employed in numbering and in actually preparing the enumeration record. The classes from which charge superintendents were mostly drawn is shown in the following statement:—

	District staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Total.
Town .. .. .	183	51	92	326
Rural .. .. .	874	96	71	1,041
Total .. .. .	1,057	147	163	1,317

As might be expected, the superintendents in towns, and particularly in the larger towns, were, in a far larger proportion than in the country, drawn from the non-official classes and from the departments of Government service not subordinate to the District Magistrate; officers in the judicial line, the native Bar and the more intelligent members of Municipal Boards supplied for head-quarter towns a staff of superintendents as intelligent and well-educated as could be desired and whose devotion to the work undertaken by them deserves the highest commendation. A list of such superintendents whose services were specially worthy of notice has been submitted by District Officers for a recognition of their services by Government. Of the persons shown as belonging to the district staff, most were municipal or local fund employés. In the smaller towns the local tax collector was sometimes put in charge of the census. I do not consider that officials of this rank are well suited for the comparatively independent position occupied under the rules by a charge superintendent, and in a few of these small towns only, out of the whole of the provinces has there been any reason to suspect the accuracy of the enumeration. I should recommend that in future every effort should be made to get a suitable non-official superintendent of standing for the position of charge superintendent in small towns away from headquarters. If no suitable non-official should be available, it would be better to have a small town included in the charge of one of the rural superintendents than to trust it to a town tax collector or other official of similar rank.

Rural charge superintendents were, as the figures in the general return of census agency show, in the majority of districts, almost exclusively officials of the district staff. A few District Officers were able to utilize the services of unusually well-instructed and energetic landholders, but in general even where such assistance was available it was considered inadvisable to commit the care of so important a charge to men so little trained in either clerical or

executive work. It was in general found possible to allot a small town as the charge of a capable landholder, and these charges, the superintendence of which was a trifle as compared with that of a rural charge, were found to be well looked after and well managed.

The officials appointed to rural charges were in almost all districts supervisor *kanungos* and Naib *Tabaldars*. A few District Officers considered it advisable to appoint gazetted officers to be charge superintendents, but I consider that there can be little doubt that the system of reducing the size of charges and appointing officials of a lower grade to them, worked more satisfactorily. The gazetted officer cannot within his extensive jurisdiction personally fulfil all the duties imposed by the rules on superintendents, and it is better that the personal responsibility of each individual Census Officer be fully recognised by his being put in charge of a definite and workable area, than that an officer with an unworkably large area should have to depend on the assistance of official subordinates whose census responsibilities are badly defined and badly recognised. As a whole, the work of the charge—superintendents in the rural tracts of the districts was most efficiently done. The official position of the charge superintendent gave him the authority necessary in dealing with subordinate officers, and even though many of the supervisors who worked under official charge superintendents were men of a rank socially superior to the charge superintendents, I have not heard of a single case in which there was any material friction. For the work done by the *kanungo* staff in charge of the rural census, I have nothing but praise to report from any district.

24. *Census supervisors*.—The work to be done by supervisors was in the present rules more clearly defined than at last census, when it was reported from several districts that supervisors had been found more or less useless, all the real work being done by the superintendents. I am not prepared to state that there was not, in the present census also, a tendency on the part of the supervisors to slip out of responsibility by letting the superintendents deal directly with the enumerators. I believe that to a great extent this is unavoidable. Officials of a grade accustomed to supervision can rarely be provided for supervisor's work, and the more energetic a superintendent is the more likely he is to deal directly with the enumerators. The difficulty of efficiently working the supervisors has led to the suggestion that the grade should be abolished and the services of the persons so employed utilized as enumerators. This proposal I regard as a most dangerous one. Very few indeed of the superintendents could possibly be held responsible for supervision of the whole of their enumerators' work, and such supervision is in my opinion absolutely necessary. We have been able in the present census to provide as supervisors a sufficient number of persons able to thoroughly master the system of enumeration. However successful a District Officer may be in providing enumerators of a good class, it is absolutely certain that, of the very large number employed in this rank, a large proportion will be so poorly educated that every column they fill up will require inspection. A superintendent might show them how to enumerate and revise a part of their work, but this would not prevent their repeating the same mistakes in every succeeding entry. A more accurate estimate of the value of the services of the supervisors

was arrived at by those officers who were induced by the difficulty of insisting on the full performance of their duties by supervisors to suggest their payment, both now and in future censuses. In the present census supervisors were paid only in Mainpuri and the hill districts, and that for the special reason that in these districts a large part of the patwari staff was engaged on settlement work. It was however suggested by more than one officer that provision should be made in future for their payment. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda suggests that for his district fifty paid supervisors should in future be provided for two months at Rs. 20 a month each. This would imply the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 in one district and of about a lakh of rupees in the province, in addition to nearly the whole of the present expenditure. It is so unlikely that the money will be forthcoming that the proposal may be regarded as beyond the range of practical politics. It is however in this direction rather than in that of payment of enumerators that expenditure, if it were possible, would be most useful. I do not however consider that whilst it is clearly recognised by Government that the principal work of the patwari and kanungo establishment in a census year is to be connected with the census, any such payment is necessary. Patwaris and kanungos' ordinary work is certainly unavoidably interrupted and injured by census work; but I do not see that this interruption in any way permanently affects the district work injuriously. I would suggest that, in future censuses, it be arranged with the Department of Land Records that part of the field work be omitted in census years. There could so far as I see be no injury to district administration by the omission of the khwara round for one year in ten and by the preparation for that year of only the siyaha and terij jamabandi.

The classes to which the supervisors chiefly belonged are shown in the following statement :—

	Patwaris.	Other district staff.	Other departments.	Non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total
Town .. .. .	129	693	404	735		1,961
Rural . . . . .	7,236	1,614	1,928	5,074	275	16,147
Total .. .. .	7,365	2,307	2,332	5,809	275	18,115

The urban supervisors were to a much greater extent than urban superintendents drawn from the non-official class and from Government servants not under the District Officer. They were drawn from the same classes as the urban superintendents, and in both intelligence and probity were not materially inferior to them. Of the rural supervisors the class I found most efficient and to whose work a great part of the success of the enumeration is due were the patwaris. All of them who were appointed to the rank of supervisors were picked men. Many of them had not only to supervise the work of their enumerators, but often to do nearly the whole of the preliminary work for the enumerators of their own village or group of villages. Of the non-official supervisors probably the most efficient were the employes of large landholders, fairly well trained in clerical work and in general kept closely to their census work by their employers, who were anxious to assist as far as it was possible to do so by proxy.

25. **Census enumerators.**—Census enumerators are classified in the following statement :—

	Patwāris.	Other officials.	Zamindārs.	Zamindār's agents.	School-boys.	Other non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total.
Town ...	290	4,315	1,475	642	781	10,271	740	19,014
Rural ...	20,179	4,728	26,804	8,312	2,867	73,723	5,802	133,409
Total ...	20,469	8,943	27,779	8,954	3,148	80,507	6,542	175,433

The provision of this large staff of unpaid workers was the first *great* difficulty to be overcome by the district staff. Since first a general census was taken in these provinces by unpaid agency, there have periodically been prophecies that the difficulty of providing them was owing to the waning influence of the District Officer so greatly on the increase that Government would have to be prepared to pay census enumerators at no distant date. Such prophecies have not been absent on the present occasion either, but as a matter of fact there was no district in which it was found impossible to provide as many men as were necessary without paying more than a trifling sum to an inconsiderable number of enumerators and without any resort whatsoever to the provisions of the Census Act by which a person might be compelled to act as a Census Officer. The difficulties to be overcome of course varied greatly from district to district. They were least in the western districts where the standard of education is highest and the difficulties of enumeration least. They were greatest in Bundelkhand and in the Mirzapur and the Himalayan districts where education is most backward and the physical labour of enumeration greatest.

They were however nowhere so considerable as to make the payment of enumerators necessary on other than the most trifling scale. I believe that the fact that we have now obtained the largest number of enumerators ever employed in the provinces with the smallest amount of payment and absolutely no legal compulsion indicates that the difficulty in obtaining enumerators diminishes from census to census instead of increasing, as there is a tendency to believe that it does. The census history of 1890-91 in these provinces proves that unless some change in the attitude of the people of which there is now no indication takes place, Government will not on any future occasion find it necessary to pay the general body of the enumerators. As regards the value of the work done by paid and unpaid enumerators, I fully agree with Mr Banarsi Das, Deputy Collector, who wrote the Farukhabad district report, that payment to such an extent as the financial condition of the country would make possible would be worse than useless; that the unpaid man working with the prospect of attracting the attention and obtaining the patronage of the district staff does better work than an insufficiently paid muharrir would.

Payments were actually made to enumerators and charged to the imperial grant as follows :—

In Musaffarnagar, Rs. 40 were paid as travelling allowance to men who had to be sent to assist in the census of the swampy tract in pargana Gordhanpur.

In Mainpuri, Rs. 20 were paid to special enumerators employed to enumerate people returning from a fair.

In Etāwah, Rs. 74-4-8 were paid to enumerators, who were sent across the Chambal into the waste trans-Chambal pargana.

In Mirzapur, Rs. 91 were paid to enumerators in the hilly tracts to the south.

In Garhwal, Rs. 6, and in Rae Bareilly, Rs. 10 were paid.

In the Kumaun Bhābar Rs. 100 were paid.

In all, the payments to enumerators were Rs. 341-4-8.

To this has to be added Rs. 57-4-3 paid to railway enumerators, making in all Rs. 298-8-11 charged against the imperial grant for remuneration of enumerators. The amount paid at last census was Rs. 3,099-9-1.

Besides this amount certain sums were paid for enumeration by Municipal Boards, who were charged by the Government of India with the conduct and cost of enumeration within the municipal areas. In general, these amounts also, so far as reported to me, were very small; for example, the Agra municipality spent Rs. 12, and that of Cawnpore Rs. 62 for carriage hire. In Lucknow only, the enumeration of which will have to be separately referred to as conducted on a system different from that proscribed by the rules, was a considerable sum paid in remuneration for the work of enumeration.

In towns nearly three-fourths of the enumerators were non-officials. There was in general an ample supply of men in education well above the rural standard. The only difficulty found, and it is referred to in several districts, was in inducing these men to do the preliminary part of the work, which required their appearance in their blocks for some eight or ten mornings or evenings. The legal profession, petition writers, revenue agents, stamp vendors, supplied a large proportion of the town enumerators, and in tractability as well as ability, probably the best of them. All difficulties connected with the supply of enumerators appear to have been easily overcome except in Lucknow, where the Municipal Board considered it preferable to employ special muharrirs at a cost of Rs. 1,130-12-0 to number the houses and to write up the census record. Enumerators were employed only for the census night, and were all of them who were not officials paid at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 each for the night's work and the day or two employed in learning their work and getting a knowledge of their blocks. The Lucknow work thus done was excellent, perhaps better in all-over quality, certainly better in handwriting and neatness than that in any other large town. The plan, too, saved the members of the Board and the district officials a lot of trouble in hunting up enumerators in a town in which from its size the work of getting enumerators to attend for ten days would have been particularly burdensome.

The mainstay of the rural enumeration was the inevitable patwāri. Twenty-thousand patwāris were shown as enumerators in charge of single

blocks, but in reality there were few patwāris who were not employed in assisting the non-official enumerators in charge of other blocks, and many of them had to write the entire record for several blocks. The relatives of patwāris and applicants for patwāris' posts supplied a very large proportion of the non-official enumerators. The other official enumerators were mostly schoolmasters. The only Government servants exempt were the police, whose employment in general census work was considered inexpedient, and the employés of the canal department, who managed at the last moment to obtain a general exemption, thereby to some extent disturbing arrangements already made in Mainpuri and Etāwah. The non-officials most numerous after patwāris' relatives were landholders and their agents and employés. Schoolboys, village mahājans and shōpkeepers, Government pensioners, persons on the lookout for Government service were all largely represented.

The date prescribed for the conclusion of appointment of census officers was the 1st October, and none of the districts were materially later in reporting that these arrangements were complete. Changes due to the discovery of the incompetency of persons appointed, to deaths, movements and other causes continued to the very day of the census, and demonstrated the necessity for providing everywhere a small reserve of persons who might be appointed enumerators when it became necessary.

26. *Instruction of Census officers.*—The provisions of the rules as to the instruction of census officers were as follows :—

"The first step in training the agency will be the instruction of the superintendents. District Officers should, by having specimen schedules filled up by them and by examining them on their knowledge of the instructions, thoroughly satisfy themselves of their capacity to instruct the enumerators and supervisors. This testing of the knowledge of the superintendents must in no case be delegated to an officer of a lower standing than a Deputy Collector. The District Officers should insist on having reports from his assistants regarding the qualifications of each superintendent."

"The instruction of enumerators and supervisors will be effected through the superintendents; but it will be necessary for the tahsildār or other member of the district staff to meet the enumerators and supervisors of each pargana at some convenient place after the superintendent reports them efficient, and to satisfy himself that they thoroughly understand the instructions. Regarding each supervisor, the superintendent will submit through the tahsildār to the tahsil officer a separate report as to his efficiency. Instruction to supervisors or enumerators should not be delayed till all are appointed. It should be commenced, especially in the case of supervisors, as soon as each is appointed. No enumerator is to be permitted to make any entries in the books supplied to him until he has made a draft on loose forms for at least ten complete houses and the draft has been tested and approved by the superintendents. In cases where, from the frequency of mistakes in the draft, it appears likely that the schedules as prepared by any enumerator will have many erasures and spoiled pages, the superintendent may direct the enumerator to make a draft for the whole of his block."

"Valuable assistance can be given in the instruction and examination of Census Officers by Gazetted Officers of Departments not directly under the Collector. District Engineers, Opium Officers, Survey and Settlement Officers, all of whom spend much time in the district, can, without much trouble and without any injury to their other work, question and instruct any Census Officers they may meet. A brief report as to the result should be sent to the Tahsil Officer."

27. The instructions to enumerators.—The instructions to enumerators for the province, which contain in brief a summary of the entire work of enumeration, are given below. The outlines of these rules were drafted by the Simla Conference, and the admirably clear and at the same time brief way in which the instructions are expressed is due to them.

1. "A.—The First Round.—Beginning from the 15th of January 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below."

2. "You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best."

3. "You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank."

4. "If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that of the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word 'ditto' or make dots."

5. "If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form."

6. "You are to enter on this visit all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, or town, watching crops, fishing, or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage, provided they are to be back at the house before the 28th February. After these ordinary residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 28th February. In dharamshalas, sardis or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there, and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or a night or so in the building."

7. "Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column, which are printed (1 to 14), and also the specimen schedule filled up opposite those rules."

8. "Before filling up any of the schedules in the book you should write on loose forms, draft entries for ten houses and submit them to your supervisor for approval. You should not commence making entries in the book until the draft has been approved. Whilst you are filling up these schedules the supervisor will inspect your work, and see if you understand the rules. You should point out to him entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the 1st of February 1891."

9. "B.—The Second Round.—At 9 p. m. on the 28th February 1891 you will take this book as already filled in and visit every house in your block in order."

10. "Before you leave to go on your round you must make certain that you yourself will be enumerated as present in the house where you are stopping."

11. "You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others."



12. "You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields, &c., for the night."

13. "You must enter the letter 'V' for visitor in column 1, after the names of all who have only come to the house for a short time, and do not ordinarily reside there."

14. "If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of the book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, as prescribed in paragraph 3 above."

15. "You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person whom you do not strike out because he or she is no longer present. When you so strike out an entry, you must draw the line completely through all the entries relating to that person and not merely through column 1."

16. "You must use red ink only for entries and erasures made on the round on the 28th February."

17. "Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked 'empty' in your book to see whether any person is now living there."

18. "After visiting as above, all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharamshals, sarais, encampments and landing places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries against residents, &c., who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons, unless a police office has been deputed from the thana to enumerate them."

19. "If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book next to the last schedule filled up by you."

20. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor, you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and when he has certified it to be correct, he will receive it from you and let you go."

21. "According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census, as for instance, the amount of any person's income. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code."

#### C—Rules for filling up the schedule—

"Rule 1, column 1 (*serial number and name*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents, after whose name write a (V) in brackets for "visitor." If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "female" in this column, adding her relationship to some member of the household."

"If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant.' The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial number must not be added till the night of the 28th February."

"Rule 2, column 2 (*religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Musalmán, Jain, Christian, Parsi, Sikh, Buddhist, Brahmo, Jew. Forest tribes who are not Hindus, Musalmáns, &c., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Bhil, Gond, &c. Low castes, as Chamár, Dom, &c., should be entered by the religion

which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised. "Note particularly that Brahmoe, Jains and Sikhs will be entered separately from all others who profess themselves Hindus."

*Rule 3, column 3 (section of religion).—*Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it, as Vaishnav, Walsacharya, Kalirpanthi, &c., for Hindus, Sunni, Shahi, &c., for Muslims, and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, American Episcopalian, &c. If a Hindu cannot name his sect, the name of the divinity he especially worships should be entered. (The question will be *Ishta devata kuni hai?* or *ko devate se mandari lete ho?* For persons entered in column 2 as Bhils, Gonds, or of other forest tribes, the name of the *devata* will invariably be entered. If the sect or *devata* cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

*Rule 4, column 4 (caste, &c.).—*Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains; and the tribes of those who have not castes, add the races of Christians, &c.; as Brahman, Rajput, Bania, Kunbi for Hindus; Pathan, Moghal, &c., for Muslims; Eurasian or native Christian for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as Hundustani, Marwari, Panjabi, &c."

*Rule 5, column 5 (subdivision of caste, &c.).* If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the subdivision. For Brahmans the main subdivision or tribe will be entered, *e.g.*, Kanaujia, Sanadh, Gaur, Sarwariya, &c.; for Rajputs, Banias, Ahirs, &c., the clan or subcaste, *Kaun dera* or *deran*, *e.g.*, Panwar, Chauhan, Agarwal, Oswal, Gwalbans, &c. Ordinarily the entry for this column will be the answer given to a question such as, *kaun Brahman? kaun Bania? kaun Pathan?* If Native Christians recognise any caste, the caste should be entered, or they may be entered as Portuguese, Madras, &c."

"Some races may not return subdivisions, and in their case, the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank."

*"Rule 6, column 6 (male or female).—*Enter here for each person as either male or female, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 1 already."

*"Rule 7, column 7 (age).—*Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant'."

"If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or, if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him."

*"Rule 8, column 8 (marriage, &c.).—*Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown-up, as either married, unmarried, or widowed."

"Children who have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or in the case of children, by their relatives. This column must not be left blank for any one of whatever age."

*"Rule 9, column 9 (parent tongue).—*Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents. The language ordinarily spoken throughout these provinces, except in the Himalayan districts, will be entered as Hindustani."

*"Rule 10, column 10 (birthplace).—*Enter the district and state in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, add the name of the province of birth."

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as China, Kabul, Ceylon. The names of villages, tahsils, &c., are not to be given."

"Rule 11, column 11 (*occupation or means of subsistence*).—Read this rule very carefully and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house rent, shares, &c. In the case of children and women who do not work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word 'dependent,' but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation."

"No vague terms should be used, such as 'service,' 'Government service,' 'shop-keeping,' 'writing' or 'labour' &c., but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour, must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cordung cakes, grass, by grinding flour or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker and seller' of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, railway, or municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or municipal, &c., after, as clerk, Government; sweeper, municipal, labourer, railway."

"Rule 12, column 12 (*instruction*).—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown-up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate*, *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate* those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read."

"Rule 13, column 13 (*language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English as well as a vernacular, enter 'English also.'

"This column is not to be filled up for those shown in column 12 as *learning* or *illiterate*, and except where English is known, only one language should be entered, that which he knows best."

"Rule 14, column 14 (*infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column."

"Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

These rules, which could not themselves be lengthened without the risk of confusing the weaker vessels amongst the enumerators, were supplemented by instructions to supervisors on the points on which after having the enumeration instructions acted on, I found further elucidation called for. The instructions to enumerators that if a Hindu could not name his sect, he should be asked the name of the divinity he especially worshipped was due to a suggestion by Mr. W. Crooke, Collector of Mirzapur. The result will be referred to in another chapter of the report. The instructions to supervisors are on record for the information of later census officers and need not be re-

peated here. Further supplementary instructions were issued in a circular dated 26th January 1891, after some progress had been made in the final record. It may be referred to as showing the points on which the actual working of the rules showed mistakes to be likely. The forms and instructions for the use of each census officer were issued in a compact form. Superintendents and superior officers had a copy of a Census Manual supplied to them, containing all instructions issued. Supervisors were supplied with a hand-book containing —

"1st.—A statement giving details as to the boundaries of blocks included in his circle and the names of the enumerators."

"2nd.—Instructions to supervisors regarding the duties especially due from them."

"3rd.—A copy of the instructions to enumerators and specimens of all forms which have to be filled up by enumerators."

4th.—A blank form of supervisor's abstract to be filled up by supervisors, immediately after the final enumeration, from the enumerator's abstracts and forwarded to charge superintendents

5th.—A set of exemplar questions, such as should ordinarily be asked in filling up the schedules.

They were subsequently provided each with a copy of a catechism drawn up by Mr. Bullock, then Collector of Dijnor, in which the census instructions were repeated in a way likely to attract attention in the form of question and answer. It was the consideration of the cost which prevented Mr. Bullock's very useful catechism being circulated to all enumerators, to whom it would certainly have been of service.

Enumerators were each provided with a strongly bound book or books containing —

1st.—A sheet of instructions to enumerators as to their duties and rules for filling up the enumerator's schedule

2nd.—A specimen schedule with entries completed to exemplify how the schedule are to be filled up.

3rd.—A block list containing a detailed list copied from the village or ward list, of all houses, &c., within the block, which have to be visited by the enumerator in the course of his enumeration. The entries in the block lists will, as prescribed in Rule 32, be made under the instructions of the supervisor, generally by the enumerator himself, or when necessary, by the patwar or the supervisor.

4th.—Blank schedules sufficient to allow one for each house or other place to be visited by the enumerator and to provide some margin for houses containing more residents than eight, that being the greatest number which can be entered in a single schedule.

5th.—A blank form for an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator immediately after the final enumeration.

28. Amendments suggested in census rules.—Officers were after the census called on to suggest alterations which experience had shown to be necessary on the rules for enumeration. Certain of the alterations suggested may conveniently be noted here. Those of them which are of special importance will find more detailed notice in other parts of this report.

In regard to the instructions regarding the record of castes, sub-castes and sects, several district reports have suggested that fuller instructions should have been given in the rules. The most extensive suggestion, that made by the Collector of Allahabad, was that exhaustive lists of all religions, castes, sub-castes, sects and mother-tongues should have been supplied to each superintendent, who should, when any entry not in the list was found, enquire specially as to whether it was correct and collect information regarding it—similar suggestions were made from Mainpuri, Agra and Etāwah. As regards the census which is past, it is enough to point out that there were, when it was taken, no materials whatsoever available from which such lists at least as regards sects, sub-castes and occupations could be made. As regards the future census, I very much doubt the expediency of circulating any such guiding lists. The lists would be regarded as standard and the result would be to deprive future Census Officers of an opportunity of correcting or adding to the information already collected. Such lists can safely be used only when the abstracted returns of a census come into the hands of a superior officer, who would know how to utilize them. For such officers they will be available in the tables of the present census.

The Collector of Etāwah, as already mentioned, recommends the preparation of a census map, and makes another useful suggestion which might be incorporated in the instructions to District Officers at next census. It is that a census order book should be kept up in each district, so that a record of all the numerous orders which have to be issued for the guidance of census subordinates and of all the points in which difficulties occur in district census administration may be on record for the use of succeeding Collectors in succeeding enumerations. Several officers point out that the record of the age of children under one year of age by the use of the word *baricha* has led to a considerable error in the age tables. The subject will be referred to in connection with the age tables. Suggestions as to payment of superintendents, supervisors and enumerators have already been referred to.

On the other hand, the Collector of Farukhabad, a gentleman who went in most thoroughly for census work in his own district, was of opinion that "clear and definite as the instructions were, they aimed at too much." The Collector of Moradabad similarly remarks that the forms err on the side of over-elaboration. The questions thus raised are large ones, which will have to be dealt with in consideration of the value of the information acquired by certain of the census tables. There can be little doubt, I believe, that once is enough to attempt to collect statistics in regard to some of the information embodied in the tables of the present census.

29. The use of the Kayathi character.—Instruction to enumerators and forms of census schedules were issued in English and in the Urdu and Devanagari characters. District Officers were consulted as to whether it would be necessary or useful to issue instructions in the Kayathi character, which is largely employed in the eastern districts. Replies were almost unanimous in asserting that such an issue was unnecessary, that all enumerators, though they habitually wrote Kayathi, could read Devanagari. The specimens of Kayathi handwriting received from various districts showed further that the employ-

ment of the character in printed forms to be issued for the use of all districts was impossible. The Kayathi character varies from district to district so much that the patwari who writes the Kayathi of one tract could not read with any accuracy that used even in a neighbouring district. In some districts, Kayathi was simply a current form of Devanagri, as full in its list of letters and as accurate in its spelling as that character; elsewhere it degenerated into a roughly phonetic system in which all distinction of long and short vowels is overlooked and in a majority of words no account is taken of vowels at all.

30 The characters in which enumerators' records were written.—Though forms were not for these reasons printed in Kayathi (or Hindi as it is commonly called in contradistinction to Nagri) it was the only character which could be written by the large majority of enumerators in many districts and particularly in Oudh. Appendix IV shows the characters reported as used by enumerators from the various districts. The total figures are—

Enumerators using English	...	...	...	...	...	803
Ditto ditto Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	54,241
Ditto ditto Nagri	...	...	...	...	...	83,118
Ditto ditto Kayathi	...	...	...	...	...	40,197

These returns decidedly underestimate the use of the Kayathi character. Basti, for instance, returns 7,506 enumerators using Nagri and only 201 using the Kayathi. The great majority of the patwaris in the district to my personal knowledge write their village records in Kayathi, and I have no doubt the census record was written in the same way, and that Basti had at least as large a proportion of enumerators' books in Kayathi as Gorakhpur, where enumerators are equally divided between the two characters. Again, Azamgarh returns no Kayathi books and Ballia only 568, whilst the neighbouring and similar Ghazipur shows 2,273 writing Kayathi against 900 writing Nagri.

I consider that it is fairly certain that Kayathi was, in the province as a whole, very nearly as much employed as Nagri. This fact constituted a very real addition to the work of abstraction. The Kayathi character was rarely as clear and legible as Nagri, and its use delayed work by abstractors as well as gave rise to doubt of the entire accuracy of the abstracts.

It is very possible for district officers to discourage the use of the Kayathi character effectively. Patwaris nearly all learn Nagri in their boyhood in the Government schools, and only lapse into Kayathi after they leave school. It would be perfectly possible to insist on all the younger patwaris at least writing Devanagri, and when Kayathi disappears from the patwari's book, it will, I have no doubt, not be long in disappearing from ordinary use. For my own part, I believe that it would be possible within a generation to introduce into general use a character very nearly as current as the Persian and far more legible, I mean the Roman character. A fifth character, which does not appear in the returns, was, as I found in at least one district, not absent from the census offices, the mahajani, a very modified form of Hindi which required special men to read it. This character was however employed only to an inappreciable extent, and was, where employed, modified to such an extent, to suit the comprehension of persons outside the trading guild, that the enumerator felt he was entitled to call his production Hindi.

The best average work from a census point of view was, without doubt, done by the Urdu-writing enumerators. Where Urdu and Hindi are found together, the man who knows Urdu has almost invariably a better practical education. Where care was taken that the Urdu employed should not be too "shikast," the Urdu work was very satisfactory. The preliminary record written out at leisure was, in general, as legible as could be desired, but the corrections made on the final night, rapidly written in, were however often so illegible as to give trouble in the abstraction office. The work done by the enumerators who wrote English was not satisfactory; they were mostly railway employés, foreigners to the province, and the caste and sect entries made by them were wrong in a considerable proportion. Attempts to translate vernacular names for occupations also gave trouble.

31. *Drafts of the enumeration record.*—The rules as to instruction of enumerators provided that each enumerator should fill up draft schedules for ten houses and have them inspected and corrected by his supervisor before he set to work with the final census record. Printed forms on thin paper were provided for these drafts. With men of ordinary education and intelligence such preliminary instruction with occasional subsequent references to superior authority ought to have been enough to secure a correct record, but a good many district officers were so impressed with the necessity of having all entries made by enumerators tested by the superior staff, that they directed that a complete rough draft should be made on plain paper of all entries for an enumerator's block. These entries were in some districts tested throughout by the supervisors and each of them to some extent tested by charge superintendents. There could be no more effective way of securing as far as possible the entire accuracy of the record. The expense of prescribing such a draft for general adoption at next census would not be prohibitive. Rs. 10,000 would provide and distribute the necessary forms. All the enumerators in six districts of the province had to undertake the extra work implied at the present census. In other districts, many of the superintendents and supervisors had such drafts made by their own enumerators. I would suggest it as a question for decision before next census whether such a draft should not then be prescribed for all enumerators. An alternative would be to alter the dates prescribed for the preparation of the final record in rural tracts from the 15th to the 30th January to somewhat earlier dates and to prescribe the complete preliminary draft in towns only. It was found that there was so little movement in the months of January and February in rural tracts that alterations owing to this cause had very infrequently to be made on the census night. The dates could therefore be moved into December without producing any risk of the record being badly cut about owing to the movement of population. This would allow January and February for testing by the district and superior census staff. Records badly cut about owing to mistakes of the enumerators could be rewritten. This would save the good enumerators from the extra work of writing out their record twice and would probably be very nearly as effective as the preliminary draft in ensuring good work. It would not be absolutely as satisfactory, as alterations would of course be somewhat more numerous than in a record rewritten just

before the census. As regards towns, I consider it would be inexpedient to put the dates for the preparation of the final record further away from the census day, and that to secure a good record a preliminary draft should be prepared for all houses. It is absolutely impossible in a town of any size for superintendents, even if devoting all their time to census work, to test each enumerator's work in the fourteen days which on the present occasion intervened between the completion of the record and the final census.

32. *The testing of the enumeration record.*—Throughout the whole of the months of December, January and February, the entire strength of the district staff, in addition to the specially appointed Census Officers, were employed in testing either draft or faired enumeration records. The testimony of district reports as to the general correctness of the record so tested is almost unanimous. In regard to the record of the numbers of the people the remarks of District Officers bear very explicit evidence to the effect that the record approaches as close to entire accuracy as it possibly can; that in fact the omissions, though they may be proved by age statistics, cannot be detected by testing on the spot, that the parda-nashin woman or unmarried girl, who is omitted from the record, is undiscoverable by the enumerator or superior Census Officer in any way. This, considering the readiness with which the people answered all questions and the interest they displayed in the operations, appears extraordinary, but it is the only conclusion which one who has tested census records at all extensively can come to. The result of the census in showing in equality of the sexes is almost as certain in the best administered district as in the worst. I myself tested enumeration in fully half the districts of the province after the record had begun to take final shape. The total omissions I discovered were very few indeed, and were not at all markedly greater amongst females than amongst males. The testimony of other officers is similar. The Jaunpur report quotes a remark by Mr. Moreland, the Census Officer, on this subject—"I tested the work of some 500 enumerators when in camp. I think the actual enumeration was extremely well done. In only two cases did I find that any person had been omitted." The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad remarks—"In numbering houses no places were omitted where there was any likelihood of people passing the night, and it can be confidently said that on the night of enumeration no one escaped enumeration except *perhaps* a few parda-nashin women." The Collector of Benares says,—"all reports point to the great accuracy of the work. A careful numbering and an energetic house-to-house testing could not but produce a good result." The Collector of Muzaffarnagar says,—"I may therefore confidently say that the census returns for this district are, as to numbers at least, substantially correct, and that there is no reason to believe that there has been any extensive omission either of males or females. Remarks to the same effect are made in almost all other districts.

Mistakes in details, discovered and corrected in testing, are noted by almost all districts to have occurred, especially in regard to the entries in the sex, sub-caste and occupation columns. Remarks on the subject will more properly find place in the chapters on those subjects.

33. *The final enumeration.*—The final enumeration came off on the night of the 26th February 1901. The date fixed was in every way a suitable



one. There was moon enough to give all the light possible, and yet it was distant enough from the date of the full moon to allow the movement due to the bathing in the Ganges, which takes place on every full moon, to have almost entirely ceased. The day was not auspicious for Hindu marriages and was not close to any auspicious day. There was therefore no considerable movement of marriage parties to be provided for. It was far enough advanced in the cold weather to allow ample time for preparation and yet not so far advanced as even in the hottest districts to make it likely that officers would be driven in from the subsequent testing by the heat of the weather. Even in the districts in which it was found most difficult to get persons to perform the more monotonous and laborious duties of enumerators connected with the preparation of the record, there was no reluctance or backwardness on the part of the enumerators in carrying through the final correction necessary to show the population as it stood on the appointed night. The enumerators for the time regarded themselves as the heroes of the hour, and their work was carried through with something like enthusiasm. I spent the night unexpectedly in Cawnpore, and found that even in the Cantonments, with the census administration of which there had, at an earlier stage, been cause to find fault, the final enumeration was carried through with the greatest promptitude and good-will, and that even after spending several hours of the night wandering about correcting the final record, enumerators began on the spot to prepare the abstracts which had to be promptly communicated to the district authorities.

34. *The attitude of the people.*—The attitude of the people was throughout entirely satisfactory. A few districts, Rae Bareilly, Bijnor, Dohra Dūn, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore report that rumour amongst the lowest classes connected the census with taxation, with a water tax in the last named; but, only in the wilder parts of Mirzapur, did any of the wilder scares which connected themselves with the earlier censuses, find place. A rumour was, there, said to be current that it was intended to deport persons to Burmah for sacrifice at the laying of the foundation of some Government fort there. From Benares and Haidwar only was there reported any difficulty in obtaining answers to the questions, and there only from a few persons, Gorkhas in the first named city and outlandish pilgrims from hill states in the other. All other Districts Officers report that the census was regarded by the body of the people either with apathy or with positive interest. Many of the reports give evidence of a keen interest taken by the people in the enumeration. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda notes how they ran out to meet inspecting officers with the wooden number tickets in their hands, and that there was in his district no friction of any sort between any one of 5,386 Census Officers and the people. The Collector of Farrukhabad says,—“there was no friction or difficulty, the work went on smoothly.” Elsewhere, the willingness with which the people met the enumerators with lights, is noted. This last fact was brought prominently to my notice in Cawnpore. Even in this, the largest trading city of the province, where the personal influence of Government officers might be supposed to be least, all doors were kept open and all streets were lighted by lamps at every door, till the enumerators had passed.

35. *The preliminary abstraction.*—Two days were allowed to supervisors after the final enumeration to correct the entries made by enumerators on the

final round. Enumerators were instructed immediately after this testing to prepare abstracts showing the number of houses and the population, male and female, residents and visitors, for their blocks through supervisors and charge superintendents to the Tahsil-dárs. Seven days were allowed to District Officers for the collection and collation of these returns. After this not later than the 7th March, except in Kumaun and Garhwál, the district totals had to be telegraphed to Allahabad and Simla. It was by a mistake, as it can only be called, that an extension to the 12th March was allowed to the Kumaun districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Kumaun, the officer of most experience in the Himalayan districts, insisted that this extension was absolutely necessary and had it sanctioned. On the 7th March he proved it unnecessary by telegraphing his own totals, whilst the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál, who had been neutral as to the need for the extension, availed himself of it, although I have no doubt the thoroughness with which all census arrangements were made in his district would have, had he thought it necessary, enabled him to report his totals at the same time as other districts. Mr. P. J. White, Deputy Commissioner of Sultánpur, reported his district totals by the morning of the 1st March. The late General Azim-ud-din, in charge of the Rámpur census, followed a good second on the afternoon of the 1st March, Mr. L. C. Potter, Census Officer at Hardoi, Mr. Steel at Farukhabad and Messrs. Lambo Bullock and LaTouche at Jalaun, Bijnor and Aligarh, all telegraphed their totals on the 2nd March. Except Garhwál which reported on the 10th, there was no district in the provinces which had not telegraphed its figures by the evening of the 7th March. In both Garhwál and Kumaun, the difficulties to be overcome were great. A fall of snow had taken place just before the date fixed for submission of the returns, and the roads in the northern parts of these districts were almost impassable. The provincial total population, according to these telegrams, was reported to be 46,922,690 for British districts and 799,160 for Native States. As compared with the final figures the population of the British districts was 17,605 or 037 per cent. too high, that of Native States, 6,669 or 84 per cent. too high. Statements sent by post a few days later amended the telegraphic reports to some extent.

Appendix V compares the figures so reported for each district with those finally found to be correct. The highest proportion of error was in Benares 7 per cent. and in Kumaun 69 per cent. In the great majority of districts the error was inappreciable. These abstracts were prepared under great pressure as to the time their preparation was to occupy and would have been more correct had more time been allowed. Their comparative correctness is however enough to show that any simple abstraction of census figures can be promptly carried out through enumerators at a cost practically nil, and with a correctness, to all intents and purposes, as great as that attained by the elaborate processes of the census office.

The course of the general arrangements for enumeration have now been indicated. Enumeration in tracts or circumstances in which special variations of the rules were necessary may be briefly referred to.

36. **The Railway Census.**—The Railway Census was, under the orders of the Government of India, carried out entirely by the railway staff, who

provided and trained the enumerators and took the entire census within the railway fencing. As a rule, the work was satisfactorily done. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. F. E. G. Walton, Chief Engineer, was in charge and had all preliminary arrangements carried out in a most complete way. On the Bengal and North-Western Railway Mr. J. Walker, Traffic Superintendent, though later in starting work, carried it through finally no less satisfactorily. The officer in charge of the census in Farukhabad specially mentioned the services rendered by the local railway officers in charge there. At Allahabad on the East Indian Railway, Mr. J. Craven and his Assistant Mr. Huddleston, took pains in having the preliminary arrangements and training of the staff effectively carried out. On the other hand, there were railway administrations in which it was found difficult in the extreme to get census work taken in hand and in which arrangements remained unsatisfactory to the last. As a rule, the railway authorities provided and trained a full staff of well-educated enumerators, but the fact that the majority of them were not natives of the province and were not well acquainted with the caste, sects or even occupation of the province, prevented the record in railway blocks from being on the average as correct as outside the railway boundaries. The census of persons in trains was carried through by a staff of special enumerators, provided at all stations for persons who alighted from trains and at certain fixed stations for trains which passed at sunrise on the 27th. This record written in great haste afterwards gave trouble in the abstraction offices and has perhaps added to our lists of sub-castes a number of names which are not likely to be recognized hereafter. On some of the lines there was some trouble in obtaining the preliminary abstracts and the records, so much so that several Collectors have suggested that in future the superintendence of arrangements on railway lines be left to the district authorities, the railway authorities being only called on to provide the necessary enumerators. I do not however believe that this plan would work as well as that prescribed by the rules. All that is wanted is that the training of the railway enumerators should be closely supervised by the district officials, and that Collectors should be instructed to provide enumerators where the railway authorities found it difficult to obtain natives of Upper India for the work. The returns, when finally ready, should be made over to the local Census Officers direct, without the intervention of any of the railway superior officers being necessary.

37. The census in cantonments.—Enumeration of the military lines in cantonments was carried out by the military authorities. So far as the troops were concerned, the enumeration was well enough done, but that of the native servants and camp-followers of British regiments was in general very badly done, the entries being frequently incomprehensible. Discovery of the meaning of one of them was due to the ingenuity of the Census Commissioner for India, when the return reached his office. It was from Cawnpore: several regimental servants were entered as speaking a mother tongue Mori. The interpretation was Moorish, the term by which a Mess Sergeant would generally denominate the mother tongue of the Muhammadan Mess servants. Here, again, a closer connection between the district authorities and the enumerators is necessary. No natives of India should, as a rule, be enumerated by officers or men of British regiments. The enumeration

of cantonments outside military lines was done in the usual way under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrates. The enumerators were of the usual class, and the work in all respects in most cantonments similar to that in the neighbouring municipalities.

38. Enumeration of travellers.—Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by boat or road during the night of the census. Enumerators were stationed at intervals along all lines of road and at all ferries, and, as they enumerated a traveller, supplied him with a ticket to prevent re-enumeration. On the Pánjab frontiers, by special arrangement the North-Western Provinces men enumerated all travellers leaving this side, whilst the Panjáb men enumerated all crossing from the Panjáb. A supply of tickets for distribution to men entering the North-Western Provinces from the Panjáb was sent to the Deputy Commissioners of bordering Panjáb districts. As already mentioned, the date fixed for the final census was a suitable one, and there was therefore very little trouble given by *latgo assemblages* at fairs. A few of the worshippers at the Magh Mela still lingered at Allahabad and on the roads leading away from it, but were nowhere in great numbers. At Ajudhya there was not a very large assemblage for which special enumerators were provided. The Kumbh Mela at Brindaban was one of the most considerable of the gatherings to be dealt with, but was not extensive enough to be really troublesome. At Hardwár the number of pilgrims was so small as to be enumerated by the ordinary staff. For a province full of holy places, this list of religious fairs is a small one.

The Boat Census.—A very important part of the operations in the Lower Provinces was here, except on the lower reaches of the Gogra and Ganges, not of importance. On these rivers, enumerators were kept at the gháts for twenty-four hours, it being believed that none of the boats in these provinces go on for more than twenty-four hours, without drawing up at a landing place. In districts in which these rivers formed the boundary between the North-Western Provinces and Behar, it was arranged that boats going up the river should be enumerated by the Behar men, those going down by North-Western Provinces' enumerators.

39. Enumeration in forest and desert tracts.—A variation of the general rule, that the final enumeration of the population should be on the night of the 26th February was permitted by the Government of India in forest and desert tracts, where a day final census was permitted. The tracts in which this variation was permitted in the North-Western Provinces were, except in the Kumaun and Garhwal districts, not extensive. They consisted of—

(a) defined forest tracts in the Himalayan, and Sub-Himalayan parts of—

- (1) Dehra Dún.
- (2) Bijaor.
- (3) Taráí.
- (4) Pilibhít.
- (5) Saháranpur.

(b) outlying gate houses and gangsmen's huts on the Indian Midland Railway in Jhánsi and three forest tracts in the same district.

(c) a number of villages in the wilder parts of the Robertganj, Dudhi and Chunár tahsils of the Mirzapur district.

(d) a few of the larger swamps in the Basti district in which persons engaged in hot weather rice cultivation lived in scattered huts.

In these tracts the population is scattered about in small camps or villages, and owing to the fear of wild beasts or the inaccessibility of the places where the people to be enumerated were to be found, enumerators could not be expected to visit them in the night.

The following statement gives an estimate of the population so enumerated by day outside the Kumaun and Garhwál districts and the Native State of Garhwál:—

District,	Total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dohra Dón . . . . .	20,171	21,000	41,080
Schéránpur . . . . .	829	872	1,501
Bijnór . . . . .	3,763	2,883	6,646
Pilibhít . . . . .	3,329	1,648	4,977
Mirzapur . . . . .	13,333	12,468	25,801
Jhámál . . . . .	167	114	281
Basti . . . . .	254	11	265
Tárki . . . . .	843	246	1,089
Total . . . . .	51,689	50,551	102,240

40. The Census in the Himalayas.—In the Himalayan parts of the Kumaun Division a still wider variation from the rules was considered necessary, for several reasons. The only season in which many of the villages in either district contain their full resident population is the end of the rains and beginning of the cold weather. Immediately after this in the outer tracts, the migration to the Bhábar sets in, and the residents in the higher villages below the Himalayan peaks are driven southwards with their cattle by the snow. On the 26th February, many of the villages in the tracts which migrate to the Bhábar are nearly empty and the upper patties are a waste of deep snow absolutely uninhabited. In the hot weather a large proportion of the men are employed in the hill stations as *ghampanies* and the like, and the Bhotias of the upper patties are absent in Thibet on their trading tours. It is therefore clear that a census which is to ascertain for executive purposes the ordinary resident population of the villages should be taken in October, and that the February census would be of value only for Imperial purposes and to show the extent of the periodic migration. These considerations led to a modification of the rules regarding the dates at which the preliminary record was to be made. It was resolved that the preliminary record in Kumaun and Garhwál should be made, except in towns and in the Bhábar, in October, and that in towns a special hot weather census should be taken in addition to that to be taken later for Imperial purposes. The special rules for Kumaun and Garhwál provided that the figures of the preliminary record should be abstracted by the patwári staff to show the resident population of the hill villages when at their fullest. The final correction in the hill tracts and the ordinary census

In the Bhábar taken as usual in February would show, the extent of the migration and the cold weather population of patties and villages. Owing to the way in which the population is scattered over a wide, and, particularly in February, scattered tract, Kumaun and Garhwál are vastly more difficult fields for enumeration than any of the sub-Himalayan forest tracts; and added to this, is the still more serious difficulty that the state of education made it impossible for the districts to produce the requisite number of enumerators educated enough to work alone. Garhwál had 1,128 enumerators for an area of 5,629 square miles; Kumaun showed in the returns 5,987 enumerators, but by far the greater part of these were purely nominally so. They were lambar-dárs, who had to depend on the patwári to do all the entries for them. As a matter of fact, Mr. Giles informed me in January that he had only 600 genuine enumerators for the 7,151 square miles of district. It was necessary therefore to allow time for the patwári to work over the 40 square miles, which in these districts form a patwári's circle, during the time fixed for the final correction. The period of one day allowed in other forest tracts was, in these districts, extended to ten days. Settlement operations were in progress in Garhwál and Kumaun, had sent a number of patwáris to help. For census purposes it was necessary to provide and pay substitutes, so that in these two districts Rs. 641 0-0 were expended in payment of supervisors, as well as Rs. 100 for payment of enumerators in the Bhábar. The census in both Kumaun and Garhwál was from the paucity of available enumerators, the nature of the country, and the migratory habits of the population, an extremely difficult one, but from what I saw of the enumeration record, it was well done in both districts. The prompt way in which the preliminary abstracts were made up has been already mentioned.

41. Enumeration in Native States, Rampur.—Census operations in Rámpur were conducted almost precisely as in a British district, the late *vi.* President, General Azim-ud din, corresponding direct with the Superintendent, Census Operations. The usual progress reports were sent and work in Rámpur reported and watched in the usual way. I visited Rámpur in December after all the preliminary arrangements had been completed and found that they had been made carefully and judiciously. The preparation of the lists of numbers and estimates of the books required for them had taken more than usual care, a preliminary rough census having been made in order that the estimate of persons to be enumerated and paper to be used by each enumerator should be accurate. The only variation from the rules observed was in the number of enumerators and blocks. The blocks were considerably larger on an average than in any British district, but with so low a standard of education as in the rural parts of Rámpur, this was absolutely inevitable, particularly as a number of the patwáris were employed at the time on the survey of the State. As far as possible, this defect was remedied by the appointment of a specially strong superior staff. Two special paid inspectors were employed and travelling allowance given to a number of the headquarters staff whilst on tour inspecting census work. The State itself printed forms for the original draft made by the enumerators and employed the Imperial forms for the fair copies only. I suggested in consequence of the size of the blocks that a day census should be taken to allow the enumerators more time to get round their

blocks. The Vice President, however, considered this unnecessary, and owing to the strict injunctions laid on the village headmen and chaukidars to assist the enumerators in their rounds, it proved to be so. Mounted officers of the Rámpur Military Force were employed on the census night in addition to the regular census staff in all parts of the State in making rounds to see that all enumerators were at their posts. Rámpur, as already mentioned, was second in reporting its totals by telegraph, much ahead of any other Native State in India.

42. Tehri-Garhwál.—The Native State of Garhwál was enumerated under the instructions of the Commissioner of Kumáun. The returns for the State were received regularly and satisfactorily. No final report was, however, submitted, and in stating that the census was conducted on the same lines as in British Garhwál, I rely on information given me by the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál, who, under the Commissioner's orders, inspected the arrangements in potties bordering on his districts. The officer in charge of the census was Babu Raghunath Bhattacharji, the Private Secretary to the Regent.

43. Enumeration by private schedules.—A special form of enumeration which requires mention was that by private schedules. The instructions on the subject were as follows :—

"Europeans and Eurasians will be supplied with special European schedules which they will fill up for themselves, their families and their European servants. The necessary instructions will be printed on the reverse of the schedule. Such Europeans and Eurasians as can in 'the opinion of the District Officer be trusted to enumerate their native servants and dependants also will be supplied with blank forms in English in all respects similar to the enumerators' schedules, and brief instructions as to how they are to be filled up. Native gentlemen who wish to have private schedules for themselves and their families and who undertake to have them filled up in English or Urdu will be provided with household schedules and instructions similar to those last mentioned in either language. No private schedules will be issued in Hindi."

The opinions of officers vary greatly as to the effectiveness of this form of enumeration. In many districts the issue of private schedules was kept to the lowest possible limits, whilst in others it was fairly freely used. The total number of such schedules issued as per returns received was as follows :—

In English	..	...	...	4,117
In Urdu	...	...	...	3,436

Details by districts are given in Appendix VI. The Dehra Dún return was blank, although no doubt such schedules were issued there also. On the whole, I believe that the Urdu schedules were well done. The gentlemen to whom they were issued were all of superior station and education. They valued the privilege and consequently did their best to deserve it. I am of opinion that, within certain well-defined limits as to the status and education of persons to whom such schedules are to be issued, the system might be extended to some extent. Too extensive use of these schedules would give trouble in abstraction, as the loose schedules often get loose from the book to which they are tacked. The schedules issued to Europeans were not as well filled up as they might have been. In not a few instances there were complaints by District

Officers that Europeans to whom schedules had been issued had, with trouble, been compelled to fill them up. How little regard was paid to the instructions printed on the schedules by many Europeans will sufficiently appear from an inspection of the European sect tables, where in spite of exhortations in the instructions that exact sect designations should be entered, it was found necessary to enter large numbers of persons as Protestant unspecified, and so on. All that can be done is to insist at next census on these schedules being examined by the person who collects them. Enumeration by enumerators would be impossible as in the few cases Europeans were enumerated by natives, the returns were incomprehensible.

44. The cost of the enumeration.—The following statement compares the cost of enumeration at the present and at last census under each of the principal heads, excluding superintendence, the figures under which for enumeration and compilation cannot conveniently be distinguished.

Heads.	1881	1891.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Establishment including pay of enumerators and supervisors	19,101 11 7	14,578 9 11
Contingent charges in districts	6,229 10 6	6,183 7 9
Total district charges	25,330 9 1	21,505 1 8
Cost of forms { Printing and binding	29,813 1 6	10,217 10 10
{ Distribution to districts	2,698 7 11	7,666 14 11
Total forms	31,511 11 5	17,884 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	56,841 1 6	39,400 11 5

The total cost in 1891 was Rs. 12,564-6-11 in excess of that in 1881.

Under the head of district charges there has been a considerable saving. The details as shown in the form of account prescribed by the Government of India are as follows:—

	Rs. s. p.
1 District office establishment, including amounts paid to supervisors and enumerators	14,578 9 11
2 Contingent charges of establishment	1,080 7 11
3 House numbering	114 4 9
4 Lights, ink, paper for drafts, &c.	2,854 12 5
5 Special travelling allowance	350 0 9
6 Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places	2,418 5 2
Total	21,505 1 8

The expenditure was very unequally distributed in the different districts. Appendix VI, 11 shows the expenditure in each district, together with the incidence of expenditure on population. It varies from 1,447-5-2 or Rs. 2-9-1 per 1,000 in Kumaun, where the heavy charges are due to the necessity for payment of supervisors and enumerators to Rs. 180-15-4 or as. 1-7 per thousand in Basti.

The only item in the above account of district charges in which any retrenchment can be thought possible, in a future census, is that for the pay



ment of district office establishment. District Officers were authorized to entertain, from the 1st August till the abstraction office was opened, one muharrir on Rs. 15 a month, and for each tahsil one muharrir on Rs. 12 a month, from the time the distribution of enumeration forms began, until the completed enumeration record was despatched to headquarters. They were specially enjoined to be economical even in these appointments, and a good many districts did not employ the full staff sanctioned. District Officers were, after the census, asked whether they considered that in futuro this paid staff could be dispensed with. A few districts (Muttra, Dehra, Etāwah, Ballia and Agra) all of them except Agra and Etāwah "light," considered either that the tahsil muharrirs or the whole of the paid staff might be abolished, but all other officers consulted pronounced without hesitation that the staff allowed was the minimum possible. I fully agree with this opinion. In a district or tahsil with average work, it would be absolutely impossible for the staff besides their usual work and the extra work imposed on almost all of them as Census Officers to undertake the heavy clerical work necessary in connection with the distribution of forms, fairing of census registers, issue of census orders, and the like. Even were it possible it should not be attempted, as a good paid man whose special work is to keep census arrangements up to date, and who cannot have the excuse of alleging that he was prevented from doing so by his other work, is in my opinion absolutely necessary both at the sadar and at tahsils. In two districts English clerks were allowed, in consideration of the specially heavy work in the district English office. I doubt whether for purely census work they were necessary. In Meerut a paid general superintendent was allowed. In connection with the subject the following remarks by Mr. Rose, the Collector of Farrukhabad, may be quoted:—

"The enumeration staff must always in a large measure be provided by official departments, and the agency which is most largely employed must necessarily be the village patwāns. The patwān prepares the schedules not only of the block of which he is the appointed enumerator, but in many instances of every block in his circle. The enumerators actually appointed often have not the necessary education and intelligence to fill up with any approach to accuracy a somewhat complicated form. They are well able with previous instruction to verify and if necessary to modify the entries in the schedule, to bring them into accordance with existing facts on the night of the census, but this is a much less difficult matter than the preliminary preparation of the schedule. I found much difficulty in Mainpuri in obtaining non-official agency with the necessary qualifications for the work in the interior of a sparsely-populated district; and this remark will apply to Farrukhabad with much the same force as to Mainpuri; it is not easy to find men of education and intelligence. At the same time I am not prepared to suggest that at any future census the agency for enumeration should be a paid agency. On the other hand, I am distinctly of opinion that the agency employed is *expensive* should be paid. The District Officer knows better than any one else the difficulties which arise in his administration by the employment during several months of a large number of his officials upon work which is outside the limits of their ordinary duties. It simply means that their ordinary duties are neglected. To take, for instance, the *kāhāngos* and *patwāns*. The village papers were not filed for the simple reason that the field work of these officials was in a *beyance* because of their employment in census work. It was necessary and it was inevitable, but at the same time when congratulations are freely bestowed upon the slight amount of expenditure with which the important results of the census have been attained, it is well to remember that the general administration has suffered by the economy."

Another suggestion was made by the officer in charge of census in Etáwáh who believed that the amount sanctioned for the clerical staff should be devoted to the payment of a General Superintendent for census work as in Meerut.

The question raised has already been referred to in para. 24. There can be no doubt that by the combination of census and current revenue work the patwári and kánungo staff were worked very hard indeed during the census year, but I cannot consider that some delay in filing patwári's papers in a particular year can be regarded as an injury to administration. I believe that the form which relief should take is the curtailment of the patwári and kánungo's special work in the census year and not in the payment of a special census supervising staff. The greatest enthusiast for village papers cannot allege that the omission of the khasa rounds in a single year out of ten would in any way injure the value of the patwári's papers for the next Settlement Officer.

43 Reasons for the higher expenditure in 1891.—The items in which the expenditure in enumeration in 1891 exceeded that in 1881 are those relating to the preparation and supply of forms, a subject which calls for somewhat detailed remarks.

46 The enumeration forms.—The forms printed for enumeration purposes during the late census were as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of form	Printed in—
1	Manual of Census Rules	English and Urdu
2	Instructions to Supervisors	English, Urdu and Nagri.
3	Parwanas of appointment for Superintendents	Urdu
4	" " " Supervisors	Urdu
5	" " " Enumerators	Urdu
6	Letters of commendation to Superintendents	Urdu and Nagri
7	" " " Supervisors	Urdu
8	" " " Enumerators	Urdu
9	Houshold schedules for Europeans and Karmachis with instructions on reverse	English
10	" " " persons other than Europeans and Karmachis with instructions on reverse	English and Urdu
11	Blank enumeration schedules in the ordinary form	English, Urdu and Nagri
12	Enumerators' books containing 12 schedules	Urdu
13	" " " 24 " "	Urdu
14	" " " 36 " "	Urdu
15	Books containing 24 schedules for the enumeration of regiments, &c.	English
16	Tickets for boats and travellers' names rated	English, Urdu and Nagri
17	Catch-chain for the use of Supervisors on the dates of enumerations	Urdu and Nagri.

The list was a very much more extensive one than at the previous census, when, besides the manual of census rules supplied to superior officers, the only instructions printed were those for enumerators, which had to serve the purposes of instruction of both Supervisors and Superintendents.

Forms of parwanas of appointment, of letters of commendation and

Cost of Census Manuals	Rs.	s.	p.	draft schedules were now
" Supervisor " Urdu	472	15	0	also printed for the first
" " " Hindi	942	0	0	time. The consequence
" Parwanas of appointment	1,469	15	3	was that charges for forms
" Letters of commendation	605	11	5	other than those supplied
" Catch-chains	871	3	5	to enumerators for their
" Tickets for boats and travellers' names rated	369	13	0	final record were almost
" Draft schedules	150	4	4	
	2,039	9	0	
Total	6,802	7	5	

entirely new. The total amount as detailed in the accompanying statement was Rs. 6,892-7-5, a large part of the increase in expenditure on forms.

The reasons why the cost of forms for the special use of enumerators should have been so much greater now than in 1881 are entirely connected with the forms themselves, and the way in which, according to the standard instructions to enumerators, they were to be filled up.

		Rs	a	p.
1881	...	28,813	3	6
1891	...	33,325	3	5
Excess	...	4,511	15	11

A. The books issued to enumerators were in every way more complete and more calculated to stand severe usage without risk of damage than those issued in 1881. At that census there were issued a loose sheet of instructions and a varying number of loose forms to each enumerator and he had to tack them together himself. The 1891 enumerator's book was strongly bound in a cartridge cover, on which was provided space for all details as to the identity of the block and enumerator. It contained a sheet of instructions, a form for a list of houses, a specimen completed schedule and form for enumerator's abstract, besides the blank schedules to be filled in in enumeration. At the rates at which the Calcutta Jail Press charged these improvements would add 30 per cent. on books of full size to the cost of the enumeration forms. The percentage of additional cost is considerably larger for the smaller sizes of books. The improved style of form therefore in itself would account for more than the difference in expenditure if the rates charged had been the same. Some margin was however left by the low rates for printing charged by the Calcutta press. This was more than swallowed up by the following reasons for a high expenditure of forms.

B. The rules as to filling up the enumeration schedules provided that a schedule which contained space for eight names was to be provided for each house, even though there was only a single resident in it; when there were more than eight persons in a house, a second schedule had to be devoted entirely to this house, even though there were only nine persons in it. It is clear that if at least half the schedules so filled up more space must have been left than was necessary for the additions to be made on the census night. Again, it was provided in the rules that a blank page should be left for each empty house or other place in which a person might possibly be found on the census night. The waste so caused varied very considerably. In an ordinary agricultural village it was practically nil, in some towns it was, partly owing to misunderstandings, very large.

C. The use of the book form as adopted for the provinces was in itself a cause of waste. The Census Commissioner issued a warning before printing was undertaken against making the books too bulky. The necessity for this warning was amply apparent in abstraction work, where the trouble experienced in detecting mistakes in the abstraction of the contents of the larger books was many times greater than it would have been had the books been divided into two and each half abstracted separately. The largest book adopted for the provinces therefore contained only 24 sheets of blank forms or 48 schedules. The smaller books contained 24 and 12 schedules respectively. Ordinarily these

smaller books were intended to be used as supplements to the larger ones and the majority of them might therefore not have contained the instructions, block list or specimen schedules. As, however, a not inconsiderable number of enumerators whose blocks were small required only small books, it was considered best to prevent multiplication of the different descriptions of books to insert the additional pages in all books. There was waste too in the number of schedules due to the book form. An enumerator with 24 houses required, besides a schedule for each house, a margin for houses containing more than eight persons and which therefore occupied two pages. He had to be supplied with an additional book of 12 schedules, though he probably only needed two or three. The amount of the waste thus caused can only be roughly estimated for the province by ascertaining it for a given number of blocks. For 80 blocks in the Rao Bareilly district, I find that 214 sheets of instructions, &c., were superfluous, and that 368 schedules were issued besides those estimated to be actually required. The waste under this head is therefore 9·32 per cent. of the whole number of forms issued.

47. *The district indents for enumeration forms.*—The various reasons given why the forms of the present census should be more costly than those of 1881 have made it clear that the additional cost of printing was in no way due to avoidable waste by the excessive issue to districts of forms not required, and that indeed the excess so issued at the present census was much less than at last. The way, in fact, in which the indents were to be prepared made it almost impossible that there should be any very great waste where the instructions were properly carried out. The circle list showed for each block the exact number of houses, and columns were provided against the entries for each block in which were accurately calculated the number of books required, allowing one schedule for each house, plus a prescribed percentage of margin for houses with more than eight persons. In several districts and in Rámpur State even this process was considered not exact enough, and a rough preliminary census was made by the patwáris, and the number of persons in each house noted, so that the exact number of schedules to be filled up was known before the indent was sent. I consider that in the great majority of districts there was little or no avoidable waste of forms. Such waste was not however absent. The most carefully managed districts used about 1·3 or fewer schedules per house, 240 or fewer schedules per thousand of population; e.g., Jhánai used 1·2 schedules per house and Jaunpur 1·3 or thereabout. Average districts used 1·5 schedules per house, 300 schedules per 1,000 of population. The various causes already enumerated rendered such an expenditure reasonable, but where this rate was much exceeded there must, except in special circumstances, have been waste. As an example of such special circumstances, Benares city may be quoted. There 2½ schedules were indented for for each house, owing to the large population per house in the city, the large number of unoccupied houses to be provided for, and the number of shops in which a single person had to be enumerated. Excessive indents were however not uncommon. Muttra, for instance, took 388 schedules per thousand of population. In Cawnpore 33,852 schedules were sold unused as waste paper, eight per cent. of the whole supply issued to the district. It is almost

impossible for the Census Superintendent to check indents from districts accurately. He has not the accurate information before him the district officer should have; and even if he had, it would be impossible for him to refuse an urgent supplementary indent not clearly absurd, when the district officer immediately before the census declares it to be absolutely necessary. With forms carefully indented for and issued in due time, there should be no need for urgent supplementary indents, but as in the best managed districts one or more of the responsible subordinates *will* go behind hand with his work, there is no probability of its being considered possible at any future census to refuse to meet indents after a certain date.

48. *Proposals as to enumeration forms for next Census.*—In connection with the arrangements for next census, it must be considered how far the advantages of the present system can be secured without so great an increase in cost. The subject was considered at a conference of Census Superintendents held in October 1891 in Simla, and the conclusions arrived at were that the advantages of having a separate page for each house were outweighed by the additional cost so imposed in the census budget. It was recommended that after the entries for a house were ended, two or three blank lines should be left and the entries for the next house begun. If this change was made, the depth of the schedule might be increased so as to allow the record of a larger number of names on one page and so save proportionate space in headings. That the schedules should be strongly bound together is so indispensable to prevent confusion and mistakes in the abstraction office, that reversion to the old system of issuing loose schedules to be tacked together by the enumerators would be distinctly a retrograde step. The Calcutta binding was however unnecessarily good. The wiring and cloth back rendered it so strong that to open a book was a work of trouble. Merely securing the pages together so that there should be no fear of its then getting loose unintentionally could be effected without the use of wire. The books printed for me at Allahabad were tacked together with thread and cloth round, and there were no complaints of the binding coming loose, nor indeed were the majority of office Superintendents aware that they were less securely bound than those from Calcutta. Binding such as that done by the Allahabad Press could certainly be done by local binders at district headquarters; and if this were arranged it would be possible to bind the books after the preparation of the circle list, and after it was known how many schedules each enumerator would require in his book. The rates to be paid in districts for such binding would be no higher than in the press. By issuing forms to the districts, to be bound together according to the requirements of each individual enumerator, we should save entirely the waste of schedules referred to as having been caused by the issue of bound books, and the form of indent could be so much simplified as to leave the provincial Superintendent a far fuller check over district indents than he could have under the present system.

49. *The enumeration printing.*—The great body of the printing for enumerators was done in Calcutta, according to the arrangements made by the Government of India. The work was well and cheaply done. That the

press, whilst undertaking to supply forms for several provinces, should have been able to issue forms as rapidly as it did, reflects the greatest credit on the administrative powers of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, who was in charge. It was however inevitable that there should, to some extent, be a block, and when the original preliminary indent sent by my office was exhausted, there was some delay in printing and issuing up to the demand of the second indent, prepared in accordance with the district final indents. As later on in the cold weather supplementary indents continued to be received from districts, the heavy strain on the Calcutta Press and the time taken by consignments reaching these provinces, made it absolutely necessary to have forms set up in type and issued from the Local Government Press. These emergent indents in the local press were well done, and late as some of the latest indents were, many being received throughout the first half of February, Colonel Dodd, by night work in the press, was able to supply all the forms required in time to reach the districts and be distributed before the final census. The cost of carriage from Calcutta raised the expenditure in this respect from Rs. 2,698-7-11 in 1881 to Rs. 7,686-14-11 in 1891.

All things considered, I should strongly recommend that the provincial printing should at next census be done in the provincial press. Work should be started in April, and if the method of binding above recommended is adopted, the last lot of forms should be in the latest district by the end of October. Rates to be paid for census printing may, as on the present occasion, be effectively ascertained and prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.

50. *The cost of superintendence*—The cost of superintendence is not shown in the above statement of accounts. It was somewhat larger in 1891 than in 1881. The difference is entirely due to the fact that the 1891 figures contain an item of Rs 2,750-0-0 for the pay of a substitute on district work for the provincial Superintendent whilst on census duty. This charge was not imposed on the census budget in 1881. The details of the cost of superintendence to the end of the financial year 1890-91 was as follows:—

			Rs.	s.	p.
Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	..	...	4,311	3	3
Pay of substitute of Superintendent	..	...	2,750	0	0
Travelling allowance of Superintendent	...	..	3,306	8	0
Superintendent's office establishment	...	...	1,080	8	8
Travelling allowance of ditto	..	...	369	10	5
Office contingences for ditto	..	...	1,836	8	5
Rent of Superintendent's office	...	...	181	0	0
Total	...	...	12,374	1	6

51. *Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation*.—The processes by which the census figures were prepared for presentation in the final tables are three, technically known as Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

*Abstraction* in the present census was the condensation item by item into twelve abstraction sheets of the information contained in the enumeration schedules for each block or book.

*Tabulation* was the collection for tabulae of the totals of the abstraction sheets by means of tabulation registers.

*Compilation* included the rearrangement and combination of the tabulation totals into the finally corrected statements published with this report.

Abstraction and tabulation were conducted in district offices by means of a specially appointed staff under the control of District Officers, subject to the general supervision of the Superintendent, Census Operations. Compilation was effected in a central office by the Census Superintendent in communication with District Officers.

52. *The change of system in abstraction.*—The system on which this part of census operations was carried out was entirely different from that employed in these provinces at last census.

It was outlined by the Agra Conference held in December 1889, and explained more in detail by the circulars of the Census Commissioner for India, along with which specimens of the forms proposed were circulated to Provincial Superintendents. The actual detailed rules issued to District Officers were drawn up by me, after the working of the system had been experimented upon in all details. At last census abstraction was done by a group of men working together at the same time on the same block. One man read out each entry to the rest, who abstracted each on to his own sheet such particulars as were required for the table towards which he was working. The men worked together and periodically corrected their results by those arrived at by the other abstractors. The abstraction results were at once posted in the tabulation registers in a way calculated only to obtain means of obtaining the totals under each head without any provision for checking in details. The tabulated totals were combined into the final tabular forms by the district staff and only the figures finally obtained reported to the Census Superintendent. The system had been worked out in all its details by Mr. White himself and provided a remarkably quick and cheap method of attaining the final totals. The drawback, however, was that whilst every opportunity was afforded to the men working in each stage to consult the final totals acquired by their fellow workers and alter results so as to agree with those attained by the other men, there was and could be no effective provision whatsoever to guard against fraudulent combination on the part of the men employed. To any one who has had experience of the way in which work is done by Indian muharrirs working at high pressure, this objection was a fatal one. Even with the system of the present census, where fraudulent combination was possible only with the connivance of the superior and highly paid officers in charge of the district offices, there was so much fraud discovered as to convince me that in exceptional cases work by men who compared their results must in India be regarded with the greatest suspicion. Of the system introduced by the present Census Commissioner for

India, the main underlying principle was that each abstractor had to prepare his returns separately, and that the comparison of these results with the work of other abstractors which formed the main test of the honesty and correctness of the work, was to be done only by the supervising officials with the assistance of a

separate staff appointed for the purpose. As the tabulation registers were intended to be fair and permanent records, and therefore it was necessary as far as possible to secure correctness in the entries originally made, it was impossible to carry out the system of isolation to the same extent in tabulation as in abstraction. The value of the system is, however, shown by the fact that though tabulation offers far less temptation to fudging than abstraction does, it was in the tabulation, where muharrirs might have access each to the other's records, that the only instances of dishonest work so extensive as to be destructive of the value of the results were discovered during the present census operations. Comparatively costly as the present system has proved, there can, I think, if entire accuracy of results is valued, be no hesitation in continuing it at next census, rather than in reverting to the cheaper system of 1881.

53. The abstraction work.—Preparation for abstraction work was begun immediately after the preliminary abstracts had been prepared and submitted by the enumeration staff. A Deputy or Assistant Collector was in each district placed in charge of the census office, except in Agra, where Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahadur, who had already on behalf of the Collector supervised the whole of the district enumeration, undertook the charge of the abstraction office also. An office Superintendent previously approved by the provincial Superintendent was appointed on pay varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80. The subordinate staff consisted of a record-keeper, four or more supervisors for each district, and a number of abstractors fixed for each district, more in view of the budget provision than the work to be done. The subject will be again referred to. Work had by the first of April been started in most districts. The abstractors were, after the system had been a short time in operation, divided into ten groups, each of which abstracted the figures for one of the general abstraction sheets. Each two groups were under a supervisor, through whose hands the abstracted sheets passed to the office Superintendent and his testing staff. The test was conducted mainly by collecting together in a test sheet the figures attained for each block on each sheet. The total figures for all sheets checked each other. The figures for age periods attained on one sheet when combined to some extent checked those for age periods in other sheets. Figures for castes acquired on three different sheets for different tables checked each other. The figures for religions checked each other on four different sheets. Thus for all the work on the most important and complicated abstraction sheets a very effective test of the accuracy of the work done was provided by this comparison. For sheets the details of which were not effectively so tested, reabstraction to the extent of ten per cent. was done; and for all sheets including those the accuracy of which was ascertained by the comparison test, reabstraction was ordered to an extent sufficient to provide against the possibility of the abstractors combining. In regard to the returns for infirmities, the figures for many districts were so surprising, as compared with those for 1881, that for these sheets almost complete reabstraction was ordered after the original registers had been completed. The result was in almost every case to affirm the substantial correctness of the original



figures. Testing, it was originally supposed, could be done by the Superintendent and an assistant muharrir, but before work had long been started it was found necessary to appoint a special tester for each two lakhs of population, and even this staff had to be somewhat increased in most districts. A scale of work determined on, in consultation with the Superintendent, Lower Provinces, was fixed, and before the work had long been in hand, the staff in all districts was working up to it. In spite of the full tale of work being done and these additions to the staff, it was found that, owing to the allowance of abstractors provided for in the budget being too small, abstraction work took fully five months in an ordinary district, instead of the three and a half for which pay of abstractors was provided. However, by the end of August, this part of the work was everywhere, except in Kumaun, complete, and, in my opinion, formed after inspection either by myself or by my personal assistant in every district of the province, well and accurately done. It would be useless to give in detail an account of the process of abstraction. The rules have been printed and are available for reference. As an instance of the complexity of some of the abstraction sheets, it may be mentioned that the sub-caste sheet for one of the blocks of Hardwar town was thirteen feet long when completed, and that six and seven feet of length was not uncommon for caste sheets. The sheet which in every way gave most trouble was that in which the information as to civil condition of castes was collected. As there is little probability of this work being again undertaken, it requires no closer reference.

54. *Tabulation*.—Tabulation was intended to follow abstraction after a short interval during which lists of castes, sub-castes, sects, birth-places, mother-tongues and occupations prepared during abstraction should be examined by myself or my office with a view to preventing tabulation separately of entries which should have been combined. On the whole, if at next census tabulation is to be done in districts, I should not recommend this being again attempted. The work for the Superintendent himself, whilst lists were coming in from each taluk of the province, was almost impossibly heavy. The combinations which could, on the information available, be ordered for castes and sects, were not very numerous. For mother-tongues the entries were never so numerous as to make combination before tabulation necessary. For birth-places and occupations, the combinations so ordered were very numerous; but though the tabulation registers were rendered more correct by having the combinations effected during the preparation of the registers, the delay caused by having to send and receive back lists and the frequency with which mistakes were made by the tabulator in combining, and the trouble and delay caused in discovering such mistakes have led me to be strongly of opinion that tabulation should follow immediately on abstraction and show the uncorrected and uncombined abstraction results. All corrections and combinations should be reserved to the compilation stage of the work. To allow combination to be done in districts otherwise than on lists furnished by the Census Superintendent, is, it was clearly proved, absolutely impossible. It was permitted by the present rules to the small extent of allowing District Officers to combine names of occupations which were absolutely identical. The rule was as follows:—

"The words used by different enumerators to describe the same trades will in all probability be numerous, and to prevent utterly useless multiplication of the headings in column 1 of the sheet, it is provided that the Deputy Collector in charge of the office may draw up for the orders of the Collector a list of expressions used for each trade which he considers to be absolutely synonymous. The Collector may on this report order that the entries may be abstracted together. A copy of the list as approved by the Collector should be sent at once to the Superintendent, Census Operations. It must be borne in mind that such combination is to be allowed only when the difference in the two terms used is purely lingual or verbal; that when the meaning is not precisely the same, or when more detail of any kind is given in one term than the other, each should be abstracted separately. Where any doubt is entertained the order passed will be to abstract separately. As an example, the occupations described as *lheti* and *kashikari* may be abstracted together, but the entries *kashikari* and *kashikari nali* should be abstracted separately."

That this nothing could be more guarded, yet it has led in several districts to the obliteration of all distinctions between Government servants, Collectors, Judges, *patwāris*, village *chaukidārs*, all being lumped together. Elsewhere a variety of mistakes were so introduced. It would be possible from the record of combination of occupations made in my office at the present census to print and circulate to district offices in a future census the combinations to be allowed, but in view of the impossibility of getting abstractors or tabulators to learn up and work on lists so extensive, I think it better that the tabulation registers should be more or less redundant than that the value of the occupation tables should be impaired. Tabulation was estimated to cost about one-third as much as abstraction, but in practice it was found to be in consequence of the elaboration of the caste and occupation details, almost as expensive and very much more troublesome. It was conducted by means of twenty-five registers, of which fourteen were general, containing entries for every block in the provinces and the others contained entries only for those blocks in which there were any statistics of the nature they referred to. These registers were all prepared on a uniform plan, so that all the blocks which occurred on a given page of one register appeared also on the same page or set of pages of all other general registers. The blocks were properly arranged by villages, *thānas*, *parganas* and *talais*, so that the figures for any one of the census tables can by reference to the vernacular registers be ascertained for the smallest or any recognized revenue or executive sub-division of a district. The tabulation for the first fifteen of the imperial tables, though bulky in some cases, gave little trouble, as the statistics for the whole of a *talai* fell under headings not more numerous than could be arranged in a single page or opposing pair of pages, and the totals could be carried forward from page to page. The registers which did give trouble were those for castes and occupations, in which for each set of blocks which appeared on a single page of register I, there were often entries enough to occupy in the caste and occupation registers the columns for many pages. In these registers the set of villages which occupied a single page of register I, were treated as independent of all others, and the totals for them collected along the bottom of the set of pages. The totals for all sets were collected by means of separate totalling sheets. So prepared, all these registers were extremely bulky and complex. The civil condition by caste register, which required a separate register for each caste, and the correctness of which could not be tested till the final totals were arrived at, was especially bulky and troublesome.

55. The testing of tabulation registers.—All general registers were tested page by page as they progressed. The rules stated that the form of test sheet prescribed for abstraction sheets might be used for the purpose, but in future it would be better to print a separate test sheet more suited for the larger figures which occur in the tabulation registers. It should be definitely prescribed that such a test sheet should be filled up for every total in each register.

56. The census office work in districts.—The operations of abstraction and tabulation were conducted at very varying rates of speed and of cost by the different districts. In general, the work done was as ascertained by the test in compilation to be thoroughly honest and satisfactory. In two districts there were exceptions of importance to this remark. In Kumaun the work of tabulation must throughout be pronounced unsatisfactory. All registers were received in a most untidy form, and mistakes were frequently detected in all of them. The caste registers were deprived of most of their value by unauthorized combinations and omissions, and the occupation registers were found in compilation to have been so completely fudged as to be absolutely valueless. In the greater part of the district the occupation registers were deprived of all value by the reckless combinations dishonestly effected on the face of the abstraction sheets to save trouble; whilst in one tahsil the abstraction sheets were thrown entirely aside and an absolutely imaginary register prepared to give for each block the totals which another register proved to be correct. The whole of the Kumaun occupation work had to be redone at a late stage in compilation and caused much delay. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Kumaun, who has investigated it and issued orders punishing the parties in fault. Allahabad was the only other district in which dishonest work was found to have affected the entire value of a register. The Christian sect and race registers were here fudged in a much more intelligent way than those in Kumaun, but quite as completely. The fraud was so well carried out that it was detected only when the great difference between the details in the figures for the present and past censuses led me to examine in detail the entries for certain specified blocks. As a result, the abstraction sheets were sent for from the district, and it was found that abstraction had been properly done to start with, but that a large proportion of the sheets had apparently been lost. Imaginary sheets were fudged instead of those lost, and the figures from them carried into the tabulation registers. The Collector's attention was called to the matter and the dishonest tabulators dismissed from Government service.

Fudging to a very minor extent was detected in Bulandshahr and Mirzapur. In the former it was of trifling extent, a small village had by mistake been omitted from one of the last pages of the registers. The mistake was discovered by the Superintendent and corrected in the earlier registers, but was apparently forgotten before the totals of certain later registers were acquired. When the totals were found, they were of course wrong to the extent of the population of the village omitted, and were put right by means of arbitrary corrections in another village. The fudging was not carried out to such an extent as to appreciably injure the totals, and the fact that the amount to be fudged was exactly the population of the small village omitted, showed

how correctly the Bulandshahr registers had been prepared, except in this one respect. In Mirzapur, the fudging discovered consisted in the arbitrary insertion of persons dependent on certain trades into the register, apparently to give an occupation total more in accordance with the census official's idea of what was proper than the registers themselves gave. How incorrect was his idea of the proper total appeared from the fact that the superfluity of persons of the occupations selected for this act of favouritism in that particular tahsil at once attracted notice when embodied in a provincial return. In Farukhabad some bad work, not considered after full enquiry to be dishonest, was done in the entries made in the registers for the Central Jail block, which did not correspond with those in the abstraction sheets.

Mistakes not attributable to dishonest work but causing suspicion of the carefulness of the work were detected in Aligarh, Farukhabad, Allahabad, Jhānsi, Ghāzipur, Muttra, Bareilly and the inevitable Kumaun, and to a less extent in Bijnor, Etāwah, Moradabad, Hardoi and Gonda.

The tabulation registers were subjected to a very severe test in the preparation of the provincial village directory, in the course of which the figures for every village were rearranged by religion, age periods and occupation. The result was to show that, on the whole, they were very correct: mistakes were certainly detected in village totals in a comparatively large number of instances, but they were almost entirely mistakes such as did not affect the totals of the imperial tables. They were mainly due to entries for one village having been made in the line or lines appropriate to another. The totals for columns at the bottom of the pages from which the imperial returns were compiled were carried forward correctly, but the cross totals for villages were wrong. The instances in which the mistakes were so considerable as to necessitate the abstraction sheets for a village being referred to were few. In every instance in which the abstraction sheet was sent for it was found to be correct and the mistake introduced in Tabulation.

Except in the districts mentioned, the work was found to be honest throughout, and, in general, careful. The ultimate test of the success of the work in the different districts therefore is the cost of the work and the expedition with which the registers were prepared. The table given below compares the dates on which the work of tabulation was completed and the total cost of the work in each district, excluding paper, pencils and rubbers, and in some cases binding of registers.

*Abstract No. 4, comparing the dates of completion of tabulation work and the total cost in the districts of the provinces.*

Serial number.	District or State.	Date of close of Census office.	Order of serial in point of date of completion of tabulation.	Total cost.		Cost per 1,000 of population.		Order of serial in point of cost.
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	Dahra Dōā	21st December 1901	16	8,305	11 0	19	0 11	60
2	Bahāpur	10th October 1901	1	8,023	13 8	5	9 4	2
3	Muzaffarnagar	31st December 1901	16	6,515	3 7	5	6 10	27
4	Meerut	29th November 1901	6	7,790	0 1	5	9 8	3
5	Bulandshahr	26th November 1901	8	7,132	0 4	7	5 1	26
6	Aligarh	7th January 1902	17	7,441	10 3	7	5 1	25
Total, Meerut Division				37,067	5 11	7	1 5	

Abstract No. 4, comparing the dates of completion of tabulation work and the total cost in districts of the provinces—(concluded).

Serial number.	District or State.	Date of close of Census office.	Order of merit as per point of expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost per 1,000 of population.	Order of merit as per gross cost.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Muttma .. ..	8th March 1892 ..	22	5,510 18 10	7 11 6	30
8	Agra .. ..	15th December 1891	11	7,589 8 0	7 8 11	29
9	Farukhabad ..	30th November 1891	7	5,548 3 0	7 8 0	27
10	Manspur .. ..	19th December 1891	10	5,531 3 2	8 0 9	26
11	Etawah .. ..	31st December 1891	16	5,428 10 10	7 7 4	24
12	Etah .. ..	11th January 1892 ..	18	5,158 15 11	7 5 6	23
	Total, Agra Division	..		35,761 6 9	7 8 0	
13	Bareilly .. ..	22nd January 1892	24	6,701 8 8	0 7 0	10
14	Bijnor .. ..	23rd December 1891	13	5,638 5 5	7 1 7	20
15	Udham .. ..	18th January 1892 ..	19	7,410 0 11	8 0 0	24
16	Moudabad .. ..	9th December 1891 ..	9	7,963 12 10	0 8 10	0
17	Shahjahanpur ..	10th February 1892	28	8,009 12 8	8 11 6	29
18	Pilibhit .. ..	21st November 1891	4	4,185 5 11	8 0 8	26
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	..		39,559 4 5	7 5 0	
19	Cawnpore .. ..	21st January 1892 ..	23	9,505 1 0	7 14 6	31
20	Etahpur .. ..	19th January 1892 ..	20	6,990 0 6	8 11 4	28
21	Banda .. ..	31st January 1892 ..	26	7,008 9 0	9 14 10	44
22	Hamiyapur .. ..	13th October 1891 ..	2	4,630 12 2	8 10 0	20
23	Allahabad .. ..	31st December 1891 ..	16	11,010 1 9	7 7 1	20
24	Jaunpur .. ..	31st December 1891 ..	16	5,805 12 4	14 2 8	8
25	Jaunpur .. ..	15th November 1891 ..	8	4,408 8 1	11 1 9	45
26	Lalitpur .. ..	29th December 1891	15	2,708 13 4	9 14 0	43
	Total, Allahabad Division	..		51,725 10 8	8 15 8	
27	Benares .. ..	20th December 1891 ..	12	6,534 12 8	7 1 4	19
28	Mirzapur .. ..	31st December 1891 ..	16	7,108 6 2	0 1 10	5
29	Jaunpur .. ..	29th February 1892	31	5,197 8 11	0 7 8	11
30	Ghazipur .. ..	23rd January 1892 ..	24	7,161 15 4	6 10 7	14
31	Balla .. ..	29th January 1892 ..	22	4,709 4 10	7 1 0	21
	Total, Benares Division	..		35,791 16 11	6 10 8	
32	Gorakhpur .. ..	11th April 1892 ..	33	20,921 0 8	6 15 9	18
33	Bara .. ..	16th February 1892 ..	29	11,132 12 7	6 8 8	8
34	Amangarth .. ..	25th January 1892 ..	25	11,510 14 8	6 10 7	15
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	..		43,570 5 11	6 11 1	
35	Kannan .. ..	7th February 1892 ..	27	5,023 6 11	8 15 8	41
36	Gorakhpur .. ..	31st January 1892 ..	26	8,408 1 11	12 8 10	46
37	Tera .. ..	18th January 1892 ..	21	3,198 0 3	14 15 10	48
	Total, Kannan Division	..		13,584 2 1	11 7 10	
	Total, N.-W. Provinces	..		297,320 3 8	7 8 2	
38	Lucknow .. ..	7th February 1892 ..	27	7,238 1 4	0 6 0	42
39	Unao .. ..	10th February 1892 ..	28	7,607 11 9	7 14 11	32
40	Bara .. ..	24th December 1891 ..	14	6,457 1 7	0 8 7	7
41	Shiwar .. ..	31st December 1891 ..	16	7,230 6 10	6 11 6	16
42	Hardoi .. ..	7th January 1892 ..	17	7,277 9 5	6 8 7	12
43	Kheri .. ..	19th February 1892 ..	30	7,211 5 5	7 15 8	33
	Total, Lucknow Division	..		48,002 6 4	7 5 6	
44	Fyzabad .. ..	15th January 1892 ..	19	7,271 8 0	5 3 6	6
45	Gonda .. ..	18th January 1892 ..	10	8,406 0 9	5 12 2	4
46	Baherich .. ..	16th January 1892 ..	30	7,408 12 5	7 7 10	26
47	Saidpur .. ..	16th December 1891 ..	14	7,389 9 8	6 13 10	17
48	Paridigha .. ..	15th November 1891 ..	8	4,939 11 8	5 6 9	1
49	Bara Banki .. ..	7th December 1891 ..	8	7,443 14 5	6 9 3	13
	Total, Fyzabad Division	..		43,254 0 9	6 6 0	
	Total, Oudh	..		90,527 0 1	6 18 2	
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	..		5,43,637 8 9	7 5 2	

Districts started work very much together about the 1st April. The first to close was Sahāranpur, the Superintendent of which was transferred to my office, taking register 16 with him, untabulated, about four days' work if the whole staff had been put on to it. Hamīrpur, closing on the 13th October in the same circumstances with register 16 incomplete, was a good second. After this there was a considerable interval till Jalaun and Partābgarh closed on the same day, the 15th November. The Pilibhūt office closed on the 21st November; Bulandshahr on the 23rd; Meerut on the 28th and Farukhabad on the 30th. With these is entitled to be ranked Bara Banki, the conclusion of work in which was delayed to the 7th December by my transferring the office Superintendent to Shāhjahanpur to take charge of the office there in which work had fallen seriously behind.

The office Superintendents of all these districts, which were all of them satisfactory in quality of work as well as in quickness, deserve the greatest credit for their management of their subordinates. The following offices closed in December:—

Dehra Dūn	...	...	...	31st December
Muzaffarnagar	..	..	...	" "
Agra	...	..	..	15th "
Mainpuri	...	..	..	10th "
Etāwah	...	...	...	31st "
Bijoor	...	..	..	23rd "
Moradabad	...	...	...	9th "
Jhāsi	...	..	...	31st "
Allahabad	...	..	...	" "
Benares	...	..	...	20th "
Mirzapur	..	..	...	31st "
Rae Bareilly	...	..	..	24th "
Sitapur	...	...	..	31st "
Sultānpur	..	..	..	24th "

and in all of these, except Dehra, where the cost was excessive, and Allahabad already referred to, the work was on the whole creditable.

The last districts to close were Basti, Kheri, Jaunpur, Muttra, Gorakhpur; of these Basti and Gorakhpur, the largest districts in the provinces, and those most subdivided, had valid reasons for being last. Basti is a small town and not likely to provide a sufficient staff of good muharrirs for a few months' work. Gorakhpur, though a large town, is not large as compared with the number of muharrirs required for the very large district. The patwāris in both districts on whose assistance the District Officer might ordinarily rely are amongst the worst in the provinces. In both districts the work was in point of quality excellent.

57. Cost of Census work in districts.—In regard to comparative cost, the gross outlay in each district excluding forms, pencils and in some cases binding, varied from Rs. 5-6-9 per thousand in Partābgarh to Rs. 19-0-11 in Dehra. Sahāranpur (Rs. 5-9-4), Meerut (Rs. 5-9-8), Gonda (Rs. 5-13-2) cost below Rs. 6; and Mirzapur, Fyzabad, Rae Bareilly, Basti, Moradabad, Bareilly, Jaunpur, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Ghāziipur, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Sultānpur,

Gorakhpur, between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per one thousand. Benares with work more difficult than any of the above followed close with Rs. 7-1-4 per thousand, and Bijnor and Ballia with average cost under Rs. 7-2-0. In the above we have eastern districts and western districts, large districts and small districts, urban districts and rural districts, districts in all parts of the provinces, except Bundelkhand and the Himalayas. The districts of the Gangetic plain, which remain, are mostly small and outlying, where it was found difficult to procure a full staff of well-educated men. In Allahabad with an average cost of Rs. 7-7-11 and Cawnpore with Rs. 7-14-6 the complexity of the city work and the amount of English work in the former are reasons for a somewhat high rate. In Lucknow the cost was Rs. 9-6-0 per thousand, but the work was certainly the most intricate in the provinces, and was, as I ascertained by several inspections, most carefully done. Sháhjahánpur gives the highest cost of the Gangetic districts, although the place is one in which good muharrirs are available to any reasonable extent. This was the inevitable result of the confusion into which the original Superintendent allowed his work to fall. It reflects the greatest credit on M. Kamta Pershád, the Bara Banki Superintendent, that, deputed to Sháhjahánpur in October, he was able to complete the work there by the 10th February.

The Bundelkhand and Kumaun districts come all together at the bottom of the list. As regards cost, Hamírpur is best with Rs. 8-13-0. Jhánsi was last in Bundelkhand with Rs. 14-2½8. The cost in the Himalayan districts was :—

					Rs. s. p.
Kumaun	...	..	.	..	8 15 8
Garhwal	.	...	..	...	13 3 10
Tarái	...	...	..	...	14 15 10
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	19 0 11

Kumaun may be put aside as the work prescribed was not done. The reason for the high cost in the other districts, both in Bundelkhand and the Himalayas, was partly the high cost of supervision owing to the low district population but mostly the low standard of education amongst the muharrirs of these districts. In both Jhánsi and Jalaun the District Officers, whilst the Census offices were open, were men who were likely to get the largest possible amount of work from their subordinates, and I must conclude that a high rate is inevitable in Bundelkhand districts. It is certainly so in the Kumaun Division, where the clerical ability of the pahari is very inferior indeed in work which requires quickness. In Garhwal, Mr. Partridge, the Deputy Commissioner, and M. Aziz-uddin, the Deputy Collector in charge of Census, took keen interest in the work, and the office Superintendent was a specially good man. In the Taráí, too, Mr. Roberts, who kept the Census in his own hands, exercised close supervision. I am led therefore to believe that good work in Bundelkhand must cost Rs. 9 or 10 per thousand and in Kumaun Rs. 13 or 14. In other districts it should not, except in exceptional cases, such as that of Lucknow, have exceeded Rs. 7-8-0 a thousand persons. The tendency to exceed this amount is, as already remarked, greatest in small districts, where the supply of muharrirs is small. Looking at the results of my inspections of some of these districts, I am at a loss to say how the arrange-

ments made could have been amended. In Muzaffarnagar, for instance, the registers of which were inspected by the Census Commissioner, the work was throughout kept well in hand; it was well done in all respects, sending me registers of the neatest, absolutely free from such mistakes as I could detect. The cost was Rs. 8-6-10, but I should be loath to say that this fact implies any blame whatsoever on the office Superintendent or the superior offices of the district.

It is somewhat invidious to call attention to the work of a few districts where the working of the majority has been thoroughly good, but the expedition and low cost at which the records of certain districts were completed gives them a distinct claim to mention. Sahāranpur, under a particularly able Superintendent, Lāla Chauharja Parshād, fully supported by Mr. Holmes, the Collector, was the first office to close and second in point of cost, and gave me good work. Partābgarh, with Munshi Hirmat Sahai as office Superintendent, and Colonel Quin as District Officer, gave the lowest cost, and closed third, giving work in all respects satisfactory. Meerut, with Lāla Hazari Lal as office Superintendent and Mr. Whiteway as District Officer, and Bara Banki with Lāla Kamta Parshād, office Superintendent, and Colonel Grigg as District Officer, also deserve very special mention. The entire Census work in Agra was under the sole charge of Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahādur, Secretary to the Municipal Board. His experience in earlier Census work and well-recognized administrative ability led the Collector to place him in charge of both enumeration and abstraction, instead of one of the regular district staff. The work was throughout done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

58. *The Patwari as an abstractor.*—Before closing my remarks on district abstraction and tabulation work, I desire to give especial prominence to the fact that the statement of cost of operations gives clear testimony as to the value of the patwāri in Census operations. He is not so sharp as a good muharrir, but he is infinitely better than the average untrained apprentice who can be picked up for Census offices.

The result is that every district which employed patwāris to any considerable extent is in the first half of the list showing cost of operations, excepting only Hamirpur, in which work was a rupee cheaper than in any other Bundelkhand district. The rules recommended that patwāris should be employed to as large an extent as possible, but many District Officers were against it and it was not insisted on. In future, it should be borne in view that the experience of this Census shows that the patwāri is a far cheaper and more honest abstractor than the average muharrir employed.

59. *Compilation.*—Compilation work presented features of difficulty in regard only to castes and occupations. In both of these it was, owing to the transfers from one head to another which were found to be necessary, extremely complex, and the presentation of the elaborate tables for castes and occupations in the final form was found to be a work which occupied my staff and myself for months. An attempt to obtain the correct provincial totals directly in the final form ended disastrously after occupying many



weeks in searching for errors, and it was only when a fresh start was made and the divisional figures, obtained horizontally as well as by adding the columns, were combined for the province, and compared, item by item, with those obtained vertically that the tables in the final form could be guaranteed absolutely correct. The caste tables are, in the detail with which caste subdivisions have been shown, incomparably more complex than in the other provinces of which the reports have so far reached me.

60. Cost of Census operations.—Appendix VIII shows the census accounts year by year in detail, and Appendix IX the gross and net amounts expended in districts and in the Central offices. The gross amounts differ from the net by—

1st.—The amount of a municipal contribution of Rs. 14,185-2-3, which, under the orders of the Accountant-General, was allowed as a deduction from census accounts.

2nd.—Certain deductions from the census bills, owing to the Government of India having in July 1891 directed that for Government servants deputed to census work, only the pay of officiating substitutes *plus* deputation allowance should be charged against census.

3rd.—Income from sale of furniture, &c.

The total cost was Rs. 483,130-11-10 against Rs. 280,145-2-5 at last census.

The details under the main heads are as follows :—

Head				Items	
				Rs. a p.	
Enumeration	..	..	...	60,400	11 8
Abstraction, tabulation and compilation	..	..	...		
Establishment charges	Rs. 3,31,062-18-10	..	..		
Printing and distribution of forms	..	45,109-7-0	..	3,70,163	4 10
Superintendence	...	..	..		
Personal charges	..	28,276 11-0	..		
Office charges	..	11,282-0-7	...	37,568	11 7
GRAND TOTAL				4,83,130	11 10

The heads of the only accounts preserved of the 1881 Census are different, and for comparison with 1881 these sums must be rearranged.

Head				1881.	1891
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Enumeration	...	..	..	55,945 4 6	60,400 11 8
Abstraction and compilation establishment	...	..	..	179,446 13 0	3,48,334 14 8
Abstraction, &c. printing	..	..	..	38,486 4 8	45,109 7 0
Superintendence	...	..	...	15,396 13 3	28,276 11 0
Total				3,30,145 2 5	4,83,130 11 10

The enumeration figures have already been referred to. On the preparation of the final tables there was an excess charge in the present Census of Rs. 1,62,888-0-11.

This large increase in expenditure has already been the subject of a correspondence with the Government of India, and it need just now be only pointed out that a comparison with the charges at last census, when the system on which the work was done and the work to be done were entirely different, must be misleading in the extreme. At last census, owing to the system by which the muharrirs worked in groups, and to the fact that in at least the great majority of districts it was not considered necessary to have the statistics tabulated in a form to which reference could permanently be made, the cost of census operations in these provinces was a fraction of what it was elsewhere. In the present census work has here been done on a system uniform with that employed in the other provinces of India. It contrasted with that employed at last census in the following respects (1) every possible provision was made against one man's availing himself of the results of another's work to fudge his own or of several combining to fudge; (2) the work of the district offices was thoroughly tested in the headquarters office and prepared by men who knew that such a test was to follow; (3) the work of the district offices was finally tabulated in a form in which information can be had regarding every item that went to make up the district totals in the final tables; (4) the work of the present census was so much greater in quantity and complexity as to make an increase of cost of at least 50 per cent. on abstraction and cent. per cent. on tabulation and compilation necessary. Nearly the whole of the large expenditure of Rs. 3,42,334 shown for office establishment and contingencies was, as detailed in Appendix VIII, expended in districts. Of how severely the district staff was worked all the district reports give the most conclusive evidence. That from Gonda (Colonel Barrow) may be quoted—

*"The staff employed was overworked not only was work carried on on all Sundays and gazetted holidays, but work was literally carried on from 'early morn to dewy eve' If holidays had been allowed and ordinary office hours kept, this work (abstraction) would have taken six instead of only four months."*

This was the case everywhere. In fact, census work was regarded as a kind of slavery to be endured because it did not last long and would give to the person who endured it a claim on the district officer for permanent employment. It is possible that the cost was raised in a few offices by the Superintendents having been overwhelmed by the magnitude of their task and to some extent lost hold over their men, but where the cost was highest the same long hours and unremitting work were endured.

The real test of the cost of the work is comparison with other provinces. It cost Rs. 10-3-0 per thousand of population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, less, I believe, than in any other province except Bengal. It must be remembered, too, in connection with this subject that in the North-Western Provinces the difference between the net and the gross cost of census is very small. The Government of India order allowing permanent employés to be transferred to census work, debiting the census

budget with the pay of an officiating substitute instead of their full pay, issued only in July, after arrangements had been made, by which only a very small proportion of patwāris were deputed to census work. The local Accountant-General had in the meantime declined to sanction the debit of patwāris' pay to district budgets and officiating allowances only to census. Had this not been so, it would have been possible in almost all districts, as in Meerut, to employ patwāris to a large extent and thereby to reduce the expenditure charged against census by probably Rs. 2 per thousand of population. This was the case in the Meerut district only. The gross cost of census establishment was there Rs. 7,799-0-1; Rs. 2,106-4-7 were recovered on account of the difference between the pay of substitutes and of permanent officials, thereby reducing the net cost of work in Meerut to Rs. 5,692-11-6 or Rs. 4-1-5 per thousand. As pointed out above, it was understood here that the census was to bear the gross cost of the offices, and our saving by the subsequent ruling of the Government of India was only Rs. 19,536-9-10, a fact which must be taken into consideration in comparing the cost here and in other provinces. The work done, too, was to say the least of it, as complicated and extensive as it could be in any other province, and much more so than in most. The registers supplied to districts were except in Kumaun complete, well written on good paper, and fairly well bound; the cost being necessarily thus raised beyond what it would be if tahsil totals were acquired without any attempt to preserve a fair record of the details.

61. **Printing for abstraction and tabulation.**—The increase in the cost of paper and printing was necessarily implied by the increase in work, and the fact that the tabulation registers were now prepared on a very much more elaborate system than at last census. The census printing for abstraction was all done by the Government Press, and in general most satisfactorily done. For tabulation it was largely done by the Newal Kishore Press. In the paper employed and way in which the printing was done the work of this press was excellent, but it proved unequal to turning out forms for the more elaborate registers fast enough to supply emergent indents, and several of the forms had to be set up in the Government Press.

The difference in the cost of superintendence is due to the fact that Rs. 5,750 were charged against census for the pay of a substitute for the provincial Superintendent, and that an assistant inspecting officer was employed at a cost of Rs. 3,330-9-6. Travelling allowance was also increased by the last reason and cost Rs. 5,688-14-3 against Rs. 3,966-12-2 at last census.

62. **Abstraction and tabulation at next census.**—The system of abstraction and tabulation to be adopted at next census must depend entirely on the amount and complexity of the work to be done. The members of the conference of Census Superintendents held at Simla after the census were unanimously of opinion that no information should be collected at next census as regards caste or sect, and suggested that it would be unnecessary to collect information regarding mother-tongues or occupations. I am strongly of opinion that the information on all these subjects embodied in the tables of the present census is as full and comprehensive as it could well be, and

that it would be waste of time and money to repeat these tables at next census. If these tables are omitted, the work remaining is free from all difficulty or complexity and could be run through by district offices in three months at a low cost more efficiently than by any other arrangement. If, however, the work to be done approaches in complexity that now done, I should recommend a modification of the system by adopting in part that of the Panjáb. I do not consider that district offices are, as a whole, by any means the best suited to carry out work of such complexity as tabulation of castes or occupations. In the best offices the work was as cheaply and efficiently carried out as was possible, but in many, the Superintendents appear at times to have lost control over their staff and to have allowed matters to come almost to a standstill. Abstraction on a future occasion as at present should be done in district offices under Superintendents of the rank of kanungos and on lower pay than those employed in the present census. The abstraction sheets when tested should be transferred to divisional offices each under a selected Deputy Collector. In these divisional offices the test of the abstraction work should be repeated and such reabstraction as is considered necessary ordered in the districts and tabulation should after retest and reabstraction be carried out. These offices would be directly under the orders of the Census Superintendent and visited by him once a fortnight, so that all combinations necessary could be carried out under his direct orders before tabulation. The tabulation registers would then correspond in all particulars with the final tables and the work of compilation be reduced to a minimum. I believe that the result of this change of system would be that, complete control in all details of district work being possible, and tabulation being conducted by a picked staff under the best supervision, the work would be superior in point of quality and less expensive than at present. It was the tabulation which cost most in the present census, and in divisional offices it ought to cost no more all over than it did at present in the best managed district offices. An essential of the present plan, if it is adopted, is to provide supervising Deputy Collectors of the very best calibre; men of lower rank have not in general sufficient authority over their immediate subordinates, and would in many instances be reluctant to find fault, even when it was necessary, with the work done in the districts. The pay of the Deputy Collectors for nine divisional offices would be a considerable item, but I have no doubt that the money would be saved over and over again in the outturn of work done, and that the tabulation registers themselves would be more valuable for purposes of reference, than at present.

The devotion with which the subordinate staff struggled to carry out in an inadequate time the work entrusted to them has been mentioned. Money rewards were rendered impossible by the state of the census budget, but a reward which would be valued very much more highly by many of the best men has been suggested by District Officers and approved by Government, viz., exemption from the middle class examination. A list of men recommended for such exemption is being forwarded to Government with this report. I have accepted the recommendations of District Officers except where unduly extensive, except in the case of Kumaun, from which I think no exemptions should be sanctioned.

Chapter II.—GENERAL REMARKS ON THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS  
OF 1891.

63. Brief Topographical description of the Provinces.—The North-West Provinces and Oudh with the two Native States, the administration of which is supervised by the Local Government, comprising in all an area of 112,612 square miles, include nearly the whole of the tract which was known to the Muhammadan chroniclers as "Hindustan." They occupy and are nearly confined to the basin of the Jumna, Ganges and Ghogra rivers, from the sources of the two former in the snows of the inner Himalayas to where united as one great stream they pass into the province of Behar. The three British districts of Kumaun, Gairhwal and Dehra Dún and the Native State of Garhwal form the Himalayan part of the province, a compact parallelogram about 180 miles in length from north-west to south-east. The remaining districts of the province lie in or south of the Gangetic plain, bounded to the north by the outer Himalayas for a distance of close on 500 miles and reaching away from them to an average distance of about 200 miles.

64. The Tarai.—The line of separation between the Himalayan and Gangetic tracts is both ethnically and topographically the best marked line of division in the provinces. I would place this line ethnically at least in the narrow tract of swamp and marsh which extends almost across the province and is known as the Tarai, rather than at the immediate foot of the hills. In the Doab the actual Tarai has long since disappeared and the cultivators of the plains have occupied the whole of the country up to the foot of the Sewalik, but elsewhere there is still a dividing line of swamp or at least unhealthily moist forest land through which the clearing and improvements of the plains cultivators have not yet been able to work their way. This line is separated from the foot of the hills by a tract of varying width known where most marked as the Bhábar, which, inaccessible so

The Bhábar.

far from the plains, has been occupied by the hill men. The invariable characteristic of the Bhábar tract is its waterlessness. The impermeable stratum of clay, on which the water available in the plains lies, apparently sinks rapidly from the foot of the hills and has been overlaid by a layer at times over 300 feet deep of porous material, sometimes shale, sometimes sandy soil. In the rains the hill torrents pass over this with apparently no great diminution of their volume, but the quantity of water delivered in the rest of the year by the smaller streams sinks through the porous soil to the substratum, which brings it to the surface in the Tarai, in which almost all the smaller rivers of the province have their permanent sources. This waterless tract exists in the Doab, but owing to the absence of the Tarai and the fact that the overlying soil is culturable though somewhat sandy, it is less markedly different from the rest of the area to the south, and is not there known by the distinctive name of Bhábar. The waterless character is however just as well marked here as in

the Kumaun Bhábar. The camping ground of Badeshahibagh on the Chakráta road is just outside one of the Siwalik gorges. In the gorge stands a village well with water at 15 feet. In the encamping ground 150 yards away the Military Works Department have sunk a well cylinder 125 feet without getting a drop of water. The Hindan and other rivers of the Upper Doab rise ten miles south of the hills in the tract corresponding to the Taráí

65. *The Duns*.—North of this Western Bhábar, but outside the Himalayas proper and separated from the plains by the outlying range of the Siwaliks and its continuation in the Bijnor district, lies an elevated plateau statistically of rising importance. The greater part, that to the west of the Ganges, is Dehra Dún, elevated some 2,000 feet above the sea, and therefore enjoying a very much cooler climate than the outer plains. It has been settled largely in grants to Europeans within comparatively recent times, and here only in the provinces we have the hill and plains tribes in actual contact.

66. *The Himalayan tract*.—Regarded from a census point of view the Himalayan area proper consists of three zones. The first, that of the outer Himalayas, is occupied by mountains from 5,000 to 8,500 feet high rising abruptly from the plain and sinking abruptly on the northern sides into deep and narrow valleys. The rainfall is excessive, 80 to 90 inches on an average; the slopes are rarely gentle enough to allow space for cultivation, and the climate, except at comparatively great heights, unhealthy. Population is therefore scanty in this zone and the greater part is occupied by dense forest. Inside the outer Himalayas comes the second or populated zone where the hills are comparatively low, the valleys wider and the streams more permanent, although the rainfall, 47 inches at Almora, is low as compared with that in the outer range. Further northwards we pass into the third zone, the higher valleys of the inner Himalayas. These are for the most part uninhabitable for six months in the year and occupied temporarily in the hot weather by cowherds, wood cutters and the semi-nomad tribes of Bhotyas who carry on our commerce with Thibet.

67. *The plains districts*.—The Himalayan portions of the province, though occupying an area of 13,973 square miles, are as regards population comparatively unimportant, and by far the greater part of a report on the census of the North-West must concern itself almost exclusively with the figures for the districts of the plains. These districts are as regards physical aspect, climate and population, on the whole, very much more homogeneous than any other of the larger provinces in India, but there are differences in these respects which affect population to a not inconsiderable extent, and therefore require mention.

68. *Bundelkhand and Mirzapur*.—The parts of the province which are most diverse from the ordinary type, are those which lie to the south of the Jumna before its junction with the Ganges at Allahabad and south of the Ganges eastwards from Allahabad. The former tract, comprising the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhānsi and Lalitpur, forms part of the ancient

province of Bundelkhand. These districts lie for the most part in a plain, narrow to the south east, where the Vindyan hills reach within a short distance of the river, but widening northwards, the line of hills running almost due east and west and the Jumna flowing from north-west to south-east. The plain rises gradually from an elevation of 450 feet above the sea in Banda and Jalaun to 1,500 feet in the Lalitpur plateau. Bundelkhand ranks without doubt as the poorest and most backward part of the plains of the North-West Provinces. The soil, in places the rich black cotton growing "mar," is in general comparatively infertile, sometimes sandy, more often rocky. The country is much cut up by deep ravines by which the drainage is carried into the Jumna and its tributaries. In the southern parts, even north of the Vindyan hills, isolated rocky hills and spurs from the main range render a large part of the area uncultivable. The rainfall, averaging from 30 inches in Jalaun to 40 in Lalitpur, is more than usually precarious. Irrigation, though in comparatively small areas possible from ancient drains natural streams and a modern canal, is in general little practised. The crops grown are generally of the poorest description and the cultivation more than usually backward. Bundelkhand is therefore throughout peculiarly subject to drought, and part of it is unusually subject to floods. Of late years the damage done by the spread of kans, a deep-rooted grass, has been great and must be referred to in connection with the question of the movement of population. The climate is regarded as in general healthy, but the cold weather, even in the comparatively elevated Lalitpur, is shorter than in the Ganges valley, while the heat in the hot weather is great and constantly sustained.

The highlands of Mirzapur and Allahabad rising southwards from the Ganges east of Allahabad are not unlike Bundelkhand in character, but the plain on the Ganges is far more uniformly fertile than any part of Bundelkhand, whilst the southern parts are less closely populated and therefore less dependent on the seasons and of less importance in a census report.

69. The Gangetic plain.—The remainder of the province, with the exception of a few parganas in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions, is included between the Jumna and Ganges and the outer Himalayas. It consists of a great alluvial plain with a slight slope southwards from the Himalayas and eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. How slight the slope is, may be gathered from the elevation of a few points. Mohand, at the foot of the Siwaliks in Saharanpur, and Haldwani, three miles from the foot of the Himalayas in Kumaun, both in the Bhábar, are 1,500 feet above the sea level. South of the Bhábar the level is usually slightly over 1,000 feet above the sea. Agra, where the Jumna bends from its southerly course to a south-easterly one, is 526 feet above the sea. Allahabad is 340 feet, and Ballia, where the Ganges leaves the province, 220 feet. The central part of the province is divided into a succession of horn-shaped tracts by the rivers which issue from the Himalayas, almost all with a southerly course to start with, gradually trending round to an easterly course before they join the main river in the south of the province. Except in the case of the three great rivers, the Jumna, Ganges and Ghogra, the rivers are little regarded as territorial boundaries. The tracts between the

Junna and Ganges and beyond the Ghogra are alone known by separate names, the former, the Doab, the latter, Sarwar or Sarjupar.

The level of the Gangetic plain is broken naturally only by the river beds, sunk in general well below the level. The fertility is so uniform and so great as to constitute it the richest part of India. None of the districts can be considered as of inferior soil, but in some the extent of soil impregnated with saltpetre and in consequence unproductive, is so considerable as to affect the total productive power, whilst in others there are considerable tracts of land subject to damage from damp in wet years. Except in these usurious or swampy tracts, which are nowhere very extensive, the province is throughout the rains and cold weather a sea of rich cultivation, broken only by the groves of mixed mango, bamboo and other trees required for fruit or timber by which the villages are in general surrounded. In the hot weather these groves are the only relief to the eye from the wide extent of bare fallow land, which after giving two harvests recovers to a wonderful extent its productive powers simply from the influence of a few months of fierce sunshine and the abundant rains which follow.

The origin of the Gangetic plain is still a matter of dispute amongst geologists. It is considered by some that the soil forming the plain was deposited whilst the rivers from the Himalayas flowed into a great inland sea. The absence of all trace of marine deposits tends however to disprove this theory, and probably the better explanation is that the plain was deposited by fluvial action. This theory is supported by changes which have occurred within historical times. In Behat in Saháranpur district we have a town which existed within the Christian era buried 17 feet below the present level under alluvial soil. In the districts beyond the Ghogra we have even now the process of formation going on before our eyes. The rivers there, not yet sunk into permanent channels, overlay their banks and bed year after year with a deposit which raises the banks on both sides distinctly above the level of the surrounding country, until in some year of unusually high flood the stream cuts its way into the low grounds outside its banks and there again in a different course begins the elevating process.

70. The rainfall.—The variations in rainfall in the province are considerable. Proximity either to the Himalayas or to the Bengal monsoon implies a comparatively high rainfall, whilst the districts most distant from either have the lowest fall. Agra and Muttra, each with an average of about 26 inches, have the minimum fall. Eastwards the rainfall gradually increases. It is 29 in Cawnpore, 31 in Allahabad, 37 in Gházipur. Northwards from Agra we have a rise as we approach the Himalayas, slower at first, more abrupt and more considerable close to the hills. Bulandshahr gets just over 26 inches; Meerut, 28; Muzaffarnagar, 32, Saháranpur, 36. Along the foot of the Himalayas we have a rise similar to that along the Junna and Ganges. Starting with 36 inches in Saháranpur, we get 40 in Bareilly, 45 in Balraich, and the maximum for the plains districts is 48½ at Gorakhpur. The average rainfall for the province is 36 inches.



71. The climate varies with the rainfall and the latitude. Agra is again, our starting point. The climate as enjoying, owing to its dryness and position, the widest range of temperature. The heat is greatest here in the hot weather and in the winter the cold is but little less than in most northern districts of the Doab. As the humidity increases eastward the range of temperature lessens and in Ballia the keen cold and the fierce heat of the western districts are alike absent, and we have a climate similar to that of Behar. Saharanpur, furthest north, has a long and cool cold weather, whilst the humidity of the soil, together with its proximity to the Himalayas, prevents any very high temperature in the hot weather. Eastwards the range diminishes to Gorakhpur, where we again have a climate like that of Behar, but with an average temperature decidedly lower than that of Ballia.

72 The history of the provinces.—The History of Hindustan is that of India. It was the site of the Aryan settlements in the earliest times of which, in the Vedas, we have any record. At the time of Alexander's invasion it was the centre of the great Buddhist kingdom of the Gupta dynasty from which Buddhism spread over China, Eastern India and Central Asia. Buddhism, in its birthplace, was stamped out by modern Hinduism, and from the same centre as Buddhism was spread over India the religion which has taken its place. The original home of Hinduism is still regarded as sacred, wherever Hinduism is influential and the places in the province, which are visited periodically by pilgrims from all over India are very numerous. Chief amongst them are the Himalayan shrines near the sources of the Ganges and Jumna, Hardwar, where the Ganges leaves the hills, Muttra and Brindaban on the Jumna, Prayag (Allahabad) where the Jumna, Ganges and mythical Sarasvati unite, Kashi (Benares) and Bindhachal on the lower reaches of the Ganges, and Ajudhiya on the Sarju (Ghogra). Places of pilgrimage less famed are dotted everywhere along the banks of the Ganges, and in the northern forests and Bundelkhand there are many shrines devoted in general to the worship of gods of a non-Aryan type adopted by the all-embracing Hinduism.

In those pre-Muhammadian times, in which we begin to have the slight foundations of genuine Indian history, Hindustan was the site of the great Hindu kingdoms. Since the Muhammadan conquest, an empire centering in Agra and Delhi, the latter bordering on the province and properly belonging to it, extended its authority over the whole or nearly the whole of the present British India. With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 began for the provinces a period of gradually increasing disintegration and disorder which ended in the establishment of the British power. Rohilkhand, Oudh and Bundelkhand became independent of the Mughal power and its authority was weakened elsewhere. The Mahrattas, checked for a time by their defeat at Panipat in 1761, were gradually establishing their authority in those districts which longest remained subject to the Emperor, when their course of conquest and misrule was interrupted by the gradual British advance from Bengal. In 1763 the effect of the battle of Buxar extended British influence to Allahabad, though it was not till 1775, that the eastern districts of Benares, Jaunpur and Ghazipur were finally ceded to them. In 1801 the whole of the

Oudh dominions in the lower Doab together with Rohilkhand were ceded by treaty to the British, and in 1803 Lord Lake's campaign against Sindhia brought the whole of the rest of the North-Western Provinces under British rule. For 30 years after annexation the provinces remained under the Bengal Government, but in 1835 the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces was established, including the whole of the present provinces except Jhānsi, with the addition of the Dehli Commissionership and the Nabada territories. In 1853 Jhānsi was added to the provinces. Dehli and Hissar were transferred to the Panjāb in 1858, and the Sagar and Nabada territories formed into a separate Government in 1859. Oudh was annexed in 1856, but the two provinces were not brought under the same Government till 1876.

73. *Epidemic disease*—Since the British annexation the provinces have, except for a few months in the Mutiny of 1857, been free from what for many years before had been the chief agencies controlling the material increase of population, war and misrule; but the operation of agencies little less powerful, famine and epidemic disease, has still to be considered. Of the two the more powerful, in a series of years, is epidemic disease, and in particular cholera, small pox and fever. Fever is by far the most important. The districts of the provinces are naturally very unequally subject to this disease. The tract which is regarded as its particular home is that lying along the foot of the hills, but in a series of wet years it is little less effective in controlling population in the districts of the Doab. The subject will be again referred to more at length in connection with the movement of population and the age tables. The victories which can be reported by the British Administration against epidemic disease are not numerous. Vaccination has made some progress, but not so much as to produce any clearly-defined decrease in the small-pox death rate. Sanitation, except in towns, has made no great progress, and as regards drainage, though much has been done of late years, the action taken has been confined to those tracts in which the swampiness was considered to be increasing.

74. *The irrigation system*—Against famine and scarcity, on the other hand, a great record progress can be shown. Like the rest of India, the North-West Provinces and Oudh have been periodically visited by scarcity due to failure of the annual rains. Measures of protection, direct in the extension of the area in which food-crops can grow, and of artificial irrigation, and indirect in provision of means of communication with areas outside the famine influence, have been undertaken on perhaps a larger scale than in any other part of India. Their efficiency has been tried more than once during the past decade, in years in which the rainfall was greatly below average. Irrigation in three forms is practised in the provinces.

1st.—From canals, fed mostly by the large perennial rivers and in all cases provided by the Government.

2nd.—From wells, almost invariably dug through the upper strata of the soil to a stratum in which a perennial supply of water can be obtained.

3rd.—From tanks and streams. The sources of supply in the first two methods do not fail in the driest years, and they are therefore the only absolutely efficient means of protection against scarcity. The third form of irrigation, except in a comparatively small area, where perennial hill streams are tapped, is apt to fail when it is most wanted, but it is fortunately confined almost entirely to those damper districts in which the rainfall is least likely to fail.

The canal system provides an almost complete safeguard against an extensive failure of the spring crops or of the more valuable autumn crops in those parganas and areas in which it has been provided. From Sahāranpur to Cawnpore all the districts of the Doab, except Farukhabad, have been so safeguarded, except in those parganas the configuration or surroundings of which render the introduction of canal water impossible or inexpedient.

The extension of the canal system during the past ten years is shown in the following statement —

*Abstract No. 5, showing the extension of canal-irrigation.*

Canals	1861-62.				1860-61				Increase.
	Main Canal, branches and navigational channels	Distributaries.	Escapes and drainage cuts	Total	Main Canal, branches and navigational channels	Distributaries	Escapes and drainage cuts	Total	
Upper Ganges Canal	460	2,543	900	3,903	456	2,523	1,034	4,013	110
Lower ditto	531	1,023	252	2,406	557	2,077	540	3,194	788
Agra Canal	165	349	20	533	134	565	40	749	215
Eastern Jumna Canal	130	618	202	1,040	120	613	348	1,115	75
Betwa Canal	..	..	..	..	168	341	20	529	539
Minor Canals	20	397	..	417	20	537	8	565	148
Total	1,306	6,629	1,464	8,299	1,404	6,706	2,003	10,173	1,874
	Increase				168	1,177	539	1,874	

This extension does not, however, as the quantity of water available is limited, mean that a corresponding increase in canal-irrigation has taken place. It in general means simply that the benefits of canal-irrigation have been extended to a wider area by decreasing the very high proportion of water allowed to a smaller one.

The system of well-irrigation extends throughout the provinces and even in canal-irrigated districts competes with canal-irrigation in certain localities and for certain crops. A considerable proportion of well-irrigation is from wells dug into the soil without any protecting cylinder. The number of such wells can be largely increased on demand, and decrease considerably in a series of wet years, partly because they are less wanted, partly because the dampness

of the soil causes the wells to fall in. Well-irrigation was, therefore, at the period at which the census was taken below average and much below what is possible.

The total cultivated area and the total area irrigated from wells, canals and other sources are compared in the following statement.

*Abstract No 6, comparing the cropped, irrigated and dry areas in the province.*

Cultivated area					
Irrigated				Dry	Total
Wells	Canals	Other sources	Total		
Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
No	No	No	No	No	No
4,812,586	1,616,405	3,394,171	9,812,212	24,329,459	34,141,671

Regarded as a protection against famine in India, all irrigation is subject to a very noteworthy limitation. The amount of moisture required by the ordinary autumn crops, and in particular the millets, is so great that they cannot be grown satisfactorily by artificial irrigation. The plants, if water enough is supplied to the roots, grow up strong and healthy, but the yield of grain given is insignificant. The same is the case with cotton, one of the most valuable of the autumn crops, and that which pays the autumn rent in many districts. The plants with artificial moisture are strong and healthy, but without moisture in the air, the yield of cotton is very small or *nil*. The failure of the food-supply derived from the autumn crop cannot, therefore, be averted by irrigation, although by the growth of substitute crops its effect can, to some extent, be mitigated. Such a failure, though it would mean much scarcity and distress, would rarely imply actual famine, unless followed by a failure of the spring crop. It is in regard to the spring crop that the value of irrigation is of interest, and I have, therefore, in the accompanying irrigation map (No. 1) shown only the proportion borne by the irrigated to the non-irrigated area in the spring crop. Tank-irrigation, dependent in itself largely on the rainfall, has been distinguished from well and canal-irrigation, as already pointed out, well-irrigation is at a minimum in the year for which the map has been made.

Irrigation has for many years uniformly been increasing and assuming a more permanent form. It is susceptible of immense further progress by the introduction of canal systems dependent for their supply of water on streams not yet tapped and by the extension of well-irrigation, which is possible almost everywhere in the provinces. Plans on a very large scale for the extension of the canal system have already been drawn up and the scheme of the Sarju canal will no doubt be carried out at some future time when the finance of the country permits.

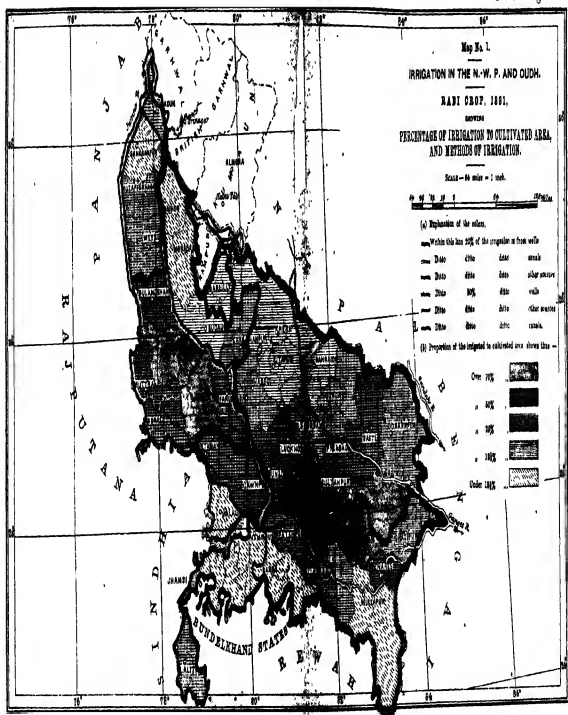
## 75. The cultivated area.—As regard extension of cultivation, the limit

	Cultivated (including new fallow).	Available for culti- vation		Not avail- able for cultivation	Area for which re- turns are not avail- able	Total.
		Fallow and grove	Forest.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
N.-W. Provinces	37,879,169	8,452,461	6,038,806	6,882,606	5,794,851	53,302,912
Percentage	81.92	12.10	12.66	12.63	10.99	...
Oudh	9,386,617	1,857,462	2,025,008	2,321,703	...	15,688,880
Percentage	60.57	11.98	13.08	14.37	...	...
Total	37,065,776	8,309,923	8,721,903	8,909,300	5,794,851	58,801,792
Percentage	53.87	12.05	12.68	12.95	8.42	...

has been more nearly approached. The abstract in the margin compares the actually cultivated area with that available for extension of cultivation. The forest land, 6725 square miles of it in the Himalayas, cannot be considered as available without fear of subsequent loss, as the province has already been denuded of timber of the more valuable kinds, and the retention of the forests for the supply of timber is absolutely necessary. The rest of the area shown as available for cultivation includes all grove and grazing land in the provinces, and a very large part of it could not be brought under the plough without ultimate injury to the climate and livestock of the province. In quality of soil, too, a large part of the land classed as culturable is very inferior. It is improbable that at the present moment more than 10 per cent. could be added to the cultivated area. The fact that of late years the cultivated area has actually retrograded shows that in many districts the limit of area of cultivation has been nearly approached.

Whilst, however, the cultivated area has been at a standstill, there has been a considerable increase of late years in the cropped area owing to the increase in the practice of double-cropping the best land. During the rains in the beginning of the Indian agricultural year the cultivator of the North-Western Provinces grows millets, pulse, rice, maize or cotton over nearly 59 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the cold weather, again, he grows wheat, barley, gram, peas or other spring crops over about 60 per cent. of the area, in addition to certain of the rains crops such as arhar and sugarcane, which stand through both harvests. In the hot weather less than one per cent grows melons or vegetables. In all, 20 per cent of the cultivated area in the North-Western Provinces of late years grows two crops, whilst a part of the richest land near towns or large villages grows three crops year after year. In Oudh the proportion of double-cropped land is still higher, and in two of the Oudh districts it exceeds 40 per cent. of the actually-cropped area. The question as to whether this double-cropping is injurious to the soil and whether it can be expected to extend still further, is one on which experts differ. The complaints made by cultivators themselves, that the fertility of the soil is being reduced, are constant and loud, especially in canal-irrigated districts, but there can, I think, be little doubt that the weight of expert opinion is against the supposition that the fertility of the soil, where properly treated, is reduced by double-cropping.









The marginal statement is of interest as showing the relative importance of the crops usually grown in the provinces.

	Percentage on total cropped area.
Wheat	11.7
Rice	16.6
Other cereals	25.2
Millets	15.2
Palms	10.3
Other food crops	2.0
Sugarcane	2.9
Cotton	3.6
Indigo	0.8
Opium	0.6
Tea	0.0
Yodiar crops	1.7
Other non food-crops	3.1
Total	100

It happily rarely occurs that a drought extends throughout more than a portion of Upper India at the same time, and when in spite of irrigation there has been a loss of a considerable part of the food-supply of a district, the most important aid that can be given to the people is that afforded by easy means of communication with districts or parts in which the food-supply is ample. The means of communication prevalent throughout this part of India in times pre-

vious to the present century was away from certain large rivers, almost confined to carriage by pack-animals; and throughout part of Oudh and trans-Gogra districts of the North-West this still remains the standard mode of local transport. In Oudh, this fact is due to the comparative newness of the system of excellent roads which now connect adjacent districts there. In the "Sarjupar" districts the maintenance of roads is, owing to the nature of the soil and the number of perennial streams, more expensive than elsewhere, and the roads for which the standard allotments have been provided consequently in worse order than in other districts in the Himalayas. Elsewhere all local traffic is carried on by means of wheeled conveyances. In the western districts the system of village roads is very complete, and only villages situated in river ravines are beyond the reach of carts.

Boat traffic, never very extensive in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is now gradually diminishing and is only extensive in the Ganges below Allahabad and the Gogra below Baháinghat. There is still some traffic in the rains in the upper reaches of these rivers and on the Rapti, Gomti, Jumna and a few other rivers. The upper part of the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal carry a modest amount of boat traffic, but in no part of the provinces can boat carriage be looked on as to any considerable extent available for the purposes of famine relief.

The sole means of extra provincial communication in case of urgency are the railways with which the provinces are now well-provided, and which are yearly being extended. The East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverse the province from east to the north-west corner, the one serving all districts south of the Ganges except Bundelkhand, Farukhabad and Etah, the other, a similarly large tract north of the Ganges and south of the Gogra. Bundelkhand is now traversed in all directions by the Indian Midland Railway. Three systems of narrow gauge railways, which it is hoped will soon be linked, give means of communication to the trans-Gogra districts, to the north of Oudh and Rohilkhand, and to those central districts which are separated from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by the Ganges and from the East Indian Railway by distance. Extensions of all these railways, except the East Indian Railway, are now in progress and within a

few years there will be no part of the provinces outside the Himalayan districts unprovided with railway communication.

The following statement shows the improvement in railway communication within the last ten years.—

*Length of railway lines open in 1880.*

East Indian Railway main lines	607	
Branch lines	30	637
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway main lines	419	
Branch lines ...	128	547
Scindia State Railway ...		20
North-Western Railway		107
Metre gauge lines { Muttra to Hathras		29
{ Agra to Achnera		18
Total		1,358

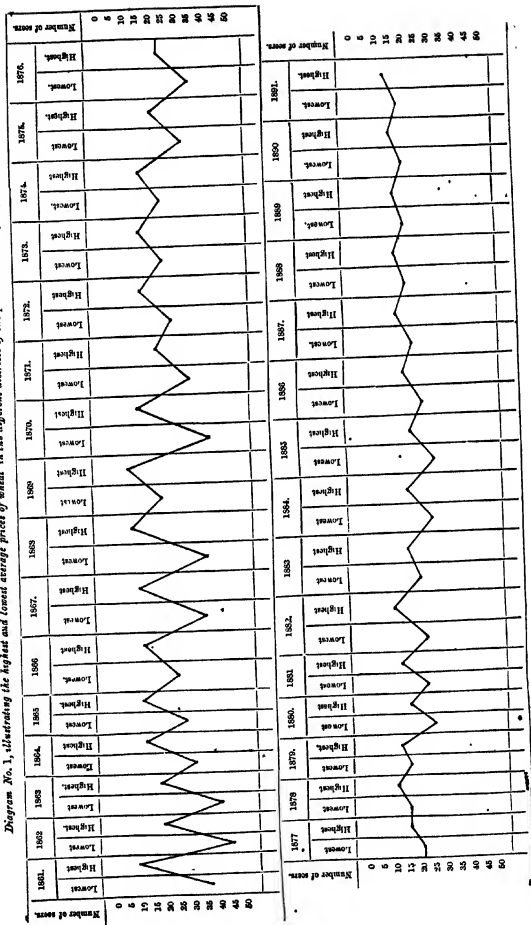
*Length of railway lines open in 1890*

Broad gauge.	East Indian Railway ...	613
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ..	706
	North-Western	107
	Indian Midland ...	435
	Total	1,866
Metre gauge.	Lucknow, Sitapur, Bareilly	149
	Rohilkhand and Kumaun	67
	Bengal and North-Western	309
	Cawnpore-Achnera	240
	Rajputana-Malwa (Agra to Achnera)	18
		833
	Total	2,699

One effect of the great improvement in communication and particularly in railway communication as effected within the late years has been the reduction of the price of standard grains to almost a uniform standard in most of the districts of the province. The effect is most graphically shown in the diagram (No. 1) on the opposite page taken from a memo by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and showing the highest and lowest price of wheat in the different districts of the province.

76. *Executive Divisions.*—The provinces on the date of the census consisted of 49 districts and two native states, the former grouped into

Diagram No. 1, illustrating the highest and lowest average prices of wheat in the different districts of the provinces in each year from 1861 to 1891. [To face page 85.]





eleven divisions. Soon after the date of the census a rearrangement of the executive divisions of the provinces took place by which the Jhānsi Division was abolished, a new Gwalikpur Division established and the four divisions of Oudh combined into two. A year afterwards the Lalitpur district was abolished and the Tarāi and Kumaun districts rearranged as those of Naini Tal and Almora. The new distribution of Commissionerships has been shown in all tables, but the rearrangement, so far as the districts were concerned, could not be given effect to in the imperial tables, because the entries for the birthplace table according to the new distribution could not be ascertained from the enumerator's schedule prepared while the former arrangement was in force. The imperial tables, therefore, show the districts as they stood on the day of the census and the divisions as now arranged. The supplementary provincial tables prepared for executive purposes show all districts and sub-divisions as they stood at the date of publication of the tables and where alterations have taken place after the 26th February 1891 differ from the imperial returns.

77. *The changes in area.*—Before proceeding to the consideration of the census figures proper for the province, the statement of areas in column 1 of table I requires mention. The figures are taken from the latest report of the Board of Revenue available when the table was completed, and show corrections on the survey areas due to resurvey and to transfers by alluvion and diluvion as well as for executive purposes up to the end of September 1890. They show for the whole of the British districts an area of 1,07,502·8 square miles against 106,103·9 at last census. The difference in the total area, 1,398·9 square miles is almost entirely due to the more accurate measurements of late surveys and occurs almost entirely in the districts the figures for which in 1881 and 1891 are compared in the marginal table.

The figures for Kumaun in 1881 were merely estimates, and are now replaced

*Abstract No 7, showing the variations in area of certain districts.*

District	Area in 1881	Area in 1891	Increase
Kumaun ...	6,000	7,151	1,151
Garkwal ...	5,500	5,629	129
Jhānsi ...	1,666	1,640	26
Tarāi ...	998	963	35
Total	14,004	15,383	1,379

by figures supplied by the Survey of India. The change in the Tarāi also is due to remeasurement, not to alteration of area. In Jhānsi there has been a real increase owing to transfer from Scindia's territory in exchange for the Gwalior Fort and Morar Cantonment. The alterations in none of the other districts have been sufficiently great to deserve notice.

78 *The total population.*—The total population of the 112,612 square miles which form the Lieutenant-Governorship, including native states, was according to the census 47,697,576 persons of whom 46,905,085 reside in British districts and the remainder 792,491 in the two native states. The population of the British districts closely corresponds to that of the German Empire, the area being, however, only half as much or somewhat less than that of the Austrian provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or that of the Italian Kingdom.

The table in the margin in which the population of the provinces is compared with that of the leading countries of the world and of the other larger provinces of India shows the position of the Lieutenant-Governorship as regards population. In India the North-Western Provinces follow the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship at a considerable interval, but are proportionately even further ahead of any other province. Outside the British Empire, of the great empires and nations of the world only China, Russia and the United States of America exceed the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in population. The population of the United Kingdom only slightly exceeds that of the North-Western Provinces without Oudh. The North-Western Provinces alone contain double the population of Spain, whilst Oudh alone has double the population of countries so historically important as Egypt and Belgium, the latter of which is exceeded in population by two of the divisions of the province. Switzerland, Greece and Denmark all have population considerably lower than that of the single district of Gorakhpur, whilst Norway is but slightly more important in point of population than Basti, the second of the North-Western Provinces districts. Of the two native states attached to the province, Rampur has a somewhat lower population than New Zealand or than an English county of average size such as Hampshire or Essex; the Rājā of Tehri Garhwal rules over about as many mountaineers as the Prince of Montenegro.

*Abstract No. 8, comparing the population of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh with that of certain foreign countries.*

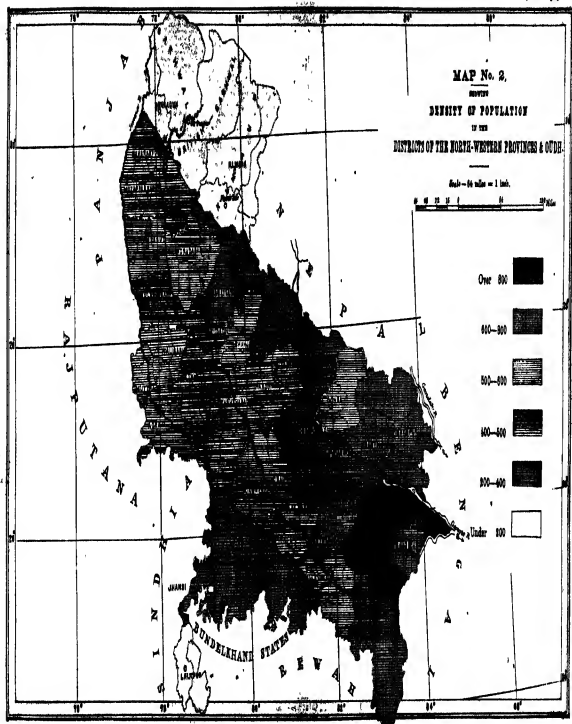
Country.	Population.	Country.	Population.
China ... ..	404,180,000	Spain ... ..	17,550,946
India " " "	284,014,210	Central Provinces with feudatories.	15,944,805
Russia ... ..	113,354,610	Oudh ... ..	12,650,831
Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship	74,645,369	Central Provinces, British districts.	10,784,294
United States of America	62,622,660	Burma " " "	6,096,014
North-Western Provinces and Oudh with feudatories.	47,607,876	Egypt ... ..	6,817,505
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, British Districts	46,905,084	Eyraud Division	6,794,572
German Empire ...	46,855,704	Gorakhpur Division.	6,568,826
Japan " " "	39,667,234	Belgium ... ..	6,093,798
Bengal Proper	36,277,330	Lucknow Division ...	5,886,559
France ... ..	37,020,759	Ireland ... ..	5,174,436
Austria and Hungary	37,795,246	Sweden ... ..	4,565,098
United Kingdom	35,020,108	Portugal ... ..	4,560,099
North-West Provinces.	34,254,354	Holland " " "	4,548,680
England and Wales ...	29,001,018	Canada ... ..	4,334,810
Italy " " "	28,460,628	Scotland " " "	4,082,103
Prussia " " "	28,318,470	Ceylon ... ..	3,008,259
Bombay with feudatories.	26,910,543	Gorakhpur district	2,994,067
Panjab with feudatories.	26,130,127	Switzerland ...	2,939,354
Java ... ..	22,819,174	Greece " " "	2,197,248
Panjab, British districts.	20,860,847	Norway ... ..	1,806,900
Bombay, British districts.	18,867,644	Basti district ...	1,786,844
		Rumam Division	1,181,667
		New South Wales	1,122,200
		New Zealand ...	678,463
		Rampur State	561,249
		Tehri Garhwal	241,244
		Montenegro	220,000

China, Russia and the United States of America exceed the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in population. The population of the United Kingdom only slightly exceeds that of the North-Western Provinces without Oudh. The North-Western Provinces alone contain double the population of Spain, whilst Oudh alone has double the population of countries so historically important as Egypt and Belgium, the latter of which is exceeded in population by two of the divisions of the province. Switzerland, Greece and Denmark all have population considerably lower than that of the single district of Gorakhpur, whilst Norway is but slightly more important in point of population than Basti, the second of the North-Western Provinces districts. Of the two native states attached to the province, Rampur has a somewhat lower population than New Zealand or than an English county of average size such as Hampshire or Essex; the Rājā of Tehri Garhwal rules over about as many mountaineers as the Prince of Montenegro.

79. The density of the population.—The census figures for the province are, however, more striking still, when considered in view of the density of population per square mile of area throughout the greater part of the provinces. Before comparing the figures for the province in this respect effectively with those of other countries, it is necessary to some extent to analyse them into their component parts, but in the first place the distribution of gross density within the province itself may be referred to. The accompanying abstract shows the districts arranged in order of density, and the map No. 2 gives a more graphic idea of the location of the more densely populated tracts than a statement can.



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*Abstract No 9, showing the divisions, districts and states of the provinces in order of density of population.*

Serial number	District or Division.	Density per square mile.	Serial number	District or Division.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Benares . . .	913.7	28	Lucknow Division . . .	480.5
2	Jaunpur . . .	818.0	29	Hardoi . . .	478.9
3	Ballia . . .	804.6	30	Bahar . . .	475.9
4	Azamgarh . . .	804.6	31	Meerut Division . . .	471.4
5	Lucknow . . .	800.0	32	Agri Division . . .	470.1
6	Ghazipur . . .	787.3	33	Muzaffargarh . . .	460.1
7	Fyzabad . . .	704.7	34	Jaunpur . . .	458.0
8	Gorakhpur Division . . .	686.7	35	Nagpur . . .	448.0
9	Gorakhpur . . .	654.4	36	Saharanpur . . .	446.5
10	Bara Banki . . .	652.0	37	N. W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	436.4
11	Bara Banki . . .	649.9	38	Etawah . . .	430.9
12	Patna . . .	646.1	39	Patna . . .	426.1
13	Partabgarh . . .	632.4	40	Rampur . . .	418.2
14	Saltanpur . . .	620.2	41	North-Western Provinces . . .	411.3
15	Rae Bareilly . . .	601.7	42	Etah . . .	404.8
16	Meerut . . .	587.2	43	Bahraich . . .	373.2
17	Meerut State . . .	563.3	44	Fatehpur . . .	361.8
18	Fyzabad Division . . .	556.0	45	Almora Division . . .	344.4
19	Agra . . .	548.9	46	Kheri . . .	304.7
20	Allahabad . . .	542.0	47	Jaunpur . . .	307.9
21	Jaunpur . . .	536.4	48	Jhansi . . .	249.6
22	Agartala . . .	534.3	49	Banda . . .	230.6
23	Shahjahanpur . . .	526.0	50	Hamirpur . . .	224.4
24	Oudh . . .	522.6	51	Mirzapur . . .	222.4
25	Moradabad . . .	510.7	52	Tea . . .	218.7
26	Benares Division . . .	515.5	53	Native States . . .	182.1
27	Cannore . . .	511.9	54	Dhara Dha . . .	140.9
28	Gonda . . .	506.6	55	Lalitpur . . .	139.8
29	Farukhabad . . .	490.1	56	Kanun Division . . .	88.9
30	Bulandshahr . . .	487.0	57	Kanun . . .	79.8
31	Muzaffargarh . . .	486.2	58	Gazipur . . .	72.4
32	Muzaffargarh Division . . .	480.7	59	Tehri Garhwal State . . .	67.9

The distribution of districts according to the gross density is disturbed to a considerable extent by the position of the large cities which, though most of them serve as trade centres for several districts, are included only in the one district in which they are situated. The district of Benares heads the list with density of 913 persons per square mile. Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ballia all with densities over 800 per square mile and Ghazipur with 737 per square mile form the western part of the most densely populated part of India, possibly of the most densely populated part of the world in which the population is not to a great extent due to the presence of large cities. The neighbouring districts of Behar, ethnologically and geographically very similar to those just mentioned, form the eastern part of this densely populated tract. The density reaches its maximum in the district of Samt with 900 persons to the square mile, followed closely by Muzaffargarh with 903, whilst Darbhanga and Patna have both over 800. Similarity of circumstances as regards climate and population and recent rapid growth appears to indicate that Gorakhpur and Basti, which at present owing to the population to the north being comparatively scanty, show only 654 and 645 persons per square mile, will within a few decades belong to the most densely populated group. At present with the eastern and central Oudh districts of Lucknow (excluding the city) Bara Banki, Fyzabad, Sultanpur and Partabgarh and northern part of Allahabad, they form the second zone in which the population ranges

from 600 to 800. Of the western districts of the province only Bareilly with 652 persons per square mile belongs to this zone. Rae Bareilly, Unao, Gonda, Cawnpore on the borders of the densely populated eastern tract, and Agra, Aligarh, Meerut, Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur, scattered amongst more scanty populated western districts, are the remaining districts which are denser in population than the average. All the rest of the west of the Gangetic plain is below average, and in a strip from the Taráí to Bahraich along the foot of the hills the density is much below average. With still lower densities we have two well-marked tracts, (1) Bundelkhand and Mirzapur; south of the Jumna and Ganges, with densities varying from 268 in Jalaun to 141 in Lalitpur, and (2) the Himalayan tract varying from 141 in Dehra Dáu to 58 in Tehri Garhwál.

To recapitulate briefly, the eastern half of the Gangetic plain is populated above the average, the density gradually increasing eastwards to a limit over 900; the western half of the Gangetic valley is below average in density but with a few scattered districts above it. Bundelkhand and Mirzapur are far below average and the Himalayas scantily populated. Abstract No. 10, and the diagram No. II compare the densities of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with those of selected foreign countries. It at once attracts notice that the countries or counties the density of which in

*Abstract No. 10, comparing the density of population in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with that of other foreign countries and Indian provinces.*

Serial number	Name of country, &c	Area in square miles	Population	Density per square mile	Serial number	Name of country, &c	Area in square miles	Population	Density per square mile
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Janakpore	889	904,412	1,017.3	35	Java	60,849	22,810,174	449
2	Benares	1,009.5	921,948	913.7	36	Baharapur	2,842	1,001,280	446.5
3	Brahaut (south)	1,268	1,074,703	847.5	37	N.-W. P. and Oudh (ex- cluding feudatories)	107,502.8	46,905,086	440.4
4	Jaunpur	1,544.8	1,204,919	816.6	38	N.-W. P. and Oudh (in- cluding feudatories)	1,12,611.8	47,097,578	423.6
5	Ballia	1,100.7	942,463	806.7	39	Bhojpur	1,808.4	70,1770	418.2
6	Lucknow	467	774,163	800.6	40	S.-W. Provinces	89,383.6	34,523,351	411.3
7	North Holland	1,070	810,293	766.5	41	Bengal (including feo- datories)	187,377	74,948,365	398.3
8	Gorakhpur Division	9,401.4	6,506,826	687.7	42	Jolund	12,649	4,548,596	360
9	Jaunpur	4,570.1	2,974,057	654.3	43	Aligarh Division	1,720.1	8,737,121	333.4
10	Rara Bákhi	1,740.2	1,130,906	619.9	44	Norhamptonshire	984	301,692	306.6
11	Basti	2,707	1,785,811	645.2	45	Kh-ri	2,864.8	803,018	304.7
12	Kosi	1,555	977,766	629.2	46	United Kingdom	121,491	85,028,108	358
13	Rae Bareilly	1,751.2	1,036,621	591.7	47	Japan	147,065	35,007,234	308
14	Muzut	2,460.7	1,301,428	529.2	48	Taiwan	1470.6	806,361	307.9
15	Rampur State	916	551,245	583.3	49	Nadua (including feo- datories)	150,708	30,381,088	300.6
16	Farrukhabad Division	12,170.6	6,734,872	553.6	50	Nadua (excluding feo- datories)	141,180	35,830,440	353.4
17	Sahay	6,856	8,182,048	513.6	51	Shanai	1,540	408,419	349.6
18	Aligarh	2,812.3	1,548,747	542.6	52	Italy	114,414	28,450,038	349
19	Belgium	11,873	6,038,798	508.7	53	Devon	2,886	904,897	333.7
20	Shahjahanpur	12,044.1	6,184,661	512.6	54	Mirzapur	6,823	1,151,609	322.4
21	Kyrt	12,976	6,817,203	522	55	Japanese Empire	211,109	46,843,704	322
22	Oudh	24,217	12,660,831	522.6	56	Prussia	186,076	39,318,476	309
23	Benares Division	10,414	5,398,774	518.5	57	Panjab (including feo- datories)	100,869	30,860,547	306.5
24	Farrukhabad	12,701.6	6,568,087	499.1	58	France	204,002	37,880,736	185
25	England and Wales	58,186	39,001,018	498.5	59	India	1,288,376	28,450,414	179.8
26	Bulandshahr	1,911.1	948,914	497.4	60	Panjab (excluding feo- datories)	146,106	25,150,137	172.7
27	Bahákhand Division	10,907.8	5,940,074	498.7	61	Ireland	33,653	6,174,636	189
28	Lucknow Divn. &c	12,044.1	7,865,509	653.6	62	Denmark	14,124	2,195,866	159
29	Chameli Islands	295	141,800	479					
30	Yorkshire	6,067	2,896,604	477.4					
31	Bengal (excluding feo- datories)	161,648	71,846,967	444.5					
32	Marrut Division	11,838.3	5,320,838	449.5					
33	Agra Division	10,120.2	4,767,769	470.4					
34	Munafarnagar	1,608.2	772,374	466.1					

Class. [1]

from 600 to 800

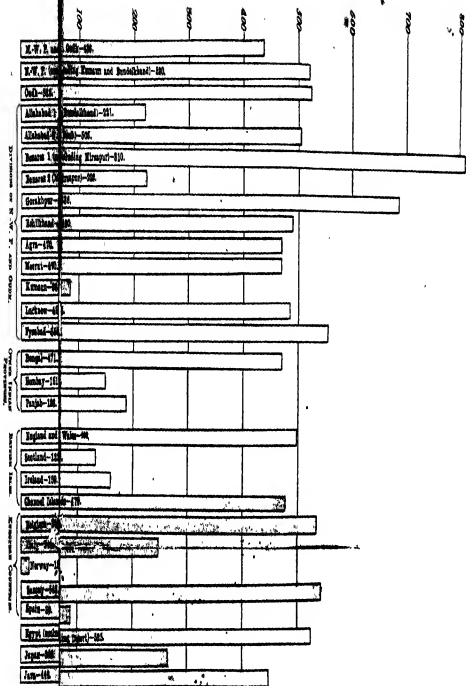


DIAGRAM No. 11.  
COMPARING THE AVERAGE DENSITY OF POPULATION  
OF THE  
DIVISIONS OF THE N.W. P. AND GUER, AND VARIOUS FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES.

[To be placed page 80.]



Serial number	Name of country, &c.	Area in square miles	Population.	Density per square mile.	Serial number	Name of country, &c.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
63	Bombay (excluding feudatories)	125,064	18,867,040	151.1	72	China	4,179,500	404,180,000	96
64	Lalpur ...	1,947.4	274,300	140.9	73	Kiang's County	772	75,832	94.3
65	Bombay (including feudatories)	194,109	20,916,543	138.2	74	Kamann Division	13,742.7	1,351,557	85.0
66	East Lothian	290	88,502	157.5	75	Kamann	7,151	608,181	79.8
67	Scotland ...	30,417	4,038,103	133	76	Teht Garhwel State	4,164	241,242	57.9
68	Jamaica	4,434	588,582	132	77	German (excluding feudatories)	171,430	7,722,063	45.06
69	Central Provinces (excluding feudatories)	86,801	10,794,204	124.0	78	Russia in Europe	2,130,462.5	95,870,810	45
70	Seylan	25,264	3,006,280	119.0	79	Barua (including feudatories)	211,430	8,698,014	38.3
71	Central Provinces (including feudatories)	115,536	12,944,905	111.4	80	Norway ...	123,205	1,800,000	15

population approaches that of the more populated districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are of limited extent and urban in character to a far greater extent than the most urban districts in these provinces. The density of the average Gangetic districts of the province is approached amongst European countries only in comparatively inextensive areas and in Belgium, England and Wales, Saxony and several others of the smaller German principalities, whilst Holland, Italy, Prussia, France are far below the majority of even the more scantily populated districts. It is throughout clear that the states which thus in density compare with the North-Western Provinces are distinctly urban in character. Lanarkshire, heading the list given with a population somewhat denser than in any North-Western Provinces district, contains the great city of Glasgow with a dozen other towns entitled to be considered important. Brabant, with a population as dense as our densest districts, has nearly half of it in the single town of Brussels. North Holland has similarly more than half in Amsterdam. Kent with a density of 629 includes part of the suburbs of London and is dotted over with towns of importance. Saxony, the most densely populated kingdom of Europe, contrasts with the North-Western Provinces in being essentially a mining and manufacturing country, 58 per cent. of the population, being engaged in these occupations and a large part of them resident in large towns. Belgium, next amongst European countries, is also a mining and manufacturing country, containing 26 towns each with a population of over 20,000 and with nearly a million distributed between five only of these towns. So it is with all other countries, the names of which are high in the list given. To realize the full effect of the North-Western Provinces figures for density it is, therefore, necessary to separate the town from the rural population.

80. The proportion of urban and rural population.—It has already been stated (para. 14) what a town is for the purposes of the present census. In this definition are included all places with a population of over 5,000, though the extent of population may be the only claim possible to the name of town, and all areas to which the Chaukidari Act has been applied, that is, in general, almost every place in the provinces whatever its size that has any claim to a properly urban character. It is certain that in the North-

Western Provinces returns there is a larger population properly rural included in the urban area than there is of urban omitted from it. With so wide a definition of town the percentage of urban to total population is only 11·3 all over the provinces. The figures for districts are given in abstract No. 11.

*Abstract No. 11, showing the percentage of urban and rural population in the districts of the provinces.*

Serial number.	District	Percentage of urban population.	Percentage of rural population.	Serial number.	District	Percentage of urban population.	Percentage of rural population.
1	Dehra Dun ..	22·7	77·3	32	Gorakhpur ..	5·0	94·4
2	Rohranganj ..	20·3	79·7	33	Basti ..	1·0	99·1
3	Muzaffargarh ..	16·3	83·7	34	Assamgarh ..	5·2	94·8
4	Meerut ..	20·8	79·2		Total, Gorakhpur Division ..	4·5	95·5
5	Rohatnagar ..	17·0	83·0				
6	Aligarh ..	19·5	80·5	35	Kanun ..	5·1	94·9
	Total, Meerut Division ..	19·1	80·9	36	Gorbhal ..	·0	99·1
7	Muttra ..	20·7	79·3	37	Tarai ..	10·2	89·8
8	Agra ..	10·9	89·1				
9	Varanasi ..	16·1	83·9		Total, Kanun Division ..	4·6	95·4
10	Mathura ..	6·8	93·2				
11	Etawah ..	8·6	91·4		Total, N.-W. Provinces ..	12·7	87·3
12	Etah ..	15·4	84·6				
	Total, Agra Division ..	15·1	84·9				
13	Bareilly ..	16·5	83·5	38	Lucknow ..	39·7	60·3
14	Rampur ..	21·8	78·2	39	Unao ..	2·4	97·6
15	Budaun ..	10·8	89·2	40	Raw Bareilly ..	30·0	70·0
16	Moradabad ..	20·6	79·4	41	Satapur ..	7·0	93·0
17	Shahjahanpur ..	13·1	86·9	42	Harden ..	9·4	90·6
18	Faizabad ..	11·6	88·4	43	Kheri ..	4·8	95·2
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	16·2	83·8		Total, Lucknow Division ..	10·8	89·2
19	Cawnpore ..	17·7	82·3	44	Fyzabad ..	11·4	88·6
20	Batavia ..	6·4	93·6	45	Gonda ..	4·4	95·6
21	Banda ..	8·8	91·2	46	Bahraich ..	3·9	96·1
22	Hamiapur ..	13·5	86·5	47	Sultanpur ..	8	92·0
23	Aligarh ..	14·2	85·8	48	Parliampur ..	1·8	98·2
24	Jhansi ..	24·1	75·9	49	Bara Bank ..	5·3	94·7
25	Jaloun ..	13·2	86·8		Total, Fyzabad Division ..	4·8	95·2
26	Lahore ..	7·4	92·6		Total, Oudh ..	7·6	92·4
	Total, Allahabad Division ..	13·2	86·8				
27	Benares ..	25·5	74·5		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	11·3	88·7
28	Mirzapur ..	10·0	90·0	50	Rampur ..	18·7	81·3
29	Jaunpur ..	6·8	93·2	51	Tehri Garhwal ..	·	100
30	Ghazipur ..	10·9	89·1				
31	Bahra ..	10·8	89·2		Total, Native States ..	13·0	87·0
	Total, Benares Division ..	12·0	88·0				

The percentage is highest in Lucknow, where a large city is surrounded by a small district and the urban population is, therefore, 39 per cent. of the whole. Benares comes second with 25 per cent. urban, Jhansi third with 24 per cent.; after this come a group of Doab or other western districts with 20 per cent. more or less of town population. The eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, on the other hand, have only in general about 10 per cent. of town population. In Oudh the average is still lower, half of the districts having less than 5 per cent. The town population in Oudh is probably somewhat understated, as the Town Chaukidari Act has not been so generally applied as in the North-Western Provinces. The real proportion in Oudh is, however, markedly lower than in the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh





COMPARING THE DENSITY OF POPULATION,  
AND PROPORTION OF  
TOWN AND RURAL POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES,  
AND THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Government was not one in which great trading towns were likely to spring up away from the headquarters of the Government. Not only the traders but the landowners preferred as much as possible to deal with Oudh affairs from just across the border. The zone of the North-Western Provinces which is next to Oudh is in consequence studded with towns or smaller centres of trade whose transactions extended far into Oudh.

The figures for European countries afford a complete contrast to this. The exact proportion of rural and urban population is available only for England and Wales, where it was shown by the 1881 census report to be 32·1 per cent. rural and 67·9 per cent. urban. How complete a contrast the constitution of the population of the North-Western Provinces affords in this respect to that of European countries is clearly shown by diagram No. 3, in which the density of rural and town population is shown separately and contrasted with that in England and Wales. The density of rural population in England and Wales was only 160 per square mile all over. It is remarked with regard to the English distribution of population, that any county which showed a population materially over 200 per square mile owed it to the existence of considerable towns within its area.

The density of rural population.

Contrasting with this we have in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all over a rural density of 386; in Oudh alone of 483; in the Gorakhpur Division of 655. The districts are shown in order of density of rural population in abstract No. 12, and the general distribution of density in

*Abstract No. 12, showing the divisions, districts and states of the provinces in order of density of rural population.*

Serial number	District.	Density per square mile	Serial number	District.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Azamgarh	703·6	28	Bulandshahr	412·6
2	Jaunpur	702·9	29	Rohilkhand Division	410·6
3	Rulia	71·9	30	Moradabad	410·4
4	Bumraes	679·9	31	Budoun	408·6
5	Ghazipur	657·1	32	Patna	400·9
6	Gorakhpur Division	655·0	33	Agra Division	399·4
7	Basti	632·2	34	Meerut	393·1
8	Fyzabad	624·1	35	Muttra	392·8
9	Sultanpur	624·1	36	Munaffarnagar	390·9
10	Parbhur	622·2	37	N. W. Provinces and Oudh	386·0
11	Gorakhpur	617·9	38	Meerut Division	381·2
12	Bareilly	616·1	39	N.-W. Provinces	380·0
13	Bareilly	614·3	40	Bahraich	378·5
14	Unao	610·0	41	Shikharpur	366·1
15	Gonda	608·8	42	Kashmir	361·0
16	Oudh	483·3	43	Kashmir	352·9
17	Locknow	474·1	44	Almora	317·8
18	Nainital	465·8	45	Moradabad	310·3
19	Moradabad	465·3	46	Turki	300·8
20	Shikharpur	458·1	47	Hamirpur	294·1
21	Bumraes Division	458·0	48	Jammu	280·6
22	Haridwar	453·7	49	Nainital	274·9
23	Locknow Division	453·7	50	Dehra Dun	274·7
24	Almora	450·1	51	Gorakhpur	271·7
25	Comptone	431·4	52	Tamr Garhwal	271·7
26	Parahabad	418·8			
27	Malpura	417·7			

the map accompanying (No. 3). The general character of the map is not altered, but the effect due to the accidental presence of large trading centres having been removed, the variations are less abrupt than when the total density was considered. The eastern districts of the Gangetic plain and Central and East Oudh are all above average in density. The western and Doab districts with the exception of a strip from Meerut to Sháhjahánpur interrupted in Moradabad are all below average. They are much below average in a strip below the Himalayas and in three districts of the Agra Division. Kumaun and Bundelkhand districts are all below 250 in rural density.

§1. Instances of great density of population of pargana areas.—The

Pargana	Density
Dehat Amanat (Benares) ..	4,744
Lucknow ..	2,302
Cawnpore ..	1,227
Mau (Azamgarh) ..	1,223
Gházipur ..	1,188
Haveli Jaunpur ..	1,140
Balia ..	1,083
Chail (Allahabad) ..	1,000
Haveli Oudh (Fyzabad) ..	1,000
Shespur (Benares) ..	1,055
Mirzapur Chauhari (Allahabad) ..	1,001
Sháhjahánpur ..	992
Lakhtemar (Ballia) ..	970
Bareilly ..	947
Dehma (Gházipur) ..	947
Muhammedabad (Azamgarh) ..	930
Muhammedabad (Ghazipur) ..	917
Rari Jaunpur ..	908

instances in which, over an area less extensive than a district but extensive enough to obliterate accidental disturbances due to the residence of agriculturists or others being frequently at a distance from their work, the density of population in rural tracts in the North-Western Provinces approaches or exceeds the average for the most densely populated Behar districts are few. The marginal parganas show over all a density of 900 or over; of these Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Cawnpore, Chail (Allahabad), Dehat Amanat (Benares), Haveli Jaunpur, Gházipur, Nizamabad (Azamgarh), Mau (Azamgarh), Haveli Oudh (Fyzabad), Lucknow, owe their high den-

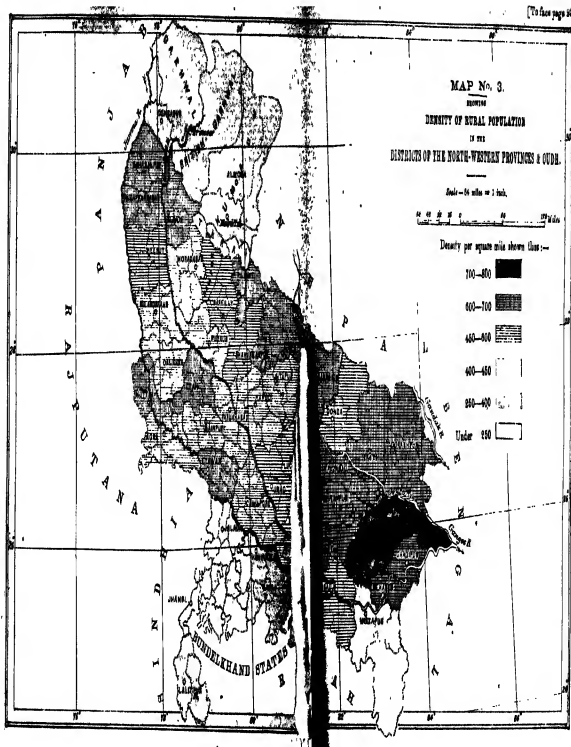
sity mainly to their containing within their boundaries towns either large or large relatively to the size of the pargana. The densest agricultural parganas in the provinces are :—

	Density.
Mirzapur Chauhari in Allahabad ..	1,021
Shespur in Benares ..	1,055
Rari in Jaunpur ..	908
Muhammedabad in Gházipur ..	917
Dehma in Gházipur ..	947
Balia ..	1,083

The density is of particular interest only in Mirzapur Chauhari, a small pargana in Allahabad, projecting into the Oudh district of Partábgarh. It is there due to the fact that the Oudh cultivators during the Nawábi found it convenient to settle in British villages whilst cultivating across the border. The old census reports show a density of 1,200 in this pargana, which has gradually fallen since annexation owing to the cultivators moving back into their own villages. Such an increase in density was noted to have existed in a narrow strip along the Oudh border, but it is now traceable only in this one pargana. The Oudh parganas elsewhere show a density not materially or uniformly below that in the North-Western Provinces parganas bordering on them.

§2. Towns and villages—the distinction.—The total number of towns in the provinces is 484 and of villages 105,716. Definitions of both terms have been given. A line of demarcation by population only, unless pitched







very high, would be impracticable, as mere extent of population, unless very considerable, does not in itself afford in India as in England an indication as to whether the character of the population is in the main rural or urban in character. The most prevalent type of Indian village consists of a stretch of cultivated or culturable land, a square mile or more in extent, with a central inhabited site containing the homes of the whole of the agriculturists who cultivate the land. The area of villages is sometimes so extensive that if the central homestead is adhered to, it is so populous that in England it would rank as a small town, even though it has very little indeed of the urban character so far as the occupations of its inhabitants are concerned. As however such populous villages afford a convenient centre for the homes of the petty itinerant grain and cloth vendors and for the artisans necessary to supply the few wants of the rural population, the larger villages always contain a small proportion of traders and artisans. The line of demarcation begins to be passed where, when owing to the increase of traders and manufacturers not dependent on the village lands, the cess for the payment of village watchmen, charged on the land revenue and therefore proportionate to the area of the village lands becomes insufficient to provide for watch and ward. It then becomes necessary to apply the special Act which allows the imposition of a house tax for payment of watchmen in trading towns and bazars. Such a tax is rarely or never imposed on cultivators, and its existence is therefore evidence as good as could be supplied of the urban character of a great part of the population, and justifies the retention in our list of towns of places with population so small as many of those shown in Table IV. In Oudh the Act has been less extensively applied than in the North-Western Provinces, as the limitation of the landlord's liability for watch and ward to an amount not exceeding the yield of six per cent. cess, has never been definitely recognized. We have there in consequence a number of places with population under 5,000 which are distinctively urban in character but have not been included in the lists of towns.

83. The towns of the provinces.—*The typical country town.*—As already indicated by the low percentage of urban to rural population, the Hindu inhabitant of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now little given to dwelling in large towns, although his traditions tell of towns to which the largest of to-day are but as villages. The typical town of the province is the exaggerated village, the development of which has been above indicated. Its origin is due to there being a large area included within the mauza boundaries implying a large agricultural population to start with. It is in general the centre of a pargana and contains a number of families of the classes which were the administrators of the pargana in former days, when the pargana was the centre of administration. Owing to its convenient position, a considerable proportion of the wealthier traders and money-lenders and of the artisan classes have their homes in it. If favourably situated for trade with distant towns, it grows to a certain extent, but in general it depends on the pargana only, of which it is the traditional centre, and is large or small according to the size of the pargana and the extent to which it monopolizes the pargana trade. Such are the majority of towns of medium size in the list in Table IV.

Shikarpur in Bulandshahr may be mentioned as a specific instance. It has a total population of 11,596, of whom 2,261 are agriculturists depending on its five square miles of rich soil. It is the headquarters of the family which owns most of the pargana and of a number of Muhammadan families who under grants from the Delhi kings had at one time acquired a considerable share in it. It is the home of the Kayath families who are the pargana patwâis and owns almost the only bazar and settlement of weavers in the pargana. Kandla in Muzaffarnagar may be mentioned as another instance. With a total population of 9,487, it has 2,929 agriculturists, 1,305 traders, 124 of the professional classes, 1,297 artizans, 2,963 labourers, mostly agricultural. Kairana, a neighbour to Kandla, may be instanced as a pargana town which owes part of its development to trade with the outer world and to its being the headquarters of the tahsil and the site of a Munsiffi, but in all essentials it is similar. Agriculturists there are 3,390, traders 3,794, professionals 436, artizans 4,101, labourers 2,335, the total population being 18,420. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. The composition of the population of almost all the towns of medium and small size will be found on analysis to be similar.

84. *The important towns.*—Of the larger towns the causes which in the great majority of instances produce a large town in England, namely, natural position and facilities for manufactures or trade are in India little operative. Here the town in general attracts the trade and not the trade the town. There are thirty seven towns in the provinces which, each with a population over 20,000, are entitled to be reckoned as important. Of these there are only six the importance of which can be considered to be solely or mainly due to the natural growth of trade. These are Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Koel, Etâwah, Hâthras, Khurja. Cawnpore owes its position both as regards its lead in the grain trade of India and its manufactures of leather and cotton cloth almost entirely to the power of English capital and enterprise, which had full scope under the protection of an important British Cantonment, the oldest in the western part of the provinces. The other towns mentioned are centres of native Indian trade, Mirzapur of the cotton trade with Central India, and the others of the local grain and cotton trade. The great majority of the rest of the thirty-seven towns owe their importance to the having been the capitals, according to their degree, of Muhammadan kings or leaders. Lucknow, the largest town in the provinces, was created by the whim of an Oudh Nawâb, who preferred the site to that of Fyzahad. Agra in the same way grew into importance when chosen to succeed Delhi as the capital of the Mughal Empire. Fyzahad, apart from Ajudhia, owes its origin and importance entirely to its having been an Oudh capital. Bareilly, Shâh-jahânpur, Farukhabad, Râmpur, Moradabad, Sahâranpur, Ghâzipur, Jaunpur, Sambhal, Budaun, Amroha, Chandausi, Bahraich, Banda, Shahabad and probably Pilibhit all owe their position and importance to their having been selected as capitals by Mussalmân leaders of power varying with the size of the cities they founded and left behind them. The descendants of the leaders by whose aid they held their provinces still form the aristocracies of most of these towns. Their rapid growth was due to the fact that the surplus wealth of the provinces occupied was drawn into these permanent camps



and attracted to them the handicraftsmen and traders who now form the bulk of their inhabitants. Bahraich and Amroha only amongst the towns mentioned have had the added assistance in rising due to their being places of pilgrimage for low caste Hindus. For towns of the first magnitude markedly Bindus in their population or origin, the *raison d'être* is almost invariably religious sanctity. Benares, Kashi to the Hindus, the second town in the provinces, is so because it is to the majority of Hindus the most sacred place in them, the spot specially favoured by Mahadeo. Allahabad owes its original importance to its being at the junction of two sacred rivers, a resting place of Rām and the home of Bharat Rishi. The military importance of the position and the fact that it has been for thirty years the headquarters of the Local Government have of course also aided its development. Ajuhya which includes two-fifths of the population of the Fyzabad municipality, owes its size and importance entirely to its sacred character as the capital of Rāma. Muttra and Binduban are towns of importance because remembered as the favourite haunts of Kṛishna. Hardwār is so because there the sacred Ganges issues on the plain of Hindustān. Gorakhpur, though mainly important as the trading and administrative headquarters of a district which included formerly most of the present division, owes its origin to its sacred character as the home of Gorakh-Nath. Their remain as towns the origin of which has not been accounted for distinctly by any of the above mentioned causes, Jhānsi, which rose as the capital of a Hindu State, Meerut as the site of an important British cantonment, and Sitapur, Fatehpur and Nagina, none of them important and above 20,000, probably only because they are or were the capitals of British districts. With populations between 10,000 and 20,000 there are 67 towns in the provinces; these are for the most part either capitals of British districts or old pargana towns which have risen beyond the usual size either because they managed to attract to a special extent a share of the general trade or because some of their manufactured products have attained more than a local celebrity.

Three hundred and six places with a population below 10,000 have been classed as towns (native states included). At least 100 of them are in population below the size attained by many of the larger purely agricultural villages, but the fact that in all these small towns the Chaukidāri Act has been applied is evidence enough of their urban character.

85. Size of towns compared with those in other countries.—A statement comparing as to population the towns of the provinces with those in other countries may be of interest. The provinces contain no towns of the first rank, but the number of those in the second rank is larger than is usual in India. The abstract in the margin shows the position of the principal towns of the provinces as regards population by comparison with well-known European and other foreign towns. Lucknow, the largest, is considerably smaller than Sheffield or Rome, but larger than Belfast, Munich or Edinburgh. Benares, the second town, is slightly smaller than Antwerp or Bristol. Cawnpore stands nearly on a level with Lisbon and Newcastle. Allahabad stands below Genoa, almost equal to Riga. Agra is very nearly the same size as Florence and Stockholm. Bareilly ranks with Aberdeen and Meerut with

Athens. It is unnecessary to carry the detailed comparison further. Abstract No. 13 compares the population of all towns over 20,000 with those of known foreign towns of similar size.

*Abstract No. 13, comparing the towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh containing a population of over 20,000 with those of the world.*

Town.			Population.	Town.			Population.
1			2	1			2
Rome	...	...	800,470	Brest	...	...	70,780
Lucknow	...	...	273,028	Leith	...	...	66,700
Bombay	...	...	272,480	Verona	...	...	58,740
Munich	...	...	261,290	York	...	...	66,060
Edinburgh	...	...	261,260	Gorakhpur	...	...	63,530
Bucharest	...	...	261,800	Saharanpur	...	...	63,194
Bristol	...	...	251,600	Koli	...	...	61,485
Astorg	...	...	251,260	Muttra	...	...	61,195
Benares	...	...	219,467	Orleans	...	...	60,580
Alexandria	...	...	208,760	Cahus	...	...	58,972
Rotterdam	...	...	206,470	Pham	...	...	58,779
Cawnpore	...	...	188,718	Geneva	...	...	58,540
London	...	...	187,400	Great Yarmouth	...	...	49,330
Bremen	...	...	182,275	Boulogne	...	...	46,280
Vienna	...	...	175,330	Oxford	...	...	45,740
Allahabad	...	...	175,245	Ghanpur	...	...	44,970
Florence	...	...	169,000	Jaunpur	...	...	43,219
Stockholm	...	...	168,780	Hatras	...	...	40,181
Agra	...	...	168,668	Hawab	...	...	38,768
Yoncos	...	...	182,680	Rambhal	...	...	37,238
Aberdeen	...	...	131,900	Budann	...	...	36,472
Barilly	...	...	121,068	Amroha	...	...	35,530
Singapore	...	...	120,980	Pilibhit	...	...	32,790
Blackburn	...	...	120,000	Dover	...	...	33,430
Tokohama	...	...	119,780	Brindaban	...	...	31,611
Moerut	...	...	119,260	Leicester	...	...	31,040
Athens	...	...	114,560	Perth	...	...	30,760
Strasbourg	...	...	111,000	Hardwar Union	...	...	29,125
Norwich	...	...	100,080	Chandani	...	...	28,111
Utrecht	...	...	85,360	Kharj	...	...	26,840
Plymouth	...	...	84,180	Dehra Dun	...	...	25,684
Muzapur	...	...	84,130	Peterborough	...	...	25,170
Hay	...	...	78,060	Bahrach	...	...	24,045
Fyralad	...	...	78,921	Banda	...	...	23,071
Sahajanpur	...	...	78,523	Nagla	...	...	22,160
Farukhabad	...	...	78,088	Waterford	...	...	21,699
Nice	...	...	77,480	Silapur	...	...	21,680
Rampur State	...	...	76,733	Leccore	...	...	20,470
Cork	...	...	76,070	Yatepur	...	...	20,179
Algiers	...	...	74,790	Tobolsk	...	...	20,170
Moradabad	...	...	73,321	Shahabad (Hardoi)	...	...	20,168
Polen	...	...	72,170				

86. Density of population in towns.—The tables of last census contain information regarding the area and density of population in all towns. The results, however, were so unsatisfactory, owing to variations in the figures for areas, that, as the information was not necessary for any of the imperial tables, it was considered better for the purposes of acquiring accurate general information on the subject to ask District Officers to make special arrangements for an accurate measurement of the area of one selected town in each district. The figures returned are shown in Appendices X, XI and XII. The first shows the area and population of the whole town as demarcated for the purposes of the Municipal or Town Acts, a certain proportion of land outside the town site and not under houses being necessarily included. In a large number of instances the area so defined is doubled or trebled by the inclusion of British cantonments or civil stations, all of which occupy an area altogether disproportioned to their population. Appendix No. XI

shows the returns for the real native town excluding all cantonments and civil stations and all land not occupied by houses which is outside the natural town limits; open spaces inside towns, not common in India, are included. Appendix No. XII shows the area and population of a mohalla in each town specially selected and measured as being known to be one of the densest. The returns now presented are prepared with all possible care, many of them having been returned to districts for correction, but as in general no perfectly accurate surveys have been made of town areas as they now stand, it is more than possible that mistakes have occurred, in some instances, in the record of areas. We are, however, safe in accepting the concurrent evidence of returns from a number of districts.

The figures in Appendix No. X showing the density for the whole area exclusively included in the towns, are so much affected by what may be described as accidental additions to the areas that they deserve little notice. In Agra, for instance, the municipal area includes the whole of the great waste spaces within the ancient city walls and between Agra and Tajganj, which were formerly the sites of houses when Agra was the Mughal capital, but are now altogether outside the modern city. The table demonstrates in general only the liberality with which the cantonments and civil stations of the province have been laid out and the absence of crowding in them. The table of greatest interest is that in Appendix No. XI, showing the area and population of the native towns selected as important or typical. The figures for 46 towns are given. The average density is 76 persons per acre for the North-Western Provinces, 44 persons per acre for Oudh, and 64 persons per acre for the whole of the provinces.

*Abstract No. 14, showing towns classified according to density of population.*

Name	Large towns over* 50,000	Medium towns,* 15,000 to 50,000	Small towns* under 15,000.
<i>Over 100 in density per acre—</i>			
Mirat	167	..	101
Sikarpur	..	..	..
Agra	139	..	..
Kaganj	..	119	..
Bodwan	..	113	..
Moradabad	157	..	..
Awara	147	..	..
Benares	101	..	..
Nam Tal	..	..	227
<i>Median density—60 to 100 per acre—</i>			
Farukhabad	75 32	..	..
Etawah	..	..	..
Bareilly	66 68	..	..
Bijnor	..	..	85 34
Hamirpur	..	..	69 47
Aligarh	69 72	..	..
Jhansi	..	75 16	..
Kanah	..	..	62 11
Mirzapur	81 11	..	..
Bellua	..	81 02	..
Gajpur	..	..	60 31
Mehndawal	..	..	87 03
Halwan	..	..	73 69
Unao	..	..	60 27
Satapur	..	77 36	..
Lakimpur	..	..	86 08
Sikarpur	..	..	95 18
Nowalganj	..	..	87 03
Tanda (Jhampur)	..	..	78 1

\* The population taken into consideration is that of the compact native city excluding outlying hamlets, cantonments and civil stations.

Abstract No. 14, showing towns classified according to density of population—(concluded).

Name	Large towns over* 50,000.	Medium towns.* 15,000 to 50,000	Small towns* under 15,000.
<b>Low density—under 60 per acre—</b>			
Dehra	...	...	55 1
Deohand	...	66 45	...
Kandhla	...	...	54 32
Koil	57 63	...	...
Shikohabad	...	...	51 41
Nagina	...	55 37	...
Shahjahanpur	51 53	...	...
Teelpur	...	57 37	...
Bānda	...	36 2	...
Talbahat	...	...	61 1
Jaunpur	...	27 15	...
Araonpore	...	56 72	...
Lucknow	46 47	...	...
Rao Bareilly	...	...	44 15
Sandila	...	20 27	...
Fyzabad	...	53 53	...
Gonda	...	...	60 7
Bahraich	...	19 53	...

Of the large towns included in the list, five give densities over 100, four densities between 60 and 100, and three below 60. The circumstances of all the three last are special. Lucknow contains within the city the palaces and gardens of the old Oudh nobility as well as a number of open areas separating the present muhallas. Shāhjahānpur, lying in a strip between two rivers, is a long narrow town in which owing to its shape the space within the city area not under houses is very large. Koil includes a far outlying muhallā of Jaiganj, and the space between the main town and Jaiganj has apparently been included in the area. Allahabad too (density 63·72) can, owing to the existence of large open spaces between the muhallas, hardly be regarded as typical. There remain eight large towns which are typical, the highest density shown all over is 187 in Cawnpore and the lowest 67 in Bareilly. Between the towns of medium and small size there is apparently little difference in density. In Bahraich 19·53, the density is abnormally low, as a large space is occupied by groves and tombs. The circumstances of Jaunpur, traversed by the river and with much space occupied by the old fort and old mosques and tombs, are similar. In Bānda and Sandila also there are probably special circumstances. Rao Bareilly, with a density of 44·15, is a scattered little town with extensive open spaces. The density of the usual towns of medium or small size in the provinces therefore ordinarily varies from 50 persons per acre to 100 or more. In my opinion the average for a larger number of towns would probably be nearer the higher limit than the lower. Shikarpur with a density of 106 has already been cited as a typical country town, and is probably typical in this respect also in the west, whilst Ballua or Mehndawal with 81 to 88 density, are typical in the east. The low average density of Oudh towns is noticeable. Most of the smaller Oudh towns owe a good part of their growth to recent development during which due care has been taken to secure wide roads or open spaces.

\* The population taken into consideration is that of the compact native city excluding outlying hamlets, cantonments and civil stations.

The densities above shown for the towns of the province contrast to some

Towns.	Population.	Persons to an acre
London . . .	4,216,182	80.0
Brighton . . .	118,186	47.0
Purtonmouth . . .	147,917	31.9
Norwich . . .	92,848	12.4
Plymouth . . .	77,127	52.5
Bristol . . .	223,086	48.3
Wolverhampton . . .	80,517	23.8
Birmingham . . .	441,005	62.6
Leicester . . .	142,153	44.7
Nottingham . . .	226,280	52.5
Derby . . .	94,003	27.3
Hirkenhead . . .	97,703	25.4
Liverpool . . .	592,791	113.9
Bolton . . .	112,354	46.7
Manchester . . .	277,529	87.0
Salford . . .	219,468	42.3
Oldham . . .	134,168	38.4
Blackburn . . .	116,844	16.8
Preston . . .	102,593	27.5
Huddersfield . . .	90,034	8.6
Hatfield . . .	79,207	21.0
Bradford . . .	221,507	20.8
Leeds . . .	345,080	16.0
Sheffield . . .	316,298	16.1
Hull . . .	196,856	24.9
Barnsley . . .	147,084	42.8
Newcastle . . .	167,048	29.3
Cardiff . . .	104,590	14.8

degree unfavourably with those for even the larger English towns as shown in the marginal abstract. In one respect the greater density in the small towns must be considered an advantage so long as the sanitary arrangements of the towns remain as limited as they now are. The high density allows every part of the town to be comparatively close to where the pure air of heaven circulates outside and makes impossible the secluded but open spaces which are always the foulest part of a native town.

To how great an extent the density is exaggerated in the more closely populated muhallas appears from Appendix XII. The marginally noted

Dohra . . .	225
Deoband . . .	208
Agra . . .	360
Kanah . . .	282
Budgan . . .	244
Moredahul . . .	439
Cawnpore . . .	445
Alahabad . . .	335
Bam Tal . . .	342
Lucknow . . .	264

towns return muhallas with densities over 200. These high densities are almost entirely in the large towns. Towns of smaller size return for their more populous muhallas in general densities from 100 to 200. The density of muhallas as of towns is markedly lower on the average in Oudh than in the North-West.

I have no reason to believe that these great densities are exaggerated. On the other hand, it is more than probable that the lower densities quoted are not of those of the densest muhallas. As there is no record of the areas of muhallas, those shown in the statement had to be specially measured and were selected beforehand without any accurate knowledge. In not a few districts they were so badly selected that I had to send back returns, pointing out that the density of the most thickly populated muhalla was below that for the town as a whole. It is extremely probable that even in many of those towns in which this obvious error was not committed, the muhalla selected was not one of the densest.

The difficulty of the selection of such a muhalla is illustrated by one point in the tables. Most persons who have seen something of the various towns of the province would, if asked to pick out that in which the population was densest, at once refer to Benares, where the network of narrow lanes from which all light is shut out by the lofty houses on either side, would appear to indicate a population far denser than in any other city of the provinces. Yet Benares returns as the density of one of its densest muhallas only 192 persons per acre, and the return was compiled with a degree of care which goes far to prove its correctness. The figures for Naini Tal, the

summer headquarters of the Government and its principal sanitarium, deserve notice. They show as the *cold weather* density in the upper bazar 342 persons per acre and in the lower bazar 169 persons per acre. The densities in the season when, besides the permanent residents who give the densities quoted, each house is crowded with itinerant dealers and hill coolies must be very much greater.

87. The density in villages—The sketch given of the degree to which a small town in the provinces differs from an agricultural village, makes it clear that in density many of the larger villages are but little behind the smaller towns. I have no figures from which the density of population in village sites can be directly calculated, but it is fairly certain that it is not much below the 50 persons per acre which ordinarily forms the limit in towns. To this resemblance between towns and villages in India and the almost entire absence of proper sanitary arrangements in villages is due the comparatively small difference in the death-rate in towns and in villages. The Sanitary Commissioner's figures for the last ten years show for villages a death-rate 32·5 per thousand and for towns 38·7, that is in towns there are 119 deaths for each hundred in villages for equal numbers living. The registration of deaths in towns is probably better and the real difference still less. The difference is considerably less than it was in England before town sanitation was improved within the last century. It is less than it was even in 1861-70 when there were in English towns 126 deaths against 100 for an equal rural population. It is greater than at the present day in England the latest ratios I have seen being 111 town deaths to 100 country deaths.

88. Distribution of the population between large and small towns and villages.

The total town population in British districts was 5,314,323 against 41,590,757 who reside in villages. Table III gives some interesting information regarding the number of people who live in large or small towns or villages and the number of towns and villages of different sizes for the districts of the province for which the abstract in the margin shows the provincial totals and

*Abstract No. 15, showing the distribution of the population according to the size of towns and villages in which they reside.*

Towns and villages, with population.	Number	Population	Percentage of total population
1-100	48,428	4,203,042	8·0020
200-400	35,600	11,629,046	24·7863
500-999	16,439	12,639,088	26·3243
1,000-1,999	6,662	8,257,709	19·0436
2,000-2,999	1,150	2,790,351	6·0257
3,000-4,999	518	1,322,649	4·0694
5,000-9,999	202	1,335,025	2·8402
10,000-14,999	43	823,190	1·1133
15,000-19,999	24	416,196	0·872
20,000-49,999	10	670,219	1·2349
50,000 and over	17	1,901,243	4·1815
Total	106,200	46,806,085	100

percentages. The average population for a town or village for the whole of the provinces is 442 persons and for villages excluding towns, 393 persons.

The bulk of the population, however, live in villages of a size above this average. Of the total population, almost exactly one-third live in villages with a population under 500, whilst two-thirds live in towns or villages with a population over 500, and nearly two-fifths live in towns or villages of population 1,000 or over. There is,

in respect both of the size of the villages and of the population of the average village, a steady decrease met with in passing from the west to the east of the province. It is exhibited in abstract No. 16. The Meerut Division

*Abstract No. 16, showing the proportion of the population resident in villages of different sizes.*

Division.	Average size of village.	Average population of village.	Proportion of population in villages 0-499	Proportion of population in villages 500-999	Proportion of population in towns and villages 1,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meerut Division . . .	1 42	549 03	21 05	24 59	54 36
Agra Division . . .	1 54	500 67	26 19	24 67	49 14
Bundelkhand Division . .	1 05	392 61	36 76	27 71	35 53
Allahabad, Doab . . .	1 01	561 75	31 98	26 28	41 84
Allahabad, Bundelkhand . .	40	553 71	25 27	25 93	48 77
Benares (Mirzapur) . . .	83	279 00	54 32	24 64	22 04
Benares (other districts) . .	1 82	447 50	31 75	29 12	43 11
Gorakhpur Division . . .	49	325 07	47 51	26 40	26 09
Kumaon Division . . .	1 55	110 51	84 71	0 03	7 26
North-West Provinces . . .	1 02	367 19	35 07	25 31	39 63
Lucknow Division . . .	1 16	612 03	27 08	29 89	44 08
Pyawad Division . . .	86	458 89	41 90	34 47	51 71
Oudh . . .	99	481 46	37 18	31 29	38 53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1 01	304 42	33 75	26 99	39 32

has a village of the average of 1 42 square miles with an average population per village and town of 669. This decreases fairly steadily moving eastwards through the Gangetic plain till in the Gorakhpur Division the average area of the village is 49 and the average population 343. The figures are lowest in the district of Basti with an average area per village of 403 and a population of 260. Bundelkhand, Mirzapur and Kumaon all of them scantily populated and with comparatively very large areas of unculturable waste are exceptional with villages of far more than average size and far less than average population. As regards the extremes of the series in the Gangetic plain a difference in the circumstances under which the village boundaries originated is at once suggested by existing circumstances.

*Abstract No. 17, showing the average area and population per town and village in the districts of the provinces.*

Serial number of district	District.	Average area of town and village in square miles	Average population per town and village	Average population per village
1	Dharm Dūn . . .	2 09	382 12	299 29
2	Bahānagar . . .	1 36	613 15	491 70
3	Muzaffarnagar . . .	1 84	858 75	732 74
4	Meerut . . .	1 54	702 96	730 71
5	Bulandshahr . . .	1 27	629 08	526 72
6	Aligarh . . .	1 01	550 24	441 09
Total, Meerut Division . .		1 42	669 03	549 02
7	Muttra . . .	1 69	819 09	875 74
8	Agra . . .	1 51	846 72	603 77
9	Farukhabad . . .	1 06	505 16	421 06
10	Manpuri . . .	1 20	517 87	608 94
11	Etawah . . .	1 11	487 69	447 66
12	Etah . . .	1 27	474 74	406 61
Total, Agra Division . .		1 24	594 71	500 57

*Abstract No. 17, showing the average area and population per town and village in the districts of the provinces—(concluded).*

Serial number of district.	District.				Average area of towns and villages in square miles.	Average population per town and village.	Average population per village.
13	Bareilly	..	..	..	81	538 10	451 98
14	Bijnor	..	..	..	98	372 04	202 46
15	Budann	..	..	..	1 09	408 71	447 95
16	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	93	470 82	353 37
17	Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	80	460 18	302 06
18	Pilibhit	..	..	..	1 81	461 81	402 31
	Total, Rohilkhand Division				1 06	465 68	302 61
19	Cawnpore	..	..	..	1 30	612 10	506 19
20	Fatehpur	..	..	..	1 14	480 21	461 01
21	Meerut	..	..	..	2 65	589 19	666 89
22	Hapur	..	..	..	2 30	672 41	500 22
23	Almora	..	..	..	81	540 48	370 86
24	Dehra	..	..	..	2 46	613 92	471 74
25	Jaunpur	..	..	..	1 72	400 85	402 80
26	Lahore	..	..	..	2 86	468 24	375 08
	Total, Allahabad Division				1 66	510 03	353 12
27	Banars	..	..	..	51	402 82	345 27
28	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	1 21	370 08	243 98
29	Jampur	..	..	..	49	306 04	373 70
30	Ghazipur	..	..	..	65	412 86	360 06
31	Bahraich	..	..	..	68	548 20	402 35
	Total, Benares Division				7 5	288 31	343 65
32	Gorakhpur	..	..	..	60	305 31	371 21
33	Meerut	..	..	..	40	260 21	255 86
34	Amroha	..	..	..	40	308 80	360 60
	Total, Gorakhpur Division				49	343 51	325 07
35	Kanpur	..	..	..	1 20	94 98	80 63
36	Gorakhpur	..	..	..	1 54	111 36	110 40
37	Kanpur	..	..	..	1 05	361 18	325 38
	Total, Kanpur Division				1 45	116 70	110 61
	Total, N-W Provinces				1 02	418 57	367 18
38	Lucknow	..	..	..	1 06	847 01	517 17
39	Lucknow	..	..	..	1 07	678 07	629 08
40	Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	1 04	608 46	581 29
41	Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	77	451 05	481 30
42	Bahraich	..	..	..	1 23	670 65	627 71
43	Bahraich	..	..	..	1 73	629 12	607 42
	Total, Lucknow Division				1 18	672 10	512 63
44	Lucknow	..	..	..	61	453 41	463 30
45	Lucknow	..	..	..	1 02	515 45	291 32
46	Bahraich	..	..	..	1 32	530 98	610 43
47	Bahraich	..	..	..	60	436 29	432 02
48	Bahraich	..	..	..	66	425 45	400 73
49	Bahraich	..	..	..	84	547 13	519 07
	Total, Fyzabad Division				30	380 06	459 30
	Total Oudh				20	519 24	481 46
	Total, N-W Provinces and Oudh				1 01	441 07	393 42
50	Rampur	..	..	..	62	303 62	206 73
51	Rampur	..	..	..	5 19	300 80	300 80
	Total, Native States				2 30	341 89	206 14



In the western villages the soil is in general owned by strong coparcenary bodies of the peasant proprietor type, all of them assisting in the cultivation or management of the much subdivided village. They know, except in the vaguest way, of no previous proprietors and own to no grant from a Rája. The small proprietors consider that they own from the same time and with the same original rights as do the great proprietors. In the east, on the other hand, throughout a whole pargana we have almost all the small proprietors acknowledging that they derive their title from the gift of such a Rája, who conquered and took the land from preceding inhabitants often stated to be Bhars. The Rája's fellow clansmen got their shares generally in large villages and are to this day known far more distinctly than in the west as the aristocrats of the pargana. The great bulk of the small villages are held as grants from the Rájas or Babus by Bráhmans, Bhats and other dependents. The difference, in fact, somewhat resembles that between Saxon England, where each freeholder had held his land for immemorial generations, and Norman England, as it would be had the church been represented by thousands of acquisitive Bráhmans and had personal services been rendered by hereditary servants for whose maintenance it was customary to provide in land. The subject is a most interesting one. I have not had the advantage of seeing it discussed in detail, and my personal experience is almost entirely confined to the extremes of the province and to Oudh, where original ownerships have become overlaid and almost obliterated by the changes which occurred under the rule of the Nawábs whilst might was right.

89 *Inhabited sites*.—It has already been stated that the system by which all the inhabitants of a village (*mauza*) lived in one central *abadi* was generally adjoined to in the present day only in the western districts, and that elsewhere the homestead had been broken up by the migration of a proportion of the cultivators to outlying hamlets where they live close to their own fields. The process is one which would naturally follow on increasing density of population and consequent need for high cultivation. The natural manner in which the lands immediately round an inhabited site obtains from the habits of the people is of great importance in Indian agriculture, especially in the eastern and more minutely cultivated lands. Two causes have been operative in forwarding or retarding the process of migration to outlying hamlets, (A) the caste of the general mass of cultivators, and (B) the amount of security enjoyed previous to British rule by the actual cultivators.

(A) The high-caste cultivator, with in general some reserve resources derived from his ownership of the soil and never so careful as to the minutiae of cultivation as his low-caste fellow agriculturist, long adheres to the central *abadi*. Thus Rájputs of one clan generally live together in the same *abadi*, whilst Kurmis, Kachhis, Koeris, Maras and other close cultivating castes generally adopt the system under which a village is dotted over with hamlets. Chaudáris, too, almost everywhere have forsaken the central *abadi*, because they prefer to be amongst themselves, and other castes prefer not to have them. (B) The security afforded by a large central *abadi* during the Mahratta times probably ensured its long continuance in the Doab district. All was fish that came to a Mahratta net, and the smallest cultivator was not

below the notice of their plunderers. This cause was operative only where the Mahrattas reached. In Oudh, though the proprietors plundered each other of their lands, they were most careful not to interfere with or drive away the actual cultivators on whom the income from the lands depended. On the contrary, the strongest and therefore in one direction the most lawless of the Oudh Talukdars were invariably those who most efficiently protected their tenants and encouraged new tenants to settle on waste lands. Abstract No. 18 shows the number of inhabited sites and average population per inhabited site for each district in the province, and gives the proportion borne by the number of inhabited sites to that of the number of villages and towns.

*Abstract No. 18, showing the number of inhabited sites in the districts of the provinces.*

Serial number of district.	District	Number of inhabited sites	Average population per inhabited site	Number of inhabited sites per village
1	2	3	4	5
1	Delwa Dén	870	193 25	2 01
2	Seairangpur	3,129	470 21	1 32
3	Muzaffargarh	1,324	627 14	1 73
4	Meerut	2,310	602 26	1 63
5	Bulandshahr	1,877	606 08	1 26
6	Aligarh	3,566	319 40	1 71
	Total, Meerut Division	11,978	441 70	1 55
7	Mathra	2,009	355 11	2 40
8	Agra	3,883	258 58	3 25
9	Farukhabad	4,220	201 49	2 44
10	Meerut	4,308	177 28	3 05
11	Etawah	3,900	180 57	2 62
12	Kanpur	3,122	201 55	2 11
	Total, Agra Division	21,531	222 47	2 66
13	Bareilly	2,410	430 22	1 26
14	Rampur	2,424	327 68	1 14
15	Unnao	2,545	368 63	1 38
16	Moradabad	3,281	339 46	1 34
17	Bidki, Jhangpur	2,297	317 07	1 42
18	Pilibhit	1,263	368 73	1 29
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	14,010	358 18	1 91
19	Cawnpore	4,371	270 75	2 23
20	Patilpur	3,298	194 28	2 23
21	Banda	2,319	304 37	1 91
22	Hamirpur	1,190	431 70	1 58
23	Allahabad	11,406	134 75	3 28
24	Jhansi	969	425 02	1 46
25	Jalaun	852	469 79	1 01
26	Lalitpur	812	337 08	1 19
	Total, Allahabad Division	25,904	224 85	2 22
27	Benares	6,745	126 09	3 20
28	Muzaffarpur	7,406	154 95	1 74
29	Jamunpur	11,361	111 34	3 56
30	Onanpur	6,635	162 45	2 55
31	Bahia	2,939	338 07	1 66
	Total, Benares Division	35,070	163 09	2 54

*Abstract No. 18, showing the number of inhabited sites in the districts of the provinces  
—(concluded).*

Serial number of district.	District.	Number of inhabited sites.	Average population per inhabited site.	Number of inhabited sites per village.
1	2	3	4	5
32	Gorakhpur ... ..	16,006	177 10	5.24
33	Banda ... ..	11,982	149 04	1 75
34	Amangarh ... ..	11,638	148 34	2 40
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	40,541	180 54	2 12
35	Kumaun ... ..	...	...	...
36	Garhwal ... ..	...	...	...
37	Tank ... ..	977	215 53	1 68
	Total, Kumaun Division ...	977	215 53	1 68
	Total, N.W. Provinces ...	160,516	220 08	2 10
38	Lucknow ... ..	1,908	388 46	2 21
39	Unao ... ..	4,609	302 04	2 80
40	Rae Bareilly ... ..	8,638	181 40	4 94
41	Sitapur ... ..	6,668	168 37	2 80
42	Hardoi ... ..	8,149	210 80	2 75
43	Kheri ... ..	4,461	202 56	2 08
	Total, Lucknow Division ...	31,843	186 85	8 07
44	Fyzabad ... ..	8,587	141 72	8 21
45	Gonda ... ..	14,808	101 60	5 00
46	Saharsih ... ..	9,011	111 02	4 71
47	Buldhapur ... ..	10,881	116 78	4 28
48	Paritagarh ... ..	9,833	92 65	4 50
49	Bareilly ... ..	6,989	102 51	3 38
	Total, Fyzabad Division ...	59,338	144 59	4 21
	Total, Oudh ...	90,676	139 58	5 73
	Total, N.W. Provinces and Oudh	241,194	184 47	2 51
50	Bampur ... ..	...	...	...
51	Tehr Garhwal ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Native States ...	...	...	...

The figures for Kumaun and Garhwal have not been inserted. They were made up for Garhwal, showing in all 12,636 inhabited sites or 3.45 to each village. The Commissioner of Kumaun, however, considered that the actual number of inhabited sites was considerably larger, and so large that there was little chance of obtaining an accurate return. The Garhwal return must therefore be regarded as a minimum for that district. In Kumaun the number of inhabited sites is probably still larger. The scanty areas available for cultivation are separated by intervals so extensive and by paths so inaccessible that each cultivator must live on his own lands, and in general their cottages are scattered all over the hillside.

The population of the average hamlet varies from 602 in Meerut, to 92 in Paritagarh. It is highest in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions,

where the misrule before annexation was greatest, the pressure of population least and the proportion of cultivators of good caste and means enough to have cart carriage at their disposal, greatest. It is lowest in the Fyzabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, where the pressure of population is greatest. The difference between the east and west of the province in this respect is very great and has a marked effect on the aspect of the country. In the western districts a traveller passes through wide open tracts with the groves surrounding villages widely separated. In the east the view is narrowed in every direction by little scattered patches of grove surrounding petty hamlets.

90. The population per inhabited house.--The total number of inhabited houses in the province was

*Abstract No 19, showing average population per house in the districts of the provinces.*

Serial number.	District.	Average population per house.
1	Dehra Dún ...	5 38
2	Rahmnapur ...	4 00
3	Mumfarragar ...	6 59
4	Morad ...	5 40
5	Bolundshahr ...	5 58
6	Aligarh ...	5 58
Total, Morad Division ...		5 52
7	Meerut ...	5 49
8	Agra ...	5 46
9	Farrukhabad ...	5 48
10	Mainpuri ...	5 78
11	Etah ...	6 00
12	Etah ...	6 35
Total, Agra Division ...		5 59
13	Rareilly ...	5 80
14	Bijnor ...	5 61
15	Meerut ...	5 59
16	Moreabad ...	5 79
17	Shahjahanpur ...	6 54
18	Patna ...	6 15
Total, Rohilkhand Division ...		5 97
19	Cawnpore ...	5 18
20	Fatehpur ...	5 07
21	Etah ...	4 97
22	Hamirpur ...	5 57
23	Allahabad ...	5 19
24	Jhansi ...	4 97
25	Jhansi ...	5 53
26	Lalitpur ...	6 00
Total, Allahabad Division ...		5 20
27	Benares ...	5 90
28	Mirzapur ...	5 53
29	Jaunpur ...	5 59
30	Shahjahanpur ...	5 90
31	Balla ...	5 59
Total, Benares Division ...		5 67
32	Gorakhpur ...	5 54
33	Basti ...	5 05
34	Amangah ...	5 11
Total, Gorakhpur Division ...		5 00

8,225,191 against 6,866,503 in 1881; the reason for the increase has been given. This gives an average population per house of 5.703 persons against 5.38 in England in 1881. District averages are given in abstract No. 19 in the margin. The enclosures, which raised the average house population at last census so greatly in the western districts, having been broken up into their component houses, there now remains no marked difference between the average house population in the east and west of the province. It is somewhat lower than elsewhere in the Fyzabad and Allahabad Divisions and highest in Gorakhpur and Benares. In point of fact, the population throughout the province is far too homogeneous for any differences to exist in a distinct degree in the house population. It has from the first been recognised that these figures have little value as regards India in general. The extent to which the population lives in the open air removes most of the objections taken in Europe on sanitary grounds to a high average house population.

91. The house population in towns.--The returns for the eight largest towns give the following

*Abstract No. 19, showing average population per house in the districts of the Provinces—(concluded).*

Serial num-ber.	District.	Average population per house.
36	Kumam .....	5 23
36	Garwal .....	5 06
37	Tardi .....	5 15
Total, Kumam Division .....		5 31
Total, N.-W. Provinces .....		5 76
38	Lucknow .....	5 19
39	Unao .....	5 05
40	Kae Bareilly .....	5 35
41	Sitapur .....	5 18
42	Hardoi .....	5 09
43	Kheri .....	5 78
Total, Lucknow Division .....		5 73
44	Fyzabad .....	5 21
45	Gonda .....	5 50
46	Baherach .....	5 58
47	Sahjanpur .....	4 13
48	Partabgarh .....	5 28
49	Bera Banki .....	5 31
Total, Fyzabad Division .....		5 40
Total, Oudh .....		5 55
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh .....		5 70
50	Bamper .....	5 54
51	Tehri Garhwāl .....	7 25
Total, Native States .....		5 97

average house population for each of them:—

1. Agra ... 5 58	5. Lucknow, 4 78
2. Meerut ... 5 74	6. Benares .. 7 29
3. Allah- abad ... 4 95	7. Farukh- abad ... 5 51
4. Bareilly .. 5 55	8. Fyzabad ... 4 57

Except in the cases of Bareilly and Benares these averages are not materially different from those given for the districts as a whole. Bareilly has little to distinguish its distribution of population from that of the other towns named, and it is possible that the high average shown is due to the fact that enclosures were less uniformly numbered by houses included than in other towns. For Benares, the high house population is real and due to the way in which lofty houses are packed together in the mohallas along the river bank. No figures have been worked out in the present census for families. It might be of some interest if at next census some attempt was made to discover how far and where the old Hindu system under which families remained joint for several generations has been preserved.

92. The areality.—It may be interesting on the general relation of population to area to present some of the leading figures in a somewhat different light. So far I have mainly referred to the incidence of population on area. A few figures relating to the incidence of area on population may be given. The areality or mean area per person for the provinces as a whole was 1 467. For each of the divisions of the provinces the areality per person, per household and per inhabited site is given in the abstract in the margin.

Division.	Per person.	Per house.	Per inhabited site.
Meerut Division .....	1 360	7 651	606 28
Agra .....	1 393	8 013	302 77
Bolikhend .....	1 305	7 056	467 80
Allahabad (Doab) .....	1 267	6 509	235 00
.. (Bundelkhand) .....	1 099	16 404	1,085 40
Benares (Mirzapur) .....	2 878	19 193	646 94
.. (other districts) .....	905	4 999	122 81
Gorakhpur Division .....	955	5 612	149 58
Kanoun .....	7 443	43 231	354 15
N.-W. Provinces .....	1 256	8 997	243 54
Lucknow Division .....	1 315	7 388	191 38
Fyzabad .....	1 246	6 197	170 22
Oudh .....	1 238	6 796	283 25
N.-W. P. and Oudh. ....	1 467	8 364	

93. **The proximity.**—The proximity per person, per house and per inhabited site is given in yards in abstract No. 21, showing proximity per person, &c., in the Divisions of the Provinces. No. 21. Some words of explanation may be required. The *proximity* is, on the hypothesis of equal distribution, the distance to be traversed in passing from one person to another, one house to another, or one inhabited site to another. Thus a postman who had to deliver 1,000 letters to 1,000 persons in the Benare Division would have to traverse only 38 miles, whilst in Meerut his distance would be 49 miles. Again, a postman who had to deliver letters in one thousand houses would have to travel 95 miles in the Eastern Division and 117 in the Doab; or in delivering letters in 100 inhabited sites he would have in the east to travel only 47 miles and in the west no less than 104.

Division.	Yards per person.	Yards per house.	Yards per inhabited site.
Meerut ...	87.21	806.79	1,839.2
Agra ...	86.22	811.68	1,800.8
Rohilkhand ...	85.44	806.99	1,617.1
Allahabad (Doab) ...	84.16	192.81	1,181.8
" (Bundelkhand) ...	127.28	323.41	2,463.9
Benares (Mirzapur) ...	126.62	350.71	1,578.7
" (other districts) ...	67.06	167.16	888.4
Gorakhpur ...	72.22	177.11	918.1
Kumaon ...	308.96	401.58	...
N. W. Provinces ...	93.25	323.86	1,406.8
Lucknow ...	84.76	305.18	1,172.1
Fyzabad ...	80.06	186.11	886.7
Oudh ...	83.74	164.07	977.4
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	80.85	218.21	1,262.6

## Chapter III.—THE AGE TABLES.

94. The population recorded in each age period.—The assistance of the age tables is so necessary in the examination of most of the further problems connected with population that I propose to depart from the order maintained in the tables and to devote this chapter to the examination and so far as possible to the correction of the returns for ages from the provinces.

The total entries for each age-period as recorded in the enumerators' schedules are shown in the abstract in the margin. The most summary inspection of these figures will indicate that certain errors partly due to unintentional and partly to intentional inaccuracy in the information given to enumerators have to be allowed for. The subject was most carefully worked out by Mr E. White and Professor Hail at last census, and their conclusions reviewed by a professional statistician for the Census Commissioner for India. It is, therefore, just now sufficient to indicate the conclusions they arrived at and their effects

*Abstract No. 22, showing the ages as recorded in the enumerators' schedules.*

Age-periods.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	1,040,697	830,066	810,531
1 year	734,402	590,761	573,741
2	1,235,400	950,975	935,515
3	1,473,277	1,115,315	1,077,062
4	1,341,086	1,072,819	1,068,567
Total (0—4)	5,425,043	4,379,636	4,245,406
5—9 ...	6,141,328	4,920,656	4,915,263
10—14	4,900,853	3,933,908	3,180,885
15—19 ...	3,988,738	3,085,304	1,658,271
20—24	4,117,468	3,085,145	2,632,223
25—29	4,185,300	3,107,612	2,627,708
30—34	4,223,017	3,107,672	2,655,475
35—39	3,602,135	2,722,271	2,229,854
40—44	3,840,700	2,708,271	1,933,389
45—49	1,654,030	1,011,801	724,820
50—54	2,343,796	1,317,361	1,168,435
55—59	707,167	308,823	338,334
60 and over	2,005,804	1,214,932	1,451,468
Total	46,305,085	34,303,601	32,601,484

on the figures of the present census and how far they must be modified by the additional information now at our disposal, when for the first time we can compare fully the results of two successive and accurate censuses

95. Figures showing the exact age of 100,000 persons.—Much valuable information as to the nature of the errors usually made in enumeration of ages can be derived from consideration of the entries of ages in the following statement showing for blocks the total population of which exactly equalled 100,000, the exact number of entries made for each year of age.

*Abstract No. 23, showing the exact ages recorded for 100,000 persons.*

Age	Total	Males	Females.	Age.	Total	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Infants ...	8,045	1,846	1,299	11 years	1,401	771	627
1 year	1,652	765	757	12 "	3,047	1,800	1,238
2 years	2,665	1,214	1,861	13 "	1,193	701	469
3 "	2,184	1,277	1,407	14 "	1,651	944	707
4 "	2,759	1,400	1,559	15 "	1,999	1,131	865
5 "	3,150	1,527	1,489	16 "	2,316	1,208	1,018
6 "	2,698	1,424	1,274	17 "	767	442	315
7 "	2,565	1,324	1,244	18 "	2,261	1,204	1,047
8 "	2,085	1,467	1,215	19 "	698	300	359
9 "	1,837	972	895	20 "	4,488	2,101	2,367
10 "	8,320	1,800	1,451	21 "	642	350	286

Abstract No. 23, showing the exact ages recorded for 100,000 persons—(concluded).

Age.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23 years	2,168	1,189	1,094	61 years	71	47	24
24 "	490	271	219	62 "	161	78	85
25 "	1,100	600	540	63 "	86	28	14
26 "	5,383	2,735	2,608	64 "	69	27	42
27 "	1,006	557	486	65 "	524	240	281
28 "	876	321	284	66 "	45	15	20
29 "	1,384	719	815	67 "	38	19	19
30 "	353	185	167	68 "	52	23	30
31 "	5,807	2,806	2,011	69 "	51	18	35
32 "	564	178	116	70 "	809	400	469
33 "	1,716	837	779	71 "	27	13	14
34 "	406	206	140	72 "	60	27	23
35 "	533	298	240	73 "	8	6	2
36 "	3,000	1,638	1,407	74 "	14	6	8
37 "	1,041	666	488	75 "	185	85	100
38 "	883	167	138	76 "	11	6	6
39 "	763	247	418	77 "	7	4	3
40 "	813	180	138	78 "	19	6	14
41 "	5,708	2,888	2,878	79 "	21	13	8
42 "	808	118	80	80 "	223	154	239
43 "	889	364	806	81 "	6	3	8
44 "	130	71	69	82 "	12	6	6
45 "	258	140	118	83 "	...	...	...
46 "	2,543	1,268	1,080	84 "	3	3	...
47 "	277	128	149	85 "	24	13	11
48 "	159	104	76	86 "	1	1	...
49 "	453	228	269	87 "	7	4	...
50 "	180	73	66	88 "	6	4	4
51 "	4,355	2,052	2,853	89 "	3	1	2
52 "	185	87	78	90 "	70	36	34
53 "	368	201	151	91 "	...	...	...
54 "	85	63	83	92 "	4	3	3
55 "	117	68	64	93 "	...	...	...
56 "	964	523	462	94 "	...	...	...
57 "	171	85	86	95 "	13	6	7
58 "	101	69	36	96 "	1	1	...
59 "	196	100	96	97 "	2	2	...
60 "	69	32	21	98 "	4	4	...
61 "	2,963	1,468	1,809	99 " and over	83	414	419
Total				...	100,000	51,983	48,007

Norm.—Out of \*14, 13 of 100 years, 1 of 101 years, and 1 of 107 years; and out of †19, 17 of 100 years, 1 of 106 years, and 1 of 116 years.

It may of course be assumed that the figures in this table should, if the death-rate in the province were steady and the record correct, show a series steadily decreasing from the smallest to the highest age shown. Examination of the table, however, shows a series anything but continuous.

We may omit for the present mention of ages below five, the details for which have been worked out for the entire population of the provinces and which can best be considered in view of the provincial figures, as they are less likely to be affected by accidental and local causes of variation than those in the abstract. It will be seen that the age-period five, by which is indicated over five and under six, shows a population disproportionately larger than that either preceding or following; that eight, again, is high whilst nine is very low. In the next decade 10, 12, 15, 16, 18 show figures disproportionately large as compared with the other ages in the period. Age 19 shows by far the smallest number yet observed. Passing into the third decade, age 20 has considerably the largest number which has yet occurred; 22 is fairly full, and 25 is higher even than 20; the remaining age-periods all having a low proportion. In the fourth decade, 30 has the highest population shown in the whole of the statement; 32 is not excessively low, and 35 is high; whilst



all the other ages in the decade show figures which are only a fraction of those for 30 and 35. In the remaining age-periods, the multiples of ten still more markedly absorb the population for other age-periods, whilst multiples of five continue to do so to an extent decreasing as compared with those of ten as ages advance. At the very foot of the table we have as compared with 4 in 98 and none in 99, 29 of 100. All this indicates very vividly what might have been expected from the ignorance of their correct ages, which it is well known always prevails amongst illiterate persons, and far more so in India than in any other country where accurate censuses are made. A comparison of the figures for males and females in the above statement shows that inaccurate as the record for men is, it is infinitely more so for women, all the inequalities being exaggerated in the returns for the latter.

96. Corresponding figures in England.—It may be interesting as exemplifying the enormous difference between what is considered ignorance on this subject in England and the dense ignorance of India to reproduce a statement given in the English Census Report for 1881 to show the extent to which ages are known there.

Ages as returned.	Number of deaths.	Ages as returned.	Number of deaths.	Ages as returned.	Number of deaths.	Ages as returned.	Number of deaths.
0	71,868	20	2,225	58	2,110	87	1,334
1	87,908	21	2,762	59	1,882	88	1,195
2	14,853	22	1,950	60	2,354	89	661
3	6,584	23	2,410	61	2,118	90	603
4	6,781	24	2,231	62	2,078	91	267
5	4,713	25	2,338	63	2,770	92	264
6	3,433	26	2,480	64	2,743	93	219
7	3,287	27	2,207	65	2,891	94	197
8	3,237	28	2,276	66	2,016	95	189
9	2,120	29	2,286	67	2,031	96	138
10	1,818	30	1,970	68	2,700	97	110
11	1,667	31	2,265	69	2,347	98	76
12	1,640	32	1,738	70	2,348	99	43
13	1,658	33	2,334	71	2,361	100	27
14	1,609	34	1,828	72	2,234	101	13
15	1,816	35	2,076	73	2,522	102	16
16	2,175	36	2,660	74	2,380	103	11
17	2,303	37	1,876	75	2,081	104	12
18	2,611	38	1,807	76	2,618	105	7
19	2,643	39	2,173	77	2,343	106	3
20	2,653	40	1,867	78	2,813	107	2
21	2,900	41	2,716	79	2,071	108 and up-wards.	2
22	2,967	42	1,701	80	2,610	Unknown.	274
23	2,747	43	2,108	81	1,853		
24	2,735	44	1,977	82	2,203		
25	2,907	45	1,986	83	1,943		
26	2,664	46	2,321	84	2,167		
27	2,630	47	2,241	85	1,770		
28	2,543	48	2,116	86	1,468		
						Total	335,956

The difference between this and the table above given for the North-Western Provinces speaks for itself as to the difficulties to be overcome in Indian enumeration and correction of age-periods. It is, however, a difference in degree only, and with certain additions and variations the causes referred to in the English report as affecting the accuracy of the returns apply here also.

97. The causes affecting the accuracy of the age returns.—These causes are thus detailed in the English report:—

“In the first place, very many persons, especially among the illiterate classes, do not know what their precise age may be. They keep their date of birth in mind for the earlier

part of their life, up to 30 years or so, but after this they lose reckoning, and can only make an approximate statement. Such persons have a strong tendency to return their age as some exact multiple of 10, 30, 40, 50, 60, &c., as the case may be, though in reality they may be a year or two on one or the other side of that precise age. There is also a similar tendency, though in a far less degree, to return the unknown age as 35, 45, 55, or other uneven multiple of five."

"A second cause of erroneous statement as to age is the confusion made by many persons between the year of age in which they are living and the number of years they have completed; for instance, between 'in the 21st year of life' and '21 years old.'"

"The ages of children under five were abstracted at the Census Office by single years; and there can be no doubt that, owing to this confusion as to the proper mode of expression, the number of infants enumerated as under one year of age is very considerably below the mark, very many infants having been returned as one year old who really were only ten or nine, or even fewer, months of age. The returns of children in the second, third, fourth and fifth years of life respectively are also probably far from correct; but here the amount of error will not be so great as in the first year, for, though a certain number in each case will have been pushed on a year beyond their proper place, yet this loss will have been more or less fully compensated by gain from the year below. The total number for the whole quinquennium will almost certainly be understated, because some children in the fifth year of life will have been returned as five years old."

"A third cause of inaccuracy in the age returns is the tendency of old persons, when uncertain as to their exact age, to exaggeration. In consequence of this tendency, very little trust should be put in the quinquennial or even the decennial totals after 85."

"There remains yet another form of inaccuracy in the age returns, which differs from those as yet mentioned in being of a wilful character. Many persons, and notably many women, desirous of being thought to be younger than they really are, return themselves as under 25 or as under 30 when their true age is even considerably beyond these limits."

"On the other hand, we find reason to believe from careful examination of the age tables that a not inconsiderable number of girls who are not yet 15 return themselves as being of that or of more advanced age, probably with the view of getting more readily taken as servants."

The first of these causes operates in India in the same way as in England, but to an infinitely greater degree. The ignorance here is so great that in perhaps the majority of cases amongst the lower classes and especially amongst the women of the lower classes it is better to rely on the enumerator's intelligent observation and in many cases on his personal knowledge of the persons enumerated than on their own statements as to their ages. All officers who have enumerated persons of the lower classes have come across instances in which grey-headed old men have, when asked their ages, said in a hesitating way—"It will be more than 20." A somewhat ludicrous instance came to my notice in the Rae Bareilly district. A sweeper recorded his age as 32, this being probably nearly correct: at the same time his mother, a decrepid old woman, reported hers to be 30. The instructions to enumerators, to provide as far as possible against gross mistakes of this kind, directed that, if a person could not state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person were present make a guess at the age from the appearance. The district reports show that the subject received all the attention possible from

the supervising staff and that the returns, inaccurate as they are, are as accurate as it is possible to expect in the present state of knowledge in India.

98. Methods in which these defects have to be remedied.—The method by which both for the figures of the English census and in India the gross inequalities in the age returns due to the preference for round numbers are obviated is by grouping the returns into periods of five or ten years. In the English report it was recommended that the age figures should be grouped in decades of which the multiples of ten should be in the centre, that is from 5 to 14, 15 to 24, and so on. As, however, in all earlier Indian Census Reports the decades which commence with multiples of 10 have been adopted, it is necessary, for the sake of uniformity and to facilitate comparison of figures, to retain this arrangement. In the earlier ages grouping by periods of five years will be found necessary for certain purposes, and, as the tendency to show the ages of young people in exact multiples of ten is very much less than in the higher ages, such a grouping will be correct enough.

Grouping the figures of abstract No. 23 into periods of five and ten years we get the totals shown in the following statement.—

Age	Males.		Females.	
0-4	6,822	}	6,579	}
5-9	6,814		6,661	
10-14	6,097	}	4,818	}
15-19	4,847		3,574	
20-24	4,807	}	4,388	}
25-29	4,817		4,343	
30-34	4,609	}	4,398	}
35-39	3,843		3,571	
40-44	3,541	}	3,450	}
45-49	1,792		1,600	
50-54	2,890	}	2,579	}
55-59	801		714	
60 and over.	2,078	}	2,190	}

It will be seen that for males especially, in the arrangement by decades, the series is regular enough to make it possible to regard it as *prima facie* correct. Great irregularities still exist in the series for women, which it may be possible to correct to some extent by comparison with the figures for males.

The effect of the second cause of error referred to in the quotation from the English report given was not observed at last census of the North-Western Provinces, but it can undoubtedly be traced in the North-Western Provinces returns and it will be necessary by examination of the figures for both censuses and by comparison with the figures for the Panjáb where the rule of enumeration was different to estimate its extent.

The third cause of error, exaggeration of age by old people, affects the returns of the North-Western Provinces most markedly in the case of women. It was allowed for by Mr. Edmund White at last census and will similarly be allowed for now.

Intentional misrepresentation of age by women hardly exists in India, it is believed, in the form in which it takes in England. There are in particular no unmarried women over 20 in the country, and the tendency on the

part of women over 20 to intentionally understate their ages is, therefore, practically absent. Misrepresentation of the age of women, however, takes a far more serious form in regard to unmarried girls aged from 10 to 19 and extends beyond the misrepresentation of ages into actual intentional concealment of their existence. This leads to the most serious inaccuracy that can be discovered in the enumeration of an Indian province, and it will be the most important part of this chapter to estimate its amount. The inaccuracy of the enumeration is also, it is believed, added to by the low estimation in which old women and especially old widows are held. It is so often considered useless to try to remember their existence as to make a distinct difference in the census returns.

A special cause of inaccuracy believed by Mr. White to exist in Indian age returns in addition to those found in English returns may be referred to. It is considered that causes producing an accurate return of ages for a particular year have a disturbing effect on the uniformity of the returns.

"The fact of a person having been born in a year of great calamity is generally remembered in his family. This is especially the case of persons born in the year 1857-58, when the disturbances following the mutiny of the native army occurred. Persons born in that year will have been accurately entered by the enumerators as 23 years of age. The ratio of the number in the group 20-24 to the number in the group 25-29 will tend to be greater than it should be, because, while many of the latter group will have been wrongly classed in the former, the reverse error will have been too small to compensate it completely. Evidently there may be many other occurrences well remembered in certain localities which will have a similar disturbing influence on the age returns. It appears, then, that if the age distribution is to be accepted on the ground simply that errors cancel one another, it must be received as correct only within very wide limits."

This suggestion is not as a fact borne out by actual figures. Thus, to take the special instance of the mutiny quoted by Mr. White, we should have expected in his statement of the ages of 1,000 persons (page 5 of 1881 report) some excess in the age 23; but as a matter of fact there are only three persons shown of that age, whilst 88 are shown as aged 25. Again, in the return of 100,000 persons given above on pages 109-110 we should have expected some excess in age 33, which has, however, only 405 persons against 533 in 34 and 3,009 in 35. Again, the famine of 1868 ought, as it is well remembered through the greater part of the provinces, to have given an excess in age 23, whereas the figures for 23 are 490 against 2,183 for 22 and 1,100 for 24. *Prima facie* I should be inclined to agree with Mr. White. Returns of such ages ought to be in excess but why they are not may, I think, be explained. In the first place the accuracy made possible by reference to such a date is not confined to the single year. It is just as easy for a person enumerated to fix his birth by the mutiny if he were born a few years before or a few years after it as if in the mutiny year. As a matter of fact I have frequently had old men tell me that a son was two or three years old in the year of the mutiny or born two or three years after it, or a man say that his moustache was beginning to grow or had well grown in the time of the mutiny. The influence of such a date is, therefore, spread over several years and not confined to one. A second reason for the absence of the effect anticipated in the returns is that in the great majority of

instances the enumerator is too much in a hurry to make the particular enquiries necessary to elicit this information and that the great calamities likely to be generally remembered amongst the population or by the enumerators are not so far removed from the census year as to influence the record of any except the younger people amongst whom mistakes so gross as to attract the attention of an enumerator are less common.

99. The ages of males below ten.—The abstract accompanying compares for males the population up to 10 recorded in the present census under each age-period with those in the corresponding periods at the censuses of 1881 and the corresponding percentages in 1872.

Age.	1872		1881.		1891.	
	Per-centage to total population	Population	Per-centage to total population	Population	Per-centage to total population.	
0 ...	4.5	520,000	2.6	830,000	3.41	
1 ...	2.4	221,679	2.2	300,701	1.38	
2 ...	3.0	440,262	1.9	600,775	2.47	
3 ...	2.9	600,861	2.0	715,015	2.06	
4 ...	3.3	623,065	2.8	672,519	2.77	
0-4 ...	10.1	2,913,143	12.1	3,179,636	12.08	
5-9 ...	13.2	3,052,024	19.4	5,230,958	19.27	
0-9 ...	23.3	5,875,707	35.6	6,406,701	30.85	

to be were the birth-rate uniform and the enumeration of ages absolutely correct. How violent the variations are can best be seen by comparing the percentages above given with those in the following statement for the English census returns and those deducted from the corrected life table prepared for the North-Western Provinces at last census under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India and printed in the Census Report for India, page 186.

The latter figures are those with which comparison may most cor-

Age.	English census	North-Western Provinces Life Table	
	Percentage.	Actual de-duced popula-tion	Percentage.
0	2.5	812,788	3.34
1	2.7	710,830	2.38
2	2.8	627,294	2.71
3	2.7	627,553	2.66
4	2.7	605,235	2.49
0-4	13.9	3,418,540	14.06
5-9	19.4	5,598,031	11.08

rectly be made, as the death-rate for children is in India admittedly far higher than in England. Mr. Whitto was unable to apply any test to these figures by means of the registered births in the province, but by an elaborate examination of the death returns he believed it proved that the census returns accurately showed the population as it stood, that the lowness of his returns for ages 2 and 0 and for the whole period 0-4 showed that the "procreative energy of the people," to quote a phrase made use of in the same connection by the 1881 Panjáb Superintendent, was exhausted by the famine of 1877 and the fever of 1879 to such an extent that the minor population born in the following years was a fourth less than it naturally would be and the total infant popu-

lation for the five years about a fifth less than normal. The famine and fever no doubt had, as the birth returns now show, a pronounced effect on the birth-rate of the years immediately following. Something of the same kind has happened on a very much less pronounced scale in the past 10 years when the *births* for the first five years considerably exceed those for the last five years. But the effect on the population was by no means so pronounced as Mr. White's conclusions would point to. He omitted to take into consideration that the children born in 1878 were not exposed to the effects of the famine of 1877 as were those of the preceding years and that, therefore, with even a very low birth-rate the surviving children of that year would not comparatively be at all so few. The agreement of the figures of the present census with those of Mr. White's so far as the proportion between the population from 0—4 and 5—9 was in itself a reason for suspicion as to the correctness of his reasoning as we have not in the last five years had any calamities in any way comparable with those preceding the last census. The conclusion, I have come to, is that in both censuses a considerable mistake has resulted from recording the age of children on their last birth-day. The popular tendency is to state the current and not the completed year, many children of one year of age are accordingly stated to be in the second year and shown as two. Many of those of two are shown as three and so on. This process at last census commenced in the first year of life. On the present occasion the facility with which the word "infant" (*bachcha*) could be quoted and entered led to a full return for the first year of life and allowed the process of exaggeration of age to begin abruptly from the second.

The correctness of this conclusion is proved in my opinion by comparison of the Panjāb figures for 1881, when the system of record of ages was the same as in the North-Western Provinces, with those for the Panjāb in 1891, when the current and not the completed year was recorded. The figures are given in abstract No. 25 for the Panjab as a whole and the Delhi and Umbala Divisions separately as the vital circumstances of the latter are similar to those of the North-Western

*Abstract No. 25, showing the percentages on total population in Panjāb in 1881 and 1891 of age-periods between 0 and 9.*

Age-periods.	1881.	1891.	
		Delhi and Umbala Divisions.	Panjāb.
0 year . . .	8.17	4.23	4.09
1 " " " . . .	1.75	2.79	2.98
2 years . . .	2.12	2.71	2.00
3 " " " . . .	2.57	2.03	2.02
4 " " " . . .	2.77	2.01	2.22
Total under five years.	13.38	15.87	16.28
5-9 years . . .	13.94	12.45	14.06
Total 0-9 years . . .	20.32	27.32	30.34

Provinces. The 1891 figures for the Panjāb have probably as regards age 0 been increased more than is correct by the use of the word infant.

Some idea of the extent of the error for at least the first two years of life thus introduced may be gathered from the Sanitary Commissioner's birth and death returns. The children aged under one in the census may be assumed to be those born in 1880 less those who died before enumeration. The deaths to be deducted were during an average life-period of six months of the first year of life. By English returns the deaths during the first

six months are to those of the last six as 1,325 to 617 (Newsholme Vital Statistics, page 105). Births in 1890 were 920,356, deaths to be deducted about  $\frac{1325}{1042}$  of total deaths under one, that is 142,463. Population under one according to Sanitary Commissioner's returns was therefore 777,893. We have to allow for omissions in the birth record and the census figure is, therefore, probably not much if at all in excess of what is correct. The figures for the second year of life according to the Sanitary Commissioner's returns cannot be so exactly ascertained as the deaths for the period 1—2 are not specially recorded. By a process similar to the above I estimate them to be about 640,000. The census return for age 1—2 is, therefore, at least 270,000 too small. Part of this missing amount is possibly owing to the use of the word "bachcha" included in age 0, but the amount so included is necessarily very small and the deficit has been mainly added to the period 2. By a similar mistake of enumeration, and owing to the special attractiveness of the age period 3, a fully larger number was lost at the end of age 2 to that of 3. This inaccuracy would tend to increase with the age and be greatest owing to the attraction of the round number 5, where the first five years of life end and the second quinquennial period begins. I calculate that at least 270,000 children were shown in period 5—9 instead of in that for 0—4.

In the ages from five and upwards this transfer from one year to another ceases to be at all so regular, the attraction of certain favourite years becoming more pronounced. 10 is by far the greatest favourite in the first 20 years of life, and the return on pages 109—110 makes it perfectly certain that it draws from nine, as well as much more largely from ages higher than 10. There should, therefore, be a correction, probably not materially smaller than that between the first two quinquennial periods, to be made between the second and the third periods. This brings us to the consideration of the periods from 10 upwards which, it has been already shown, it is absolutely futile to consider, unless combined in decades.

100. The age-periods for males above 10.—The following statement shows the total male population for 1881 and 1891 arranged in decades with the percentage borne by each decade to the total male population, and also the proportion of the corresponding age-periods in 1872.

Abstract No. 26.

Decade	1872	1881.		1891.	
	Proportion to total male population	Population.	Percentage to total male population	Population.	Proportion to total male population.
0—9	29.3	5,875,767	25.6	6,405,701	26.55
10—19	21.4	4,707,442	20.6	4,896,822	20.08
20—29	19.1	4,076,612	17.8	4,188,797	17.25
30—39	14.2	3,129,001	14.6	3,539,848	14.87
40—49	8.9	2,341,880	10.3	3,537,872	10.45
50 and upwards	7.2	2,500,864	11.4	3,768,116	11.95
Total	100.0	22,912,556	100.0	24,308,621	100.0

It requires little to demonstrate, that the age-periods above 50 cannot be safely considered separately; above that age people are considered aged in India, and the invariable tendency is to exaggerate the return of their age.

We had already seen that a transfer from the second to the first decade of probably nearly 270,000 persons is necessary, and for the same reasons each succeeding decade gains improperly at the expense of that preceding. In correcting for this error the ultimate loser is the age-period from fifty upwards, intermediate age-periods probably being comparatively correct. Though, after 30 the numbers affected by errors of enumeration are fewer, this is nearly counterbalanced by the fact that the proportion of error increases with the age. The net result is, therefore, that some 270,000 persons should be transferred from the age-period over 50 to that under 10. The figures so amended give the male population present in the provinces on the night of the census. A very material alteration has, however, to be made before these figures could, except in comparison with those for a previous census, be used for the preparation of life statistics. It would be necessary to allow for the excess of emigration over immigration which, as will appear from the chapter on birth-places, amounts for males to 484,169; a number of importance when it is considered that it mainly belongs to two or three age-decades.

101. **The age-periods for females.**—We may now turn to the age-periods for females. The following statement shows the actual numbers now and at last census for each year to four, for the quinquennial periods 0—4 and 5—9 and for all decades thereafter.

Abstract No 27.

Age period	1872.	1881.		1891.	
	Proportion	Population.	Proportion.	Population	Proportion.
0 years . . . . .	4.7	593,536	3.8	810,431	3.58
1 " . . . . .	2.7	590,108	2.5	573,791	1.65
2 years . . . . .	3.5	463,432	2.2	635,515	2.81
3 " . . . . .	2.9	635,661	3.0	757,002	3.35
4 " . . . . .	3.3	600,039	2.9	608,567	2.96
0—4 " . . . . .	17.0	2,887,666	13.4	3,215,400	14.35
5—9 " . . . . .	11.8	2,704,963	12.7	2,915,233	12.90
0—9 " . . . . .	28.8	5,592,619	26.1	6,130,633	27.25
10—19 " . . . . .	19.1	3,043,955	17.2	2,780,256	16.78
20—29 " . . . . .	20.4	3,942,628	18.6	4,000,091	17.95
30—39 " . . . . .	14.6	3,078,191	14.5	3,285,229	14.54
40—49 " . . . . .	9.1	2,220,811	10.6	2,365,918	10.43
50 and upwards . . . . .	6.0	2,776,900	13.1	2,968,221	12.00
Total . . . . .	100.0	21,195,213	100.0	22,801,484	100.0



The following table comparing the absolute numbers of males and females at each period and giving for each age-period the percentage of males and females now and at 1881 and 1872 will also be found useful.—

## Abstract No 28.

Age-period	Numbers in every 100 of population.						Actual number, 1891.	
	1872.		1881.		1891.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
0 year ...	51.90	45.04	50.25	40.75	50.00	40.40	530,068	510,531
1 " ...	50.02	49.98	49.98	50.02	49.12	50.88	500,761	570,731
2 years ...	50.00	49.40	48.72	51.28	48.00	51.40	600,075	635,515
3 " ...	52.83	47.87	48.96	51.04	48.58	51.42	715,215	757,052
4 " ...	54.87	45.13	51.20	48.80	50.14	49.86	672,510	608,507
0-4 " ...	52.09	47.91	49.87	50.13	49.49	50.51	3,170,530	3,245,400
5-9 " ...	56.07	43.93	53.10	46.90	52.53	47.47	2,225,005	2,015,203
0-9 " ...	53.81	46.19	51.50	48.50	50.98	49.02	5,406,701	5,160,609
10-19 " ...	56.15	43.85	50.27	49.73	49.20	50.80	4,800,322	3,780,220
20-29 " ...	51.05	48.95	50.64	49.36	50.50	49.50	4,192,737	4,060,071
30-39 " ...	52.07	47.93	51.60	48.40	51.06	48.94	3,530,843	3,285,321
40-49 " ...	52.74	47.26	51.33	48.67	51.05	48.95	2,537,872	2,350,514
50-59 " ...	50.17	49.83	50.59	49.41	50.00	49.40	1,543,184	1,500,754
60 and over ...			45.48	54.52	45.67	54.33	1,214,032	1,431,402
Total ...	53.32	46.68	51.05	48.95	51.61	48.39	24,303,601	22,121,414

The distribution in 1881 and 1891, so far as the proportion between males and females is concerned, is similar almost throughout.

In the age-periods below five, considering females only, the variations from year to year are almost precisely the same as for males and there is, therefore, the same reason to believe that whereas the age-period 0 has a full or somewhat too full population shown, succeeding years each lose to that following them. The record of female births by the Sanitary Commissioner is admittedly and demonstrably so incomplete that the estimate of the correctness or error of the age-period figures made from the female birth and death figures cannot be nearly so exact as for males. These figures would give for the age-period 0, 702,839 females and for age period 1, 613,000. A comparison of these figures with the actuals as enumerated corroborates in general the result deduced from the similar comparison in the case of males. Age-period 0 is full, possibly too full; age-period 1 loses largely to 2 and for similar reasons 2 to 3 and so on. At the age of 4 a change begins to be evident. Females, who for ages 2 and 3 are shown in excess of males, here fall below them; and, as the table on pages 109-110 shows, continues below them for all ages in the following five years. Passing beyond 5 to 9 into the

decade 10—19, we find an enormous decrease in the number of females and a consequent fall in the number of females per cent. as compared with males. That this is not due to the death-rate a reference to the age-period 20—29 at once shows. Here we again find the normal proportion of males and females and a female population actually larger than that in the preceding age-period. The main question connected with the correction of the female age-figures is connected with this. I need not recapitulate at length the absolutely conclusive arguments by which Mr. White demonstrated that the deficit from 19 to 20 was due to omissions in enumeration. It could not be due to exaggeration of female ages, because *prima facie* we know that there can be no tendency to such exaggeration at periods at which the age is well known, and because there is no corresponding excess of females in the age-periods succeeding 10—19. It is not due to any great extent to understatement of female ages, because the lower age-periods have no excess of females. There appears to be three causes of error which affect the returns for the female population below 20 :

1st, the tendency as in males to substitute the current for the completed year ;

2nd, a decided tendency on the part of the parents to understate ages, especially from four upward ;

3rd, a tendency to actually omit girls under 20 from enumeration. The cause of the two last errors is well known. The marriage of a female child is always expensive. The parent considers it his duty to consider the matter from the time she reaches five, and it becomes urgent about ten. Dreading the approach of the time when it will be necessary to marry the girl, he invariably understates her age, and if she is so old that her age cannot be understated sufficiently, prefers to omit mention of her to admitting he has an unmarried daughter of 15 or over. In the quinquennial period 0—4, we have seen that the age-period 1 loses, as in the case of males, probably 270,000 to later periods, besides the amount it has possibly lost to 0. For age periods 2, 3 and 4 there are gains and losses counterbalancing to some extent, 2 loses to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 owing to the substitution of the current for the completed year. On the other hand, 5 loses to 4, 4 to 3 and 3 to 2 to a diminishing extent owing to the tendency to understate female ages. On the whole, it is probable that the quinquennial period loses to that succeeding but not to the full extent of 270,000 lost by age 1. It is possible only to make a guess at the actual loss. It is probably about 170,000. For the age—period 5 to 9 we may consider that the first and second causes of error mentioned above counterbalance each other to a still greater extent, and that out of the 270,000 due to the period from that over 10 on account of the first cause of error only 100,000 is permanently lost by the period. The figures for the decade as a whole are, therefore, 270,000 short. Mr. White estimated the proper population for the second decade by working back from the third and deducing the proportion of variation between different age-periods for females from that for males. It appears to be safer to assume the correctness of Mr. Hardy's Life Table for the North-Western Provinces than to arbitrarily assume a relation between the male

and female birth-rates in those periods in which these rates are most unduly discrepant. I propose, therefore, to deduce the proper population for the age 10—19 from the return for last census for 0—9 with the assistance of the Life Table.

Population, 1881.		Deduced population, 1891.	
Age.	Population.	Age	Population
0	535,520	10	418,700
1	526,168	11	409,600
2	468,432	12	379,900
3	436,061	13	386,200
4	600,080	14	414,700
5—9	2,704,963	15—19	2,528,700
Total 0—9	5,532,810	Total 10—19	4,487,800

The details of the calculation are given in the margin. The total so deduced is 4,487,800, but we have already seen that the age-period 0—9 loses by quoting the current for the completed year to the extent of probably 270,000 in the present census, and to a proportionate extent at last census.

Assuming that the loss at last census from this cause was such as to account for 200,000 survivors we have as the proper female population for age-period 10—19 roughly 4,680,000. This shows that 910,000 females have been omitted from this age-period alone.

For the age-periods from 20 onwards, Mr. White points out that the percentage of men and women to total population varies from 50·8 and 49·2 in the third decade to 51·9 and 48·1 in the fourth decade, and, after remaining nearly constant through the fifth decade; alter to 48·2 and 51·8 in the period 50 and upwards. He considers that this indicates the existence of an error in the enumeration —

Age-period.	Males		Females	
	Population	Per 100 of total population.	Population	Per 100 of total population
20—29	4,102,737	50·8	4,060,091	49·2
30—39	3,530,842	51·9	3,285,329	48·1
40—49	2,637,272	51·8	2,366,918	48·2
50 and upwards	2,756,116	48·2	2,968,221	51·8
Total	13,028,568	50·72	12,680,559	49·28

The percentages are almost precisely the same now as at last census. Mr. White argues that because, the percentages for the third decade of life almost exactly equal those for the total of the decades shown above, it is impossible that the proportion of *enumerated women* to *enumerated men* should fall off for two decades and then abruptly increase. It is well known that the death-rate for women over the child-bearing age is lower than that for men, and therefore an increase in the number of aged women as compared with aged men was to be expected; but the eccentricity of the variations indicated in the table above appears to leave little doubt that the figures as corrected by Mr. White are more nearly accurate than those enumerated. It has been already remarked that large omissions of aged women have taken place, and it may readily be believed that those omissions

were so considerable as to reduce the number of old women enumerated to below that of old men. I correct, therefore, as indicated by Mr. White on page 15 of his report. The excess in the number of old women in the period for 50 and over is 278,412, and this has to be allotted 161,925 to age 30—39 and 116,487 to age 40—49.

We have also to carry from the age-period for 50 upwards as in the case of men an allowance for the overstatement of ages due to insertion of the current year of life and the attraction of the round numbers which begin each decade. It is, judging from the deductions above made from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures, at the very lowest 270,000, an amount which as shown for males should be transferred almost entirely from the last age-period. We thus have the following corrected statement of ages for women.—

Age-period.	Population.	Percentage to total population
0—4 . . . . .	3,415,406	14 53
5—9 . . . . .	3,018,563	12 52
10—19 . . . . .	4,690,000	19 95
20—29 . . . . .	4,000,001	17 27
30—39 . . . . .	3,447,254	14 06
40—49 . . . . .	2,473,406	10 52
50 and upwards . . . . .	2,409,809	10 25
Total . . . . .	23,511,328	100 00

A last correction has to be made arbitrarily for omissions in age-periods other than that in 10—19. Mr. White pointed out that the circumstances under which the enumeration of women was made were such as to make greater comparative omission, even apart from the marriage question, absolutely certain. They are most of them hidden away out of sight, and aged widows in especial little thought of. All the evidence we have of omissions in enumeration point to omissions of women as alone being possible to any great extent. Mr. White estimated the amount of omission to be one per cent. in all age-periods to the last and 2 per cent. in the period for 50 onwards.

I consider this considerably below the mark. I believe that in the age-period 5—9 there is a high percentage of omissions for the same reason as in 10—19; that the omissions in this age-period are at least 4 per cent. For the age-periods from 10 to 49 Mr. White's addition of 1 per cent. to the amended figures is probably quite full enough, but in the period for 50 and upwards there is every reason to believe that four per cent. of omissions is not too high an estimate. On the other hand, there is no reason to believe that from 0—4 before the period of marriage age the omission of girls is material. I propose to arbitrarily amend the figures above given as suggested.

102. Corrected age tables.—We now have the following finally corrected age table for males and females :—

Age-period.	Males.	Females.	Females to 100 males.	Percentage of age group to total males.	Percentage of age group to total females.
0—4	3,449,836	3,415,408	99.24	14.19	14.31
5—9	3,320,065	3,135,971	97.21	13.27	13.13
10—19	6,075,701	6,551,377	98.14	27.46	27.44
20—29	4,809,332	4,735,900	97.28	20.04	19.84
30—39	4,122,737	4,100,691	97.61	17.25	17.18
40—49	3,639,843	3,481,726	96.36	14.57	14.58
50—59	2,837,872	2,408,139	96.43	10.41	10.46
60 and over	2,468,116	2,605,201	100.73	10.24	10.60
Total	24,303,901	23,875,634	98.24	100.00	100.00

Comparison of the figures so arrived at with those for a corresponding population of males and females according to the life table in the census report for India, already referred to, may be of interest. It must be remembered that the series in the corrected figures just now calculated are as regards males still far from a natural series, owing to the fact that no allowance has been made for temporary emigrants from the province. The figures for the calculated population of the provinces by the life tables are as shown in the accompanying statement.

Age-period	Males	Females.	Total
0—4	3,415,595	3,332,176	6,747,771
5—9	2,838,635	2,836,307	5,674,942
10—19	6,251,201	6,168,743	12,419,944
20—29	5,124,646	5,093,646	10,218,292
30—39	4,371,958	4,140,168	8,512,126
40—49	3,385,740	3,216,815	6,602,555
50—59	2,636,205	2,423,022	5,059,227
60 and over	2,730,851	2,824,640	5,555,491
Total	24,303,601	23,875,034	48,178,635

103. The proportion of the sexes.—The proportion of the sexes found in the corrected age statistics is 98.24 to 100 males. Thus, as Mr. White points out, is probably a minimum proportion, the actually existing proportion being if anything higher. The proportion shown in the actual census figures was 92.99 females to 100 males or in other words 518 males and 482 females

out of a total 1,000, persons. The appended statement (abstract No. 29) shows the corresponding proportions for each district in the provinces :—

*Abstract No. 29, showing the proportion of males and females in the districts of the Provinces.*

Serial number of district.	District and Division.					Percentage on total population of—	
						Males.	Females.
1	Dehra Ddn	...	...	...	...	59.7	40.3
2	Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	54.0	46.0
3	Mumaffanagar	...	...	...	...	54.1	45.9
4	Meerut	...	...	...	...	53.7	46.3
5	Benlallahahr	...	...	...	...	53.8	47.2
6	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	53.5	46.4
Total, Meerut Division						53.8	46.3
7	Muttra	...	...	...	...	53.6	46.4
8	Agra	...	...	...	...	53.8	46.2
9	Farrukhabad	...	...	...	...	54.1	45.9
10	Mamganj	...	...	...	...	53.7	46.3
11	Bulwah	...	...	...	...	54.5	45.5
12	Biaha	...	...	...	...	54.6	45.4
Total, Agra Division						54.2	45.8
13	Bereilly	...	...	...	...	53.4	46.6
14	Bhuzor	...	...	...	...	52.7	47.3
15	Bulann	...	...	...	...	53.3	46.7
16	Mordahad	...	...	...	...	53.9	47.1
17	Bidhahadpur	...	...	...	...	54.0	46.0
18	Filkhut	...	...	...	...	53.2	46.8
Total, Rohilkhand Division						53.3	46.7
19	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	53.3	46.4
20	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	51.5	48.5
21	Minda	...	...	...	...	50.8	49.4
22	Hauzpur	...	...	...	...	50.7	49.3
23	Alahabad	...	...	...	...	50.5	49.5
24	Unnao	...	...	...	...	52.4	47.6
25	Jalson	...	...	...	...	51.2	48.8
26	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	51.6	48.4
Total, Allahabad Division						51.5	48.5
27	Benares	...	...	...	...	50.7	49.3
28	Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	49.6	50.4
29	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
30	Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	49.3	50.7
31	Balla	...	...	...	...	48.0	52.0
Total, Benares Division						49.5	50.4
32	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	50.000	49.900
33	Basti	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
34	Amungach	...	...	...	...	50.2	49.8
Total, Gorakhpur Division						50.3	49.7
35	Kannan	...	...	...	...	53.4	47.6
36	Gardwal	...	...	...	...	49.1	50.9
37	Tuzi	...	...	...	...	54.3	45.7
Total, Kannan Division						51.7	48.3
Total, N.-W. Provinces						52.0	48.0

## Abstract No. 29—(concluded).

Serial number of district.	District and Division.					Percentage on total population of—	
						Males.	Females.
38	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	52.6	47.4
39	Unao	...	...	...	...	51.3	48.7
40	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...	49.6	50.4
41	Satapora	...	...	...	...	52.7	47.3
42	Hardoi	...	...	...	...	53.6	46.4
43	Khera	...	...	...	...	53.3	46.7
	Total, Lucknow Division					52.3	47.7
44	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	50.3	49.7
45	Gonda	...	...	...	...	51.1	48.9
46	Behranch	...	...	...	...	52.3	47.7
47	Saltanpur	...	...	...	...	49.3	50.7
48	Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	48.9	51.1
49	Bans Banhi	...	...	...	...	51.0	49.0
	Total, Fyzabad Division					50.6	49.4
	Total, Oudh					51.3	48.7
	Total, N-W Provinces and Oudh					51.8	48.2
50	Rampur	...	...	...	...	52.8	47.3
51	Tehri Garhwāl	...	...	...	...	49.1	50.9
	Total, Native States					51.7	48.3

It will be observed that seven districts and one State, and one Commissionership as a whole, show in contrast to the general average, females in excess of males, and that several other districts all in the east of the provinces show the number of females in excess of the proportion calculated in our corrected population statement. The districts and state with females in actual excess are Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Garhwāl, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Tehri Garhwāl. This naturally leads to the question whether in these districts or state the concealment of women referred to above as extensive in the provinces occurs or whether these districts have returned a full proportion of women under each age-period. The following statement comparing for each Commissionership the proportionate number of men and women enumerated under each age-period at once indicates a distinction between the Kumaun Division and the rest of the provinces.

## Abstract No. 30.

Age-periods	Meerut Division.		Agra Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Gorakhpur Division.		Kumaun Division.		Imphur Division.		Punjab Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	1,715	1,359	1,135	1,209	1,328	1,454	1,166	1,369	1,259	1,470	1,450	1,893	1,530	1,479	1,379	1,469	1,447	1,500
5-9	1,123	1,160	1,180	1,211	1,215	1,240	1,234	1,237	1,484	1,261	1,304	1,769	1,363	1,363	1,254	1,297	1,307	1,369
10-14	5,997	5,644	5,785	5,509	5,581	5,544	5,490	5,470	5,515	5,717	5,261	5,261	5,213	5,277	5,252	5,715	5,714	5,771
15-19	5,114	5,046	5,114	5,085	5,073	5,110	5,053	5,132	5,013	5,066	5,030	5,066	5,119	5,167	5,102	5,166	5,166	5,117
20-24	1,845	1,811	1,845	1,871	1,767	1,784	1,781	1,782	1,853	1,711	1,684	1,766	1,804	1,747	1,718	1,810	1,825	1,710
25-29	1,167	1,453	1,167	1,400	1,454	1,381	1,371	1,371	1,301	1,479	1,364	1,464	1,474	1,474	1,404	1,399	1,400	1,400
30-34	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
35-39	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
40 and upwards.	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

104. *Special circumstances in Garhwal.*—The distinction is most marked in Garhwal, the age-periods for which as shown in the accompanying statement contrast in several respects with those for the provinces as a whole —

*Abstract No. 31.*

Age-period.	Garhwal		N.W. Provinces and Oudh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females.
0-4	703	735	678	692
5-9	661	664	691	621
10-19	1,364	1,400	1,300	1,318
20-29	1,078	1,015	1,048	895
30-39	844	877	894	865
40-49	664	676	755	700
50-59	485	499	511	503
60 and upwards.	408	421	588	611
Total	4,912	5,088	5,185	4,915

It is evident that there is here no material deficit in the returns for women in the age-period 10-19. The circumstances of both this district and of Tehri Garhwal, in which there is no confinement of women within the parda, and almost all women move about almost as freely as men, would of itself suggest these districts to be likely to be exceptional. Kumaun shows figures very much more in accordance with the standard, but in it there has been a sufficient accretion of plains people and plains influence to account for the difference. The age statistics of Garhwal (and the remarks apply equally to Tehri Garhwal) have been so thoroughly discussed by Mr. Partridge in his report on the census that I cannot do better than transcribe the following extract —

“The following is a statement of the distribution by ages of the people of Garhwal,”

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes in each age-group	
		Males	Females	Males.	Females
Infants	1891	7,664	8,027		
	1881	4,944	5,259	48.8	51.2
1 year	1891	3,478	3,613		
	1881	4,048	4,174	46.8	51.2
2 years	1891	5,994	5,860		
	1881	4,017	4,125	48.8	51.2
3	1891	6,411	6,001		
	1881	4,724	5,111	17.5	52.5
4	1891	6,768	6,015		
	1881	5,183	5,210	50.2	49.8
5-9 years	1891	26,064	27,079		
	1881	21,079	24,850	49.9	50.1
10-14	1891	21,618	22,115		
	1881	22,646	20,748	52.5	47.5
15-19	1891	19,785	18,708		
	1881	17,228	16,026	52.3	47.7
20-24	1891	17,904	16,419		
	1881	16,296	17,126	51.4	48.6
25-29	1891	15,815	16,758		
	1881	11,414	10,900	51.1	48.9
30-34	1891	13,110	13,171		
	1881	7,041	7,295	47.9	52.1
35-39	1891	7,969	7,529		
	1881	5,477	5,935	51.4	48.6
40-44	1891	7,615	11,855		
	1881	5,477	5,935	43.8	56.2
45-49	1891	5,477	5,935		
	1881	5,477	5,935	46.7	53.3
50-54	1891	5,477	5,935		
	1881	5,477	5,935	46.7	53.3
55-59	1891	5,477	5,935		
	1881	5,477	5,935	46.7	53.3
60 and over	1891	5,477	5,935		
	1881	5,477	5,935	46.7	53.3
Total	1891	200,319	207,409	48.1	51.9



"Now looking at this table, it will be seen that while females outnumber the males in the total population, they outnumber them also in 12 out of the 17 age-periods shown in the table. The five periods in which the males outnumber the females are—

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes in each age-group	
		Males.	Females	Males	Females
4 years ...	1891	6,068	6,015	50.2	49.8
10—14 years ..	1891	5,183	5,219	52.5	47.5
	1891	25,018	22,645		
	1881	22,606	20,588		
15—19 ..	1891	15,785	18,768	51.3	48.7
	1881	17,023	14,958		
35—39 ..	1891	11,214	10,899	50.5	49.5
	1881	7,681	7,206		
45—49 ..	"	"	"	51.1	48.9

"I propose to discuss now the explanations."

"Taking first the figures for the children of four years old, the difference between the total number of boys and the total number of girls is so very small as not to require any explanation."

"The reason why the number of women whose ages are returned at from 35—39 is below the number of men shown in this age-period, is clearly because a larger proportion of the men who were 37, 38 or 39 years old returned themselves at their exact ages, as compared with the proportion of women of these ages who returned themselves or were returned by their husbands as 40 years old."

"It is clear from the figures that a number of men who were really 37, 38 or 39 years old, and who should have come into the 35—39 group returned themselves at 40, a round number, and come into the 40—44 group. I say it is clear, because they cannot in the nature of things be 925 (12,139 minus 11,214) more men alive in the district between 40 and 44 than between 35 and 39."

"But while a number of men did this, the number of women who did it was still greater (see the figures for the 40—44 group). This is exactly what might have been expected, looking at the utter illiterateness and ignorance of the women in the district, and the vagueness of their male relations as to their age when getting on to or past middle life."

"The same thing is found again in the 45—49 group. It would have been extraordinary if it had not been. A number of men who were really 47, 48 or 49 years old returned themselves as 50, but a still larger number of women who were really 47, 48 or 49 were returned at 50. This accounts for the excess of males shown in the 45—49 group."

"I am now left with the two groups 10—14 and 15—19. It is the excess of males in these groups which requires thought and consideration."

"I will repeat the figures here—"

Age periods.	Year.	Absolute numbers		Ratio of the sexes	
		Males.	Females	Males	Females
10—14 years ..	1891	25,018	22,645	52.5	47.5
	1891	22,560	20,588	52.3	47.7
	1872	17,215	14,785	53.5	46.5
15—19 years ..	1891	15,785	18,768	51.3	48.7
	1891	17,023	14,958	51.5	48.5
	1872	15,182	15,682	51.1	48.9

"I do not lay much stress on the absolute figures of the 1872 Census, as I have very little faith in the accuracy of that census. The reason why I insert them is to show that

for these two age-periods males were returned in excess of females in that year too in much the same proportion as they have been in 1891."

"Now what is the reason of the excess of males over females shown in the 1891 figures for these two age-periods? First, is the number of females returned in these two age-periods approximately correct or not?"

"I assume that the figures are correct in regard to the absolute number of females of all ages recorded in the district. I assume this because there is not the least reason to suspect any concealment of females of any age. On this assumption then, if the number of females returned in these two age-periods is below the correct number, it must be—"

"(a) That the ages of girls between 10 and 19 have been overstated; or

"(b) that the ages of girls between 10 and 19 have been understated; or

"that both these causes conjointly have been at work."

"But, as Mr. Plowden pointed out on page LIV of his report on the 1872 Census, in either of these events, the falling off in these two terms (10—14 and 15—19), would be found recouped by a corresponding increase either (a) in the term immediately following the age-period 15—19, *i.e.*, in the 20—24 age-period, or (b) in the term immediately preceding the age-period 10—14, *i.e.*, in the 5—9 age-period."

"Now I find no evidence of any such increase in the number of females either (a) in 20—24 age-period or (b) in the 5—9 age-period."

"Nor can I conceive any reason why in this district the ages of girls between 10 and 19 should be purposely either overstated or understated. I arrive then at the conclusion that the number of females shown in these two age-periods is approximately correct."

"I may remark in passing that Mr. White too (paragraph 21, page 19 of his report on the 1881 Census) arrived at the conclusion that there was 'no deficiency in the number of females included in the second decade,' and that, therefore, the low ratio of females to males in the second decade must be due to an excess of the males in the class and not to any defect of the males."

"The next point is, is the number of males returned in these two age-periods correct or not?"

"I reply at once. "No." There is no difficulty whatever in showing this. The number of males who should correctly have been returned in the 10—14 group in 1891 is the number living of those returned as under five years old in 1881, plus the number of the survivors of these latter who were not counted at the 1881 Census. Now the number of males under five years of age returned at the 1881 Census was 22,904."

"Using the life table for males given on page XVI of the appendices to the 1881 Report, I find on the supposition that I am using the table correctly that—

"of the 4,933 male infants returned in 1881 about ... ..	2,900
might be expected to be living in 1891.	
" 4,048 children between 1 and 2 years. ... ..	3,070
" 4,017 between 2 and 3 years ... ..	3,350
" 4,723 between 3 and 4 years ... ..	4,132
" 5,183 between 4 and 5 years ... ..	4,626
Total, 22,904	18,078

"Of these the 22,904 male children under five years of age enumerated in 1881, 18,078 may be expected to have been alive in 1891."

"Say we add another 3,000 for the survivors of some 3,500 male children under five years old alive in 1881 but not enumerated at that census, we get above 21,000, which is still a long way from the 25,018 we have to deal with."

"To deal in the same way with the female children under five years old enumerated in 1881 as has been just done with the male children, I find that, 24,290 female children under five years of age were enumerated in 1881."

"of the 5,239 girls then enumerated as under one year	...	3,141
might be expected to be alive in 1891.		
" 4,174 between 1 and 2	...	3,174
" 4,325 between 2 and 3	...	3,563
" 5,333 between 3 and 4	...	4,598
" 5,219 between 4 and 5	...	4,617
"		
"Total, 24,290		1,9091

"Of the 24,290 female children under five years of age enumerated in 1881 there, 19,091 may be expected to have been alive in 1891. Adding another 3,000 or so, as the survivors of some 3,500 female children under five years of age omitted and not counted in 1881, we get nearly the total (22,015) of females between 10 and 14 shown in 1891."

"This confirms what I wrote above that the number of females shown in the age-period 10-14 is in my opinion approximately correct. It can be shown in another way too that the number of children under five years old must have been returned at considerably under the mark in 1881. For in that year the number of children of both sexes returned as under five years of age was 47,194. In 1891 it was 58,664 or an increase of 11,670. There is no reason that I know of why the number of children of under five should have increased in the 10 years in a higher proportion than that of the population generally. The rate at which the total population increased in the 10 years has been shown to be 17.99 per cent. If the total of children under five returned in 1881 had been correct, they would, increasing at the rate of 17.99 per cent., have numbered now in 1891 some 8,400 more than they did in 1881, as a matter of fact, the returns show them to have been 11,670 more, ergo the 1881 figures are very materially too low."

"Where, then, to return to the point immediately under discussion is the reason of the excess of males in the period 10-14?"

"In 1881 a similar excess had to be explained and Mr White wrote (para. 21, page 19 of his 1881 report). 'This excess of males in the second decade I am unable to explain, it apparently arises from the inclusion of boys below 10 in the group above, perhaps due to a preference of the age 12 for boys, more marked than in the case of girls.'"

"I cannot say that I see much, if any, evidence in the 1891 figures of an inclusion of boys below 10 in the group 10-14. I should rather suggest that a large number of boys really over 15 have been entered in the group 10-14 either (a) intentionally or (b) unintentionally; (a) if intentionally, that the boy whose age was so understated might escape for two or three years having to do duty as a coolie or bring in wood, grass, &c., when his village was required to furnish such and such a number of coolies for Government work or to bring in supplies for some officer of Government, 16 being the age at which a youth is supposed to be liable to be called on to carry a load as a coolie or furnish bardash (=supplies) when his village is indented on for utâr (forced) coolies or supplies; (b) if unintentionally, because youths of 15, 16, 17, and sometimes even 18 in this district, very often look perfect boys (in contradistinction to girls of these ages, who nearly always look their full ages), and the enumerators, when the lads did not know their own ages and their parents were equally ignorant (as will have been very often the case with low castes) may have considerably underestimated the lads' ages. As bearing on the intentional understatement,

I may quote from para. 5 of a letter from the then Senior Assistant Commissioner of Garhwál, printed on pages 11 and 12 of appendix D of volume I of Mr. Plowden's report on the 1865 Census. It was found that the number of females under 16 fell short of the number of males under 16 by nearly 29 per cent. On this Mr. Gardner remarked—"the explanation of this is easy: as males under 16 are exempted from certain public burdens, every young man whose age would make it possible is put down as under 16."

"It remains for me to explain the excess of males in the age-period 15—19. The excess as it stands is not very large (19,785 males to 18,768 females), but if my explanation as to the excess of males in the 10—14 group be correct, the excess of males in the 15—19 group will be larger than it appears. Part of it, however, can be explained by the presence in Lansdowne Cantonment of some 600 young Gurkha recruits whose wives, if they are married, were in Nepal, not in this district, and by the presence in the reserved forests when the census was taken of some 300 young (between 15—19) Muhammadan sawyers and wood-cutters from the plains. For the rest, I can only suggest that the death-rate among females between 15 and 19 must, for obvious reasons, be much higher than that among males of the same age. Before I pass on I may remark that the figures look as if some young women of 18 and 19 had been included in the 20—24 age-period."

"I give below a comparative statement similar to that given by Mr. White in para. 21 of his report on the 1881 Census, showing the percentage on the total number of females represented by the number of females in each decade."

Age.	Absolute numbers.		Percentage on total number.	
	1861.	1881.	1861.	1881.
0—9 .. .. .	48,000	57,000	27.5	27.5
10—19 .. .. .	36,651	41,413	21.0	20.0
20—29 .. .. .	29,630	26,745	16.0	17.2
30—39 . . . . .	23,349	27,575	13.3	13.3
40—49 . . . . .	16,145	20,377	9.2	9.8
50 and upwards . . . . .	21,119	25,590	12.1	12.2
Total	174,874	207,499	100	100

"Mr. White was wrong, I think, in believing that at the 1881 Census there were many women between the ages of 20 and 29 away from Garhwál at the time of the census. I am not aware that Garhwál women ever leave the district temporarily in the cold weather, or at any other time of the year."

105. Other districts showing an excess of females.—The circumstances of the other seven districts which show an excess of females are entirely different. An examination of the comparative figures for an exemplar portion of these districts with those for the province in general and selected districts showing a high disproportion of the sexes will make it clear that the exceptionally high proportion of men to women is not due to the absence of concealment in them. The following abstract compares the distribution of 10,000 persons in the Benares Division and the Gorakhpur district both with a high proportion of women with that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Bijnor, Pilibhit and Etah, all showing more than average disproportion of the sexes.

Abstract No. 32.

Age-period.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.			Benares Division.			Gorakhpur district.			Bijnor district.			Pilibhit district.			Rishik district.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-9	1,968	1,313	3,281	368	1,365	1,733	1,660	1,822	3,482	1,781	1,307	3,088	1,687	1,373	3,060	1,197	1,000	2,197
10-19	1,676	803	2,479	568	1,137	1,705	782	1,711	2,493	880	1,318	2,198	746	1,187	1,933	823	830	1,653
20-29	801	861	1,662	732	861	1,593	673	939	1,612	828	1,000	1,828	815	1,711	2,526	801	1,947	2,748
30-39	712	700	1,412	650	744	1,394	719	1,426	2,145	636	1,208	1,844	679	1,470	2,149	673	1,536	2,209
40-49	841	803	1,644	818	828	1,646	660	665	1,325	833	686	1,519	837	476	1,313	605	808	1,413
50 and over	1,886	821	2,707	874	1,350	2,224	668	880	1,548	681	1,353	2,034	608	1,132	1,740	584	1,000	1,584

This statement at once makes it clear that it is not in the age-period 10-19 that the excess of women is to be looked for, but in the other age-periods. On the other hand, the figures for males in the age-periods from 20 to 50 may at once be observed to be markedly low in the Benares Division as compared with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the other districts selected, and that it is in a deficit in the male population and not in an excess in the female that the difference in the proportion must be looked for. Some assistance will be derived from presenting the above figures in a somewhat different aspect, showing the age distribution for each area of 10,000 males and 10,000 females.

Abstract No. 33, showing the age distribution of 10,000 males and 10,000 females.

Age-period	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Benares Division	Gorakhpur district.	Bijnor district.	Pilibhit district.	Rishik district.
0-9	2,036	2,813	Males 3,008	2,041	2,755	2,194
10-19	2,004	2,013	1,968	2,074	1,967	2,210
20-29	1,726	1,589	1,744	1,686	1,704	1,917
30-39	1,480	1,801	1,420	1,360	1,407	1,582
40-49	1,044	1,045	962	1,011	1,048	1,104
50 and over	1,136	1,150	964	1,228	971	993
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-9	2,728	2,747	Females 3,043	2,763	2,936	2,300
10-19	1,073	1,064	1,594	1,708	1,532	1,812
20-29	1,794	1,715	1,801	1,708	1,787	1,994
30-39	1,454	1,478	1,438	1,310	1,438	1,479
40-49	1,048	1,056	826	1,013	1,014	1,116
50 and over	1,310	1,340	1,198	1,461	1,363	1,219
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

It is clear that the Benares Division is largely deficient in males from 30 to 50 years of age. This is readily explained. The high pressure of population in these districts compels a large number of able-bodied males to seek work at a distance, often in other provinces. The same is the case in all the districts named as showing more males than females, and to a proportionately smaller extent in all districts in which the proportion of females to males materially exceeds the provincial average. The slight increase in the proportion of males to females in the present census as compared with that at last census (there are now 92.99 females to 100 males against 92.50 at

last census) therefore indicates rather than this form of emigration is increasing that the females have been more fully enumerated now than at last census. Gházipur in the present census passed into the list of districts showing more females than males. The other districts had an excess of females at last census also. The circumstances of Gorakhpur as indicated by the age figures are exceptional. We have there a large defect in aged males, as compared with aged females, and a disproportionately large number of children. The explanation probably is that the population of the district has been largely recruited by the immigration of young married men and women taking with them their aged female relatives. The movement of aged females would probably not be general so long as their husbands were alive and cling to their old holdings. They would, however, probably join their sons as soon as they were left widowed. The effect on the age figures for males of this migration which takes place largely, as birthplace figures show, to outside the province, has already been referred to.

106. Comparison of proportion of sexes in the European countries.—A comparison of the proportion of men and women in the North-Western Provinces with that in western countries would *prima facie* suggest that the concealment of women was greater even than we have already considered proved. The following statement compares the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period in the North-Western Provinces and India with corresponding figures for England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Japan.

Abstract No. 34, Comparing the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period in the North-Western Provinces and other foreign countries.

Age period.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	India	England.	Scotland	Ireland.	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy.	Japan.
Under 1 year	976	1,018	998	983	963	973	983	900	950	
1 " "	1,085	1,038	1,004	964	963	973	906	997	998	
2 " "	1,067	1,067	1,003	978	973	967	909	1,001	965	...
3 " "	1,066	1,028	1,000	977	999	921	1,001	1,028	964	
4 " "	994	1,004	1,004	977	963	906	990	1,014	978	
Total under five years.	1,030	1,039	1,000	979	971	964	905	1,000	964	983
5—9	104	938	1,000	976	977	906	909	1,003	960	976
10—14	750	799	997	968	957	965	1,000	1,013	959	976
15—19	812	943	1,008	994	1,040	909	1,014	1,124	1,025	972
20—24	975	1,079	1,093	1,053	1,000	1,057	1,036	1,178	1,017	971
25—29	962	1,003	1,087	1,105	1,180	968	1,048	1,027	1,027	968
30—34	948	972	1,077	1,117	1,161	986	1,047	1,046	1,027	
35—39	890	878	1,060	1,161	1,128	963	1,021	827	1,005	996
40—44	955	960	1,079	1,166	1,128	986	1,025	1,000	1,010	
45—49	873	868	1,103	1,204	1,237	1,001	1,078	960	996	933
50—54	903	1,006	1,101	1,218	1,055	1,023	1,098	1,097	1,020	
55—59	917	923	1,111	1,221	1,053	1,016	1,137	1,001	996	973
60 and over	1,124	1,108	1,187	1,277	1,078	1,067	1,171	1,022	980	1,290
Total	980	965	1,035	1,076	1,043	1,005	1,043	1,030	996	977

The western countries in general show male births in excess, but the female death-rate is very much comparatively better than males, so that the number of females decreased less rapidly than males, and the total number of females is larger than of males. It is, however, impossible to argue from the circumstances of a western country as to what those of an eastern one should be. The physical circumstances are absolutely different. It is a still a question as to whether physical circumstances which we know to

exist in India do not tend to produce a high male birth-rate; and it is certain that there are, in the neglect of female offspring by a large part of the population, and its low estimation everywhere, special reasons why the female death-rate should be comparatively high. I do not know how far the census of Italy is to be trusted, but if it is fairly correct, the fact that the most oriental in constitution and climate of western nations shows an excess of males might tend to support the theory that male life is in excess in eastern climates. It will be observed that the Italian figures indicate a large absence of males from the country between 15 and 49, so that the actual disproportion of the sexes is larger than that indicated by the census figures.

107. The low proportion of females in the Agra Division.—The age-figures for the Agra Division showing, as compared with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a low proportion of females under all age-periods, suggest either that there has been either a general concealment of females under all age-periods, even including the earliest, to a much greater extent than in the rest of the provinces, or that

ABSTRACT No. 35, Agra division 10,000 total population

Age periods.	Males.	Females	Total
0—9	1,258	1,150	2,408
10—19	1,145	808	1,953
20—29	1,019	905	1,924
30—39	841	687	1,511
40—49	615	500	1,115
50 and over	562	511	1,073
Total	5,419	4,581	10,000

there is a real disproportion between the numbers of the sexes there. The circumstances of the division would justify either supposition. The division is the main seat of that objection to female children which leads to infanticide, and the population is more largely composed of those castes to whom female life is most objectionable; at the same time it is amongst these same castes that female enumeration would be likely to be worst.

### 108 Proportion of the sexes in the different religions of the

Abstract No. 36, showing the proportion of persons, male and female, in each age-period for each of the leading religions.

Age-period	All religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	678	621	1,299	677	601	1,278	687	711	1,398	251	875	1,126
5—9	621	581	1,202	601	540	1,141	602	629	1,231	209	810	1,019
10—19	534	485	1,019	511	450	961	511	529	1,040	171	680	851
20—29	451	402	853	421	360	781	421	439	860	141	550	691
30—39	361	311	672	331	270	601	331	349	680	111	440	551
40—49	271	221	492	241	190	431	241	259	500	81	330	411
50 and over	181	151	332	151	120	271	151	169	320	51	210	261
Total	2,482	2,102	4,584	2,311	1,980	4,291	2,311	2,400	4,711	801	3,110	3,911

province.—A comparison of the proportionate numbers of the sexes in the different religions of the province is useful only for Hindus, Muslims and Jains and Christians. The figures in the margin show that in itself Christianity and Sikhs consist

largely of persons in the prime of life imported from Europe and the Punjab, Aryas largely of young men. These wives and parents have been recorded as Hindus. The figures for the three religions abovenamed are compared with those for the province in the abstract in the margin. It shows that

the proportion of women is fullest amongst Muhammadans. This fact appears to be the net result of opposing causes.

1st.—Concealment of women for causes connected with marriage is less amongst Muhammadans.

2nd.—Omission of adult women not aged is possibly greater amongst them.

3rd.—The absence of adult men from the provinces already remarked on as characteristic of the Benares Division is certainly proportionately greater than amongst Hindus.

For Jains the proportion of women is far lower than amongst Hindus. Concealment owing to causes connected with marriage is less, but, on the whole, concealment of women is considerably greater amongst Jains than in any other religion. This might have been expected. The Jain and his family live more remote from observation than the households of any other religion.

109. Proportion of the sexes in the leading groups of castes.—Abstract No. 37 gives the age and sex proportions for each important caste or group of castes in the province. Certain general inferences may be drawn.

1st.—The disproportion of the sexes is greatest amongst Jats and after Jats amongst Rajputs. The disproportion exists at all age-periods and indicates, in all probability, partly concealment of women of all ages and partly a real disproportion in the sexes owing to neglect of infant female life.

2nd.—Labouring castes show in general the highest proportion of females. *It is due almost invariably to the absence of adult men in large numbers from the province*, the record of females at those ages at which concealment takes place being little if at all better amongst low than amongst high castes.

3rd.—The higher castes are the longer lived the lower castes the more prolific. The longest-lived, caste of all is that of the Khatrias, the shortest-lived that of the Chamáras. Forest and Hill tribes  
Chamáras, Julahas, Pasis are markedly prolific. Kayasthas, Khatrias  
Baniyas have a notably small proportion of children.

Comparison of the age tables with European countries.—The following table, which the ages of 10,000 persons of each sex as enumerated in western Europe is compared with the corresponding figures for England, France, Germany and Italy may be of interest.



Abstract No 37, showing the proportion of persons of each sex and age in each important caste or group of castes.

Age-periods	Total population.			Jat, Hindu			Rajput, Hindu			Rajput, Musalman.			Group (C), Hindu Caste members, &c.			Group (D) and (E), Hindu Caste members, &c.		
	Males		Total	Females		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
0-9 years	127	131	258	130	103	233	124	112	236	143	135	278	135	128	263	140	129	269
10-14 "	60	45	105	64	41	105	63	46	109	60	43	103	60	56	115	63	48	111
15-20 "	308	192	500	247	180	427	225	193	418	198	197	395	208	182	390	214	189	403
21-25 "	118	114	232	141	114	255	128	121	249	110	115	225	115	117	232	107	110	217
Total	515	482	1,000	502	438	1,000	540	469	1,000	510	480	1,000	518	482	1,000	524	476	1,000
Age-periods	Group 3, Forest and hill tribes, Hindu			Class A, Agricultural Hindu			Brahman, Hindu.			Kayasth, Hindu			Profess. call. C & B, Hindu.			Baux. Hindu.		
	Males		Total	Females		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
0-9 years	162	167	329	134	124	258	132	116	248	114	112	226	180	115	295	121	117	238
10-14 "	64	52	116	62	50	112	57	49	106	60	48	108	57	48	105	60	47	107
15-20 "	182	183	365	214	184	398	203	184	387	216	189	405	210	184	394	216	191	407
21-25 "	100	90	190	116	116	232	123	122	245	122	130	252	125	131	256	124	124	248
Total	508	502	1,000	426	474	1,000	520	469	1,000	541	477	1,000	522	478	1,000	521	479	1,000

To face page



Abstract No. 37, showing the proportion of persons of each sex and age in each important caste or group of castes—(concluded.)

Age-period.	Group 35, Fishermen and boatmen, Hindu.				Kulhar, Hindu.				Chamar, Hindu.				Group 36, Village watchmen, Hindu.				Class D, Artisans and village menials, Hindu.				Class D, Artisans and village menials, Musalman.			
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—9 years	142	143	285	129	128	257	146	160	306	147	137	304	142	144	286	145	142	287	146	148	294	146	146	292
10—14 "	60	47	107	56	48	104	58	40	98	60	47	107	61	40	101	60	46	106	61	40	101	60	46	106
15—30 "	190	107	297	107	101	208	195	201	396	196	184	380	204	202	406	197	192	389	204	202	406	197	192	389
40 and over	106	115	221	122	129	251	104	108	212	207	162	369	164	103	267	168	110	278	164	103	267	168	110	278
Total	428	502	930	604	406	1,010	506	484	990	514	486	1,000	511	489	1,000	510	490	1,000	510	490	1,000	510	490	1,000

Age-period.	Group 37, Village watchmen, Hindu.				Group 38, Non-Jindian artisans, etc., Musalman.				Group 39, Non-Jindian artisans, etc., Musalman.				Group 40, Non-Jindian artisans, etc., Musalman.				Group 41, Non-Jindian artisans, etc., Musalman.							
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—9 years	120	130	250	143	144	287	120	130	250	143	144	287	120	130	250	143	144	287	120	130	250	143	144	287
10—14 "	62	48	110	54	48	102	62	48	110	54	48	102	62	48	110	54	48	102	62	48	110	54	48	102
15—30 "	218	134	352	157	171	328	218	134	352	157	171	328	218	134	352	157	171	328	218	134	352	157	171	328
40 and over	107	102	209	124	119	243	107	102	209	124	119	243	107	102	209	124	119	243	107	102	209	124	119	243
Total	525	471	996	503	455	958	483	483	966	510	420	930	511	489	1,000	510	490	1,000	510	490	1,000	510	490	1,000

Abstract No. 38, distribution by age of 10,000 males.

Age-period.	N. W. Provinces and Oudh, re-period.	India, 1891.	N. W. Provinces, unperiod.	Oudh.	Benares Division.	Agra Division.	England, 1881.	France, 1886.	Germany, 1885.	Italy, 1881.
Under 1 year	843	335	1,419	375	265	350	298	188	269	284
1 " "	148	170		100	148	129	270	177	270	219
2 years	247	298		262	261	183	278	191	259	253
3 " "	234	322		310	385	238	273	190	254	248
4 " "	277	304		276	380	239	272	184	246	231
Total under 5 years.	1,308	1,419	1,419	1,383	1,329	1,138	1,321	980	1,318	1,228
5-9 years	1,328	1,435	1,327	1,334	1,484	1,100	1,241	901	1,210	1,273
10-14 "	1,106	1,137	2,004	1,108	1,209	1,150	1,100	890	1,088	970
15-19 "	838	637		781	744	955	1,008	848	901	912
20-24 "	858	798	1,725	802	704	972	880	922	850	861
25-29 "	867	867		869	818	908	776	732	767	736
30-34 "	832	828	1,467	864	823	1,001	905	900	950	711
35-39 "	654	614		550	568	554	589	675	603	621
40-44 "	708	627	1,046	671	684	776	533	631	556	626
45-49 "	341	370		361	380	318	483	591	468	465
50-54 "	483	405	1,024	519	471	477	885	581	408	507
55-59 "	152	183		173	148	129	802	474	338	378
60 and over	500	470		680	538	426	603	1,186	766	902
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000*

Distribution by age of 10,000 females.

Age-period.	N. W. Provinces and Oudh, re-period.	India, 1891.	N. W. Provinces, unperiod.	Oudh.	Benares Division.	Agra Division.	England, 1881.	France, 1886.	Germany, 1885.	Italy, 1881.
Under 1 year	550	353	1,431	392	255	383	282	181	273	273
1 " "	165	184		176	167	153	327	171	288	211
2 years	281	319		291	290	219	365	197	248	245
3 " "	336	356		344	368	243	260	186	243	234
4 " "	296	315		294	330	291	258	188	235	227
Total under 5 years.	1,436	1,527	1,431	1,497	1,400	1,298	1,322	910	1,267	1,160
5-9 years	1,200	1,206	1,318	1,380	1,241	1,211	1,184	891	1,150	1,048
10-14 "	941	950	1,984	898	1,022	895	1,048	871	1,044	885
15-19 "	732	617		664	642	909	969	841	894	940
20-24 "	870	808	1,718	868	842	1,025	912	908	844	869
25-29 "	895	901		919	874	981	860	896	790	760
30-34 "	910	834	1,458	891	906	1,004	679	875	661	784
35-39 "	644	656		628	671	496	697	606	613	627
40-44 "	723	617	1,040	718	720	812	545	618	507	626
45-49 "	321	322		320	327	260	453	598	504	465
50-54 "	617	422	1,060	645	610	523	402	542	429	520
55-59 "	160	176		161	140	117	319	478	369	374
60 and over	613	684		721	690	620	790	1,260	860	868
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

\* Actual total 300 in excess.

The figures for the North-Western Provinces as amended show as high a proportionate number of children as the most progressive of the countries mentioned, but in the proportion of aged people they are far behind any of the European countries shown. The inference is that the birth-rate is comparatively high, whilst the average age and, therefore, longevity of the population is very low. The comparison will again be referred to in connection with the movement of population.

111. The average age of the population.—The average age of the population calculated by the method suggested to Mr. White, and detailed on page 57 of his report, is 25.05 years for males against 24.96 at last census and against an average age of 26.4 for the English Census.

## Chapter IV.—THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

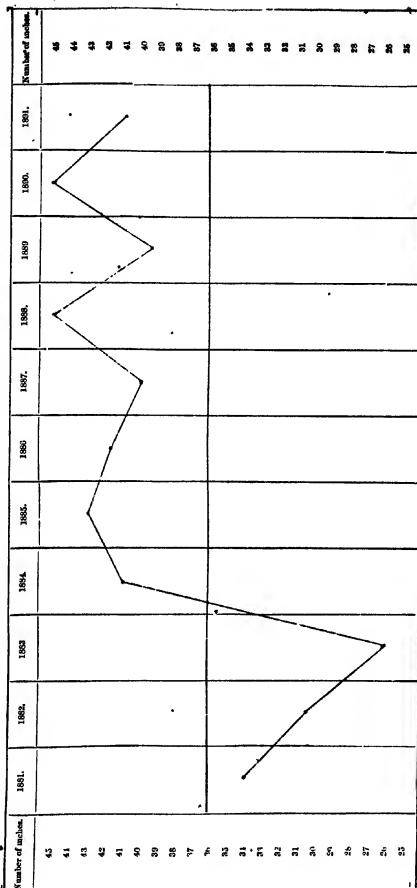
112. *The vital history of the decade.*—The period during which the variation of population has to be specially considered in the present report was in all respects, throughout the greater part of the provinces, far more free from violent disturbance than that which intervened between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. Population during the last half of the earlier period was affected by a famine of unusual magnitude followed, in a large part of the provinces, by the most severe epidemic of fever which is remembered in them. The year 1881, the first after last census, found the provinces recovering from the effects of the fever and beginning a cycle of comparatively favourable years, owing to the effect of which a rise in population might be expected to take place. A brief history of the general statistical and economic history of the decade may be given as a preface to the consideration of the detailed figures showing the variation of the population.

The welfare of an Indian province even in the most minor details depends so absolutely on the rainfall as to make a record of the fall the most important part of the history of the decade. Abstract No. 39 shows the actual rainfall in inches for each of the divisions of the province. A chart is also given to illustrate the excess or defect of the average rainfall for the province. In the earlier years of the decade the rainfall was generally below the average, the deficiency being most marked in 1883, especially in the western and southern districts, some of which were brought within a measurable distance of severe distress. From 1883 onward the rainfall has generally been in excess, in some seasons very considerably so, the only partial break in the series of seasons of heavy rains being in 1889, when in a few divisions the fall was slightly below the average. During the decade therefore, and particularly in those later years which more particularly affect the census returns, the provinces as a whole have escaped from agricultural loss by failure of the monsoon. The effect of the excess of rainfall in particular localities will have, however, to obtain detailed mention :—

Abstract No 39, showing the average rainfall for ten years in each Division.

Divisions	1881.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890	Mean for ten years.	Mean rainfall as deduced from the observations reported by the Meteorological Department.
Kumaon Division	55.4	58.2	44.1	63.2	71.1	58.8	54.0	62.1	81.4	78.8	62.3	...
Doon and Dehra Dun	27.8	23.4	20.5	28.3	25.6	22.3	26.8	24.5	27.9	24.0	21.0	29.5
Morut ..	35.1	38.3	28.9	44.9	51.0	45.5	40.4	40.8	45.1	44.1	41.8	40.3
Dehliakhand ..	36.9	25.0	17.8	27.0	27.5	30.9	35.1	30.3	26.0	31.1	31.8	29.8
Agre ..	33.5	33.5	29.5	47.1	39.3	41.2	48.8	61.8	27.2	37.5	39.5	35.7
Allahabad	40.0	39.5	23.2	43.5	41.7	36.6	40.4	45.0	27.3	42.3	38.5	34.4
Jilam (Hondelkhand).	41.0	24.4	28.6	39.3	44.0	49.1	59.7	43.1	47.8	57.2	32.4	40.7
Benares and Gorakhpur.	30.8	33.6	20.5	29.8	48.0	48.6	42.5	47.7	50.1	37.5	42.9	42.7
Byrnal-chikow ...	28.8	21.8	30.2	28.9	43.5	40.8	32.5	40.0	45.5	43.3	37.5	34.7
or the Pro	35.8	32.7	27.4	45.7	46.6	43.0	41.1	46.8	43.2	47.5	40.0	...
ave of and	33.8	30.1	25.7	40.7	48.0	41.5	30.8	45.0	39.4	44.9	38.4	36.0

Diagram No. 4, showing the average rainfall of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (exclusive of the Himalayan Districts and Dehra Dun) from 1881 to 1891.



\* The thick black line indicates the normal rainfall as deduced from the returns of the Meteorological Department.

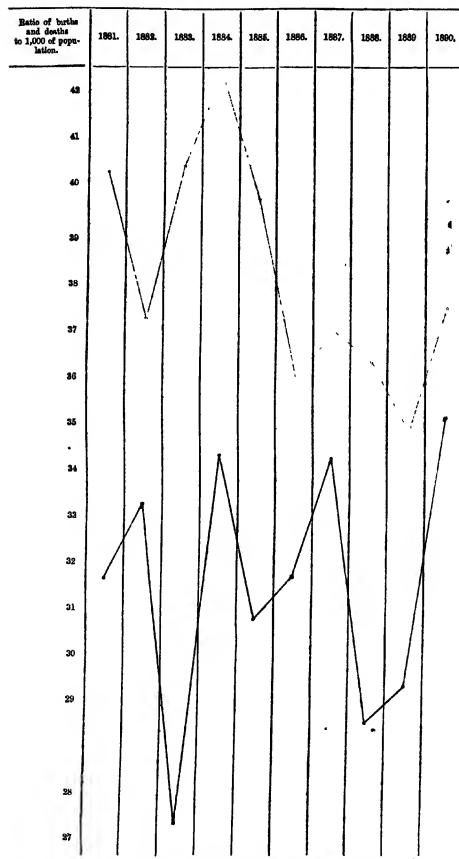
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Diagram No. 6, Illustrating the Provincial ratio of Births and Deaths during the decade.



N. B.—The red line indicates the birth rate, and the black line the death rate.  
To face page 141.]

The harvests were what might have been expected from such a rainfall. The decade was characterized by a succession of spring harvests in general superior and by an almost as constant a succession of autumn harvests in which the crops either rotted from excessive moisture or were injured by drought in the breaks which almost invariably intervene between periods of exceedingly heavy rainfall. The year 1883-84 was the only one in which both harvests were bad. The rains started with heavy falls in July and September but ceased early, thereby causing immense damage to the autumn crop and to the spring crop which followed, in which practically the whole area sown was in irrigated land. In dry tracts the crops were entirely lost, and the Agra Division narrowly escaped a great calamity. For succeeding years the damage caused to agriculture by the weather is mainly due to excessive or irregular rainfall, and time after time great damage by flooding occurred in lowlying tracts. The result was that the cultivated area, owing to the damp and consequent spread of káns, decreased before the end of the decade in the Agra Division by 200,000 acres and in Bundelkhand by 300,000, a decrease which has more than counterbalanced the increase in sub-Himalayan and Oudh districts.

113. *The public health during the decade.*—The vital statistics recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner for the decade are, as compared with those for the previous 10 years, characterized by a comparative absence of violent fluctuations. These statistics have in the present, as compared with earlier decades, so greatly improved in accuracy that any comparison except as regards fluctuations of the returns for earlier years with those in the past decade would be futile. The total births and deaths recorded in the province during each of the ten years together with the average rates per thousand of estimated population are shown in the accompanying statement and diagram —

Abstract No. 40.

Year.	Births		Deaths	
	Actual numbers	Per 1,000 of population	Actual numbers	Per 1,000 of population
1881	1,779,471	40.29	1,402,473	31.75
1882	1,959,150	37.21	1,493,127	31.67
1883	1,801,401	30.15	1,316,297	27.24
1884	1,949,961	42.01	1,355,112	31.14
1885	1,819,279	37.74	1,410,549	30.81
1886	1,689,512	36.62	1,407,613	31.86
1887	1,708,745	37.60	1,581,749	34.25
1888	1,877,186	36.31	1,357,114	28.77
1889	1,629,210	34.97	1,622,509	37.37
1890	1,751,108	37.26	1,611,627	35.10
Decennial average	1,742,416	38.18	1,316,864	31.61

The births averaging 38.18 per thousand of population for the ten years have invariably been below average in the last five years and invariably above average in the first five. The distinction of causes of death as recorded in these provinces is practically confined to cholera, small-pox and fever, the latter including almost all diseases not cholera or small-pox. Cholera

accounts in all for only 4.22 per cent. of the total deaths, but has a large share in determining the variations from year to year in individual districts. Small-pox more constantly present than cholera is hardly less liable to violent outbreaks during which it raises the death-rate to an extent hardly equalled by the more dreaded cholera. For the past 10 years at least the Doab and Agra Divisions have enjoyed comparative immunity from both these diseases, whilst Oudh districts have one and all been subject to violent outbreaks of both. The great bulk of the death-rate is, however, commonly ascribed to fever. The distribution of severe fever during the past 10 years has been very different from that of the first named diseases. It is severe far beyond the average in the Doab, Agra and Rohilkhand, and comparatively light in Oudh and the east, even in the reputedly feverish Gorakhpur and Basti. As to the two last, the statistical reporting appears clearly very bad, probably owing to the continuance of the system by which the work of village watchmen is done by men insufficiently paid by a grant of land and allowed to combine the functions of watchman and cultivator. The average effect, as regards the death-rate in the districts of the province, of cholera, small-pox, fevers, and bowel diseases (so irregularly reported as hardly to warrant mention) is shown in Appendix No. XIII. The figures in the appendix are calculated on the returns of last census, and the total is, therefore, somewhat different from that above given. The effect in each year of the decade of each disease appears from the following abstract —

The most unhealthy years of the decade were 1884, when small-pox of a very

*Abstract No. 41, showing for each disease the number of deaths per thousand persons.*

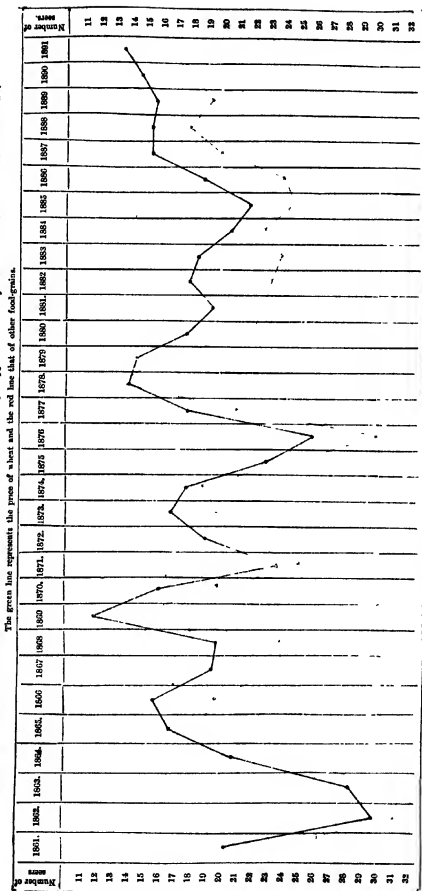
Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Other diseases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881	58	29	24.95	5.87	31.79
1882	202	60	24.90	6.14	34.67
1883	11	314	18.82	5.20	27.57
1884	68	420	24.35	5.61	32.90
1885	144	43	25.48	4.73	31.08
1886	78	24	27.54	4.60	34.27
1887	44	19	26.76	5.16	35.96
1888	42	56	25.89	5.21	30.08
1889	100	100	24.70	5.81	31.11
1890	182	120	26.21	5.99	37.47

virulent type was epidemic, 1887, with a severe outbreak of cholera, and 1890, showing the highest death-rate of the ten years owing to cholera and small-pox both being prevalent and influenza (classified as fever) being epidemic in a very severe form. The death-rate except that attributable to fever was on the whole well below average during the ten years. That owing to

fever was undoubtedly high, though the great improvement in registration in late years prevents any accurate comparison with previous decades.

114. Prices during the decade.—The only other characteristic of the decade which at present requires notice is the vast change which has of late years taken place in the price of food-grains. It is best illustrated by the diagram accompanying No. 6, for which I am indebted to the Director of Agriculture. It will be seen that since 1885, when prices reached the minima for the decade, there has been a steady increase in the price not only of wheat but of other standard food-grains, and that in 1891 prices had reached a level which was only exceeded in the periods during which the famines of 1868 and 1877 affected prices. By natives in general this is attributed to the

Diagram No. 6, Illustrating the average price of wheat and other food-grains in eight typical districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.



NOTE.—Other food-grains include: (1) baib, (2) rice, common, (3) jowar, (4) bajra, (5) gram, (6) allan.

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large exports, but there can be little doubt that in the main it is primarily due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

### 115. The variation of population.—The total population of the provinces increased so far as appears

	Total	Males	Females
1881 ... ..	44,107,800	22,912,556	21,195,244
1891 ... ..	46,905,086	24,303,604	22,601,482
Increase ... ..	2,797,286	1,391,048	1,406,171
Percentage of increase	6.34	6.07	6.63

from a comparison of the census figures for 1881 and 1891 to the extent of 2,797,286; males increased by 1,391,048 and females by 1,406,171.

The percentages of increase

were for males 6.07, females 6.63, and total population 6.34. This increase was very irregularly distributed over the provinces; four districts and a considerable number of tahsils show an average decrease over their whole area. On the other hand, four districts show an increase over 15 per cent, the highest increase being 21 per cent. in Garhwal State. Figures showing variations for districts are given in the accompanying abstract No. 42.

*Abstract No. 42, showing percentage of variation of population since 1881 in the Districts and Divisions of the Provinces.*

Serial number	District and Division	Percentage of variation of population			Remarks
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dehra Dûn ..	+16.70	+19.45	+12.96	
2	Sahānagar ..	+2.92	+1.87	+2.63	
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	+1.90	+2.15	+1.62	
4	Morad ..	+5.76	+5.53	+6.01	
5	Bulandshahr ..	+2.71	+1.96	+3.36	
6	Aligarh ..	+3.15	+1.45	+4.69	
	Total, Muzaffarnagar Division	+3.62	+1.49	+4.97	
7	Mettara ..	+6.21	+6.01	+6.45	
8	Agia ..	+2.50	+2.39	+2.60	
9	Fauzshahr ..	-5.39	-5.31	-5.46	
10	Mamrupur ..	-3.87	-5.73	-2.04	
11	Etawah ..	+7.78	+4.49	+11.11	
12	Kash ..	-7.19	-7.37	-6.99	
	Total, Agra Division	-1.37	-1.71	-1.04	
13	Barilly ..	+ .75	+1.98	+ .47	
14	Bijnor ..	+10.65	+9.12	+11.14	
15	Buland ..	+2.11	+2.21	+1.99	
16	Moredah ..	+2.10	+2.18	+2.01	
17	Sitabganj ..	+7.19	+7.05	+7.35	
18	Patna ..	+7.48	+7.70	+7.15	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	+4.22	+4.41	+4.21	
19	Cawnpore ..	+2.39	+3.05	+1.65	
20	Patna ..	+2.25	+3.55	+ .95	
21	Banda ..	+1.03	+ .71	+1.37	
22	Rampur ..	+1.25	+ .92	+1.58	
23	Allahabad ..	+5.00	+5.35	+4.65	
24	Jhansi ..	+22.96	+24.09	+21.83	
25	Jhansi ..	-6.21	-5.88	-6.54	
26	Lalitpur ..	+10.08	+8.97	+11.29	
	Total, Allahabad Division	+7.81	+4.06	+9.55	

\* Total Males Females  
10,07 11,65 8,36  
Excluding additions from  
Sindia's territory

## Abstract No. 42—(concluded.)

Serial number	District and Division	Percentage of variation of population.			Remarks.
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Benares ... ..	+3 28	+3 00	+2 85	
28	Mirzapur . . . .	+5 17	+1 80	+2 76	
29	Jaunpur . . . .	+5 57	+3 85	+6 91	
30	Ghazipur . . . .	+6 29	+4 85	+7 74	
31	Balla . . . .	+1 91	+ 45	+3 32	
	Total, Benares Division ...	+3 05	+2 93	+4 43	
32	Gorakhpur ... ..	+14 40	+14 64	+14 17	
33	Rasht. ... ..	+9 52	+10 08	+8 95	
34	Assurgah . . . .	+7 78	+6 37	+9 23	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	+11 21	+11 04	+11 38	
35	Kumaon ... ..	+14 09	+12 90	+15 29	
36	Garhwal . . . .	+17 99	+17 31	+18 66	
37	Tardi . . . .	+1 73	+1 89	+1 53	
	Total, Kumaon Division ...	+12 39	+12 04	+13 91	
	TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	+4 60	+4 41	+4 10	
38	Lucknow ... ..	+11 06	+11 47	+10 66	
39	Unao . . . .	+6 07	+6 15	+6 99	
40	Kae Bareilly ...	+8 89	+9 87	+7 95	
41	Swatpur . . . .	+12 23	+12 09	+12 47	
42	Harden . . . .	+12 72	+12 19	+13 33	
43	Khera . . . .	+8 62	+8 31	+8 96	
	Total, Lucknow Division . .	+9 97	+10 06	+9 87	
44	Fyzabad ... ..	+12 53	+12 16	+12 91	
45	Gonda ... ..	+14 82	+14 09	+14 94	
46	Rudra . . . .	+18 94	+14 62	+13 85	
47	Sultampur ... ..	+12 31	+11 65	+12 96	
48	Paridigha . . . .	+7 54	+6 81	+9 24	
49	Bara Banki ... ..	+10 14	+10 22	+10 05	
	Total, Fyzabad Division . .	+12 08	+11 69	+12 47	
	TOTAL, OUDH ... ..	+11 09	+10 92	+11 37	
	TOTAL, N. W. PROVINCES & OUDH ...	+6 34	+6 07	+6 63	
50	Rampur . . . .	+1 72	+2 69	+ 23	
51	Tehri Garhwal . .	+20 72	+15 07	+26 02	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN STATES . .	+6 84	+6 34	+7 27	

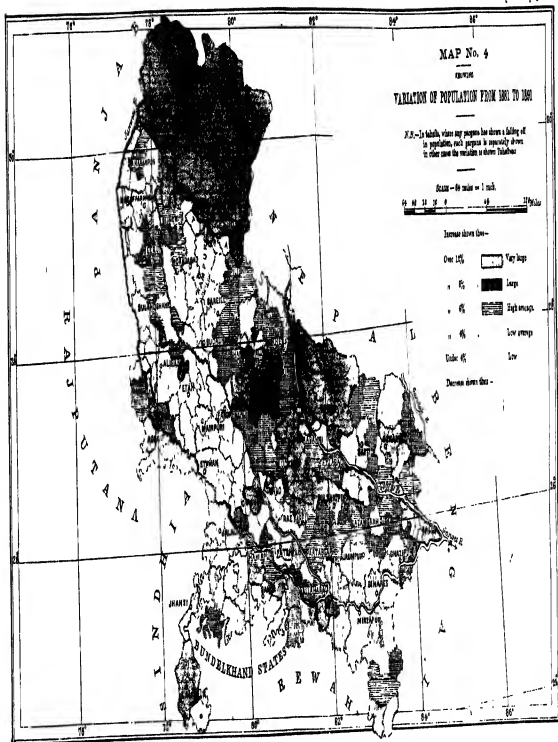
To trace accurately the distribution of the areas of increase and decrease it is necessary to take account of sub-divisions of districts—tahsils everywhere, and where the variations are important of parganas also. The population figures for tahsils are given in Provincial Table I and the percentages of variation in Appendix No. XIV.

The appended map indicates, as accurately as a small scale map can, the distribution of the movement.

116. The area of low increase or decrease.—The area of decrease or very low increase is fairly continuous. Beginning in the Sahārenpur district,









it extends almost without interruption along the Jamna side of the Doab districts to Muttra and Aligarh, crossing to the Ganges parganas only in the south of Sahāranpur and north of Muzaffarnagar. From Aligarh the tract widens out so as to include nearly the whole of that district and of the Doab east of it, Etah, Mainpuri, Etāwah and Farukhabad being entirely in it. It projects westwards from Etāwah to include the south of the Agra district, leaving Muttra and the north of Agra in the area of more than average increase. From Etah northwards it crosses the Ganges and reaches to the foot of the Himalayas, including the greater part of Budaun, Moradabad, Bareilly and the Tarāi and the whole of Rāmpur. Southwards and eastwards from Etāwah the tract of low increase or decrease divides so as to leave a strip along the Jamna to Allahabad with increase above the average. South of this strip the whole of Jalaun, the north of Jhānsi and the south of Banda and Hamirpur are in the low increase tract. North of it there is a similar strip along the Ganges to near Allahabad broken only by the pargana which contains the City of Cawnpore. East of Allahabad, nearly the whole of the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces except Azamgarh, several parganas of Ghāziipur and the south of Mirzapur show a rate of increase below average.

117. The area of high increase.—This leaves as the region of high increase the Himalayan districts with sub-Himalayan Bijnor and Pilibhit, the whole of Shāhjahānpur and Oudh, the north of Azamgarh, the trans-Ghogra districts of the North-Western Provinces, the south of Mirzapur and Jhānsi, most of Lalitpur and the tracts in the upper Doab on the Ganges and in the lower Doab on the Jamna already mentioned. The uniformity of increase in this tract is according to the pargana figures broken somewhat irregularly along the Ghogra, in the north of Kheri and Shāhjahānpur and on the Ganges in Unao and Rae Bareilly parganas showing a low increase or even a decrease. Every effort has been made to get the pargana figures correct, but as it was impossible at times to ascertain either what was included in a pargana at last census or the detailed last census population of the villages now in a pargana, their accuracy cannot be guaranteed, and where the irregular occurrence of such tracts of low increase cannot be explained, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the returns for last census on which the calculations have been founded. The area of very large increase over 12 per cent. is confined to the Himalayas, the north of Bijnor, the trans-Ghogra districts and a strip through the centre of Oudh from Fyzabad to Hardoi.

118 Examination of the accuracy of enumeration in different districts.—In examining the details of these variations to ascertain whether they are in all respects genuine or whether there is any reason to suspect bad enumeration at either census I have made use of several tests. The first is a statement comparing the 1881 population with that of the present census aged 10 or more. This statement distinguishes the part of the present population alive at last census from those born since and with which the earlier census is not concerned. It is printed as Appendix No. XV. A large excess in the figures for last census would imply (a) a high death-rate

or (b) emigration since last census or (c) a deficit at the present census or more than one of these causes combined. A low excess would mean (a) a low death-rate, (b) increased immigration, or (c) a deficit in 1881. I regard over-enumeration at either census as very much less probable than under-enumeration at the other. Supplementary tests applied were obtained from (1) a calculation of the population of each district from the Sanitary Commissioner's returns and the census of 1881 as compared with the figures for the present, (2) the Sanitary Commissioner's birth and death-rates; (3) the age-period population of the present census; (4) the figures for migration derived from the birth-place returns. The value of the last mentioned statement is greatly diminished by the fact that for the large extra provincial migration we have no figures by districts. I would suggest that in future the figures for birth-places in at least bordering provinces should be worked out by districts and not by provinces only.

It must not be imagined that the Sanitary Commissioner's returns of births and deaths, greatly as they have improved of late years, are considered so absolutely correct as to be in themselves a test of the correctness of census totals. The looseness of the methods by which they are acquired, contrasted with the exactitude of those employed in the census, forbids this supposition. It, however, appears from their general agreement with the census returns that the figures are *comparatively* so accurate as to be capable of being used as a supplementary test. By comparatively I mean that when the returns of deaths were compared with those of births or those of one district with another the amount of error is in general fairly constant.

119. Increase in Himalayan districts partly due to better enumeration.—To begin the application of the tests detailed with the districts of largest increase the low excess of the 1881 population over the 1891 population over ten at once attracts notice in Kumaun and Garhwal. For Garhwal it is clear there was a deficit at last census as compared with the present. The reasons for believing this are clearly worked out in the following extract from Mr. Partridge's report:—

"The mode in which the 1881 Census was carried out in this district was as far as can be discovered as follows:—

"A preliminary census was taken in July, August and September 1880 by 42 patwāns, i.e., there were only 42 enumerators for the whole district. The record so framed was tested by the Naib Tahsildār, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools and the kanūngos in October and November: no final census was taken at all in February 1881. The patwāns were merely ordered to send lists of births and deaths from the close of preliminary census to 17th February 1881, and the preliminary record corrected by these lists became the final record. The results of a census carried out like this cannot have been nearly as accurate as those of a census carried out like that of 1891 are. In my opinion the total returned in 1881 (*viz.*, 345,629) was from 8,000 to 10,000 below the mark, and the figures for 1891 are as accurate as are ever likely to be obtained."

"My reasons for considering the 1881 total too low are as follows:—

"(1) There is no reason in the nature of things why the population of the district should have increased by only 11·4 per cent. in the nine years 1872—1881 and by 17·99 per cent. in the ten years 1881 to 1891. After making all allowance for the fact that the latter period included an extra year, and for the cholera epidemic in 1879, which carried off

probably 5,000 or 6,000 people, the 1881 total appears to me distinctly too low. There is practically no immigration into the district and no emigration from it, so these factors may be disregarded."

"(2) I am unable to give the precise number of births and deaths registered in the district from 17th February 1881 to 26th February 1891, but the figures from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890 will for my purposes do just as well. I find that in these ten years, 127,297 births were recorded in the district and 84,222 deaths. The natural increase of population thus disclosed is 43,075, but the increase as shown by the census is 62,169 or a difference of 19,114. This difference (19,114) is divided fairly equally between males and females (8,885 males and 10,229 females). Thus:—

"Total of males enumerated in 1881	170,755
"Add number of male children whose births were reported from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890	61,607
	<hr/> 232,362
"Deduct number of males whose deaths were reported in the same period	43,928
	<hr/> 188,434

"Deduct this from 200,319, the number of males returned at this census, and the difference is 8,885, while for females we have—

"Total of females enumerated in 1881	174,574
"Add number of female children whose births were reported from 1st January 1881 to 31st December 1890	62,690
	<hr/> 237,264
"Deduct number of females whose deaths were reported in the same period	40,294
	<hr/> 196,970

"Deduct this from 207,499, the number of females returned at this census, and the difference is 10,229.

"The method in which in my opinion this difference of 19,114 should be accounted for is as follows:—

"I should put down some 8,000 of it to defective enumeration at last census, that number of human items having been omitted then, (a) of which the greater number were children under 5 and (b) in which the majority were of the female sex. The balance I should put down to defective registration in the last 10 years. I am quite prepared to admit that the birth and death registration returns are to some extent defective, but I cannot believe that anything like 19,000 births remained unregistered."

"Therefore, though the increase in population in the last ten years has doubtless been very large, it is not in my opinion as great as the difference between the 1891 and 1881 totals."

"It is clear that the population in this district has a tendency to increase rapidly. This natural tendency was assisted between 1881 and 1891 by a succession of good or at any rate very fair harvests (larring of course the year 1890) and by an absence of epidemic diseases."

I may, in continuation of these remarks, point out that Mr. Partridge should have taken into account only the comparative inaccuracy of the annual

vital statistics, and that, therefore, the omissions at last census are probably larger than he suggests. If the death-rate in Garhwál is at all up to the provincial average, and the age classification would indicate that it was above average, the omissions in 1881 would amount to about 20,000 persons.

For Kumaun, with a lower increase and a considerable amount of immigration, the omissions are not proved to have been so large. The population estimated from that of 1881 by adding births and deducting deaths is much lower than the present census figures show it to be, but there can be no doubt that these figures over-estimate the deficit in 1881 and that in Kumaun deaths are better reported than births. With an average death-rate, at least 10,000 possibly 15,000 persons must have been omitted in Kumaun at last census.

This still leaves for Kumaun and Garhwál a rate of increase of 12 per cent. or more. There is reason to believe this is correct. The population of the Himalayan tracts, although in small areas they have recently suffered from scarcity, are comparatively well-to-do; wages are high and prices in the villages by no means comparatively so high. There has been a large extension of cultivation of late years and land is still available. There is no reason to believe that population in the Himalayas has as yet reached its limit. On similar considerations the present census of Tehri-Garhwál shows a deficit of at least 19,000 in the last. It is probably more. The next area of increase which calls for notice is Dehra Dún. The immigration is here so large as sufficiently to explain the rise in population. Similarly in Jhānsi the large apparent rise is due to the extension of a portion of Scindia's territory in the district.

120. Reasons to believe that the Oudh figures of 1881 were too low.—The Oudh figures next call for notice. Mr. White considered that the results of the 1881 Census showed that the Oudh Census of 1869 overstated the population. There appears to me to be some reason to believe that the 1881 Census understated it. The proportion of emigrants and immigrants is nearly normal, emigrants being of late years certainly in excess. The death-rate also is normal as both the Sanitary Commissioner's returns and the age tables (see Chapter III) show. All things considered, the ratio borne by the 1881 population to the adult population of 1891 should have been normal. It is however below normal for every district except Partábgarh and Unao. The conclusion to which, after careful consideration, I have been forced to come is, that 250,000 or about 19·8 per cent. of the increase in population in Oudh is due to better enumeration at the present census. It might have been expected. Oudh officers were in 1881 new to the management of an elaborate census, whilst in the North-Western Provinces the experience of 1872 was a guide.

121. Low enumeration in 1881 in Bijnor.—The only other district in which there is reason to believe enumeration in 1881 was not full is Bijnor. Here the large comparative increase in females at once indicates better work in 1891. Other reasons incline me to believe that the 1881 figures were about 15,000 short, two-thirds of the difference being in females. In regard to

Bijnor the Sanitary Commissioner's figures with the figures of 1881 show a population 2,213 males more and 5,208 females less than the present census. The comparative agreement of these figures with those of the census in spite of the mistake estimated is easily explained by a comparative excess in the birth-rate for Bijnor. The proportion of minors to total population in Bijnor would indicate a normal birth-rate, whereas that reported is 42 per thousand against 39·5 for the provinces. The Sanitary Commissioner's figures founded on this birth-rate are, therefore, too high, although the birth rate itself is more than usually correct.

The districts in which a great fall from the 1881 figures in those for adults in 1891 attract notice are Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etah, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Ballia and Bareilly. In all of these districts either a high recorded death-rate or ascertained emigration, or both, explain the high excess, so that so far as comparison with last census goes, there is no reason to believe that in any district the present census has been defective.

122. The real increase allowing for differences in enumeration—Taking into account the extension of area in the Jhānṣī district the total effect of this examination has been to show that the population of the provinces was understated by 343,000 in 1881 and that the real increase for both sexes has been 5·52 per cent. instead of the 6·34 per cent. indicated by the rough comparison.

123. The causes of the variations—These corrections affect only to a slight extent the large variations in the movement of population already indicated in the different parts of the provinces, and it is now necessary to examine in detail the causes, which led to these variations.

The "natural increment" as referred to in connection with movement of population in European countries is a fairly fixed quantity, the causes which lead to abnormally high or low increases in different parts of a country being generally unconnected with the natural increment. It is very different in India where both birth and death-rates vary from year to year and district to district to an extent unknown in Europe. The vessel so to speak answers more freely to her helm. A check in the prosperity of the country implies almost at once a check in the natural increment, an increase in prosperity similarly implies an increase in the natural growth of population.

The other factor in the movement of population, migration, is also though perhaps smaller in extent, small areas being considered, than in England, more variable than in that country. Emigration in an ordinary plain district almost invariably follows a bad season and is checked by a good one. The reason is obvious, the margin of preparation for bad seasons is far lower than in England and the effect which follows such seasons is, therefore, more sudden.

We have already seen that the principal characteristics, from a vital point of view of the past decade, has been a succession of wet seasons and steady sustained and increasing high prices of food. To these two factors the exceptional variations in population shown by the present census are almost entirely to be attributed. They consist of first, a decrease or low rate of increase in those tracts in which failure of the harvests or injury to public



health was induced by excessive moisture; second, a rapid rate of increase in those tracts in which a high rainfall was advantageous and amongst those classes to whom high prices are beneficial; third, a movement on the part of those labouring classes whose wages are paid in cash from country tracts and small towns where customary wages are slow to rise to the larger towns or to other provinces where wages are higher. Besides these we have variations due to more permanent causes: first, the movement from the more congested districts into those in which land is still available for cultivation; second, the movement, due to the decay of certain ancient industries, towards the centres of new industries. These causes explain all the variations noted.

124. The causes of the decrease and slow increase in certain districts and tahsils—Etawah.—To take the centre of decrease first, the main reason operative was the unhealthiness and decrease of cultivation due to flooding and spread of jungle grasses, the growth of which is promoted by excessive moisture. The variations in Etawah, varying from just below average to a considerable decrease, is explained as follows by Mr. Alexander, the Collector:—

“The decrease in the population of the Pachar or lowlying tract in the centre and north of the district is quite in accordance with what I should have expected from my knowledge of the extent to which this tract has suffered from flooding during the last ten years. Previously it had reaped the full advantage of the great facilities from irrigation afforded by the Etawah and Cawnpore branches of the Ganges Canal, and I have no doubt but that in the previous decade its population had considerably increased, whilst that of the comparatively unirrigated country along and across the Jamna had either remained stationary or actually diminished.”

“A cycle of heavy rainfalls has suited the latter tract admirably and its population has consequently increased rapidly. If a cycle of dry years succeeds, the process will, I have no doubt, be again reversed.”

125. Etah.—The report from Etah, the district which shows the largest decrease in the provinces, gives the following full account of the causes of the fall —

“During the ten years which have elapsed between the 1881 and 1891 Census there has been a falling off in the population of this district by a little over 7 per cent. Several causes have been at work during this period to retard progress. The mortality from cholera and malarious fevers has been on the increase.”

“The retrograde state must be ascribed chiefly to the waterlogged state of a large portion of the district. The two tahsils that suffered acutely are those of Kānganj and Aliganj. The cause of these misfortunes were, firstly, some five or six years of abnormally heavy rainfall, and, secondly a disastrous flood that swept down the Kali nadi valley in 1886. At first it was the valley of the Kali nadi as also that of the Burhanga further north, which attracted attention. It was clear that the heavy rainfall had done damage, and it was also naturally concluded that a great portion of the run water, which had fallen on the uplands, must of necessity have found its way down into the valleys, thereby aggravating the evil which already existed down below. The formerly cultivated lands in the Kali nadi valley showed to view a *tabula rasa* for years subsequently, indeed, it was not till the cold weather of last year, 1891, that cultivation was again undertaken.”

“To the north in the Burhanga valley the ground had become saturated and waterlogged, the excess run water that had come down from above only intensified the evil.

Added to this was the fact that the Burhanga stream, an ancient bed of the Ganges as its name discloses, is a tortuous and sluggish one. It had been left very much to itself during past years; the stream had in places silted up, bunds had been in places formed for purposes of irrigation and not been properly removed. The result was natural. The stream was barely able to carry off normal rainfall, and when the abnormally heavy falls came it could not do its appointed work. The valley lands that used to grow excellent cane and fine rice crops fell bit by bit out of cultivation, mango groves even died off from excess of moisture, and the scene, a couple of years ago, was indeed one of desolation."

"It had, however, been imagined that these evils were confined to the valley lands. Fortunately an officer had been deputed on special duty in the end of 1887, and he discovered that not alone had the valley lands suffered, the uplands also that lay between the two streams had also become desolate. Here, again, heavy rainfall was the primary cause of the trouble, aided by faulty drainage. It was at first assumed on all sides that the canals had brought about the evil. Calmer consideration, however, showed the people's complaints against the canal were grossly exaggerated, canals or their many minor branches had done damage *in places* by obstructing drainage; but to put down, as had been done, *all* the damage to the canals was preposterous. Heavy rainfall was the cause and the effect was the springing of the deadly káns grass. Once it has begun, it spreads rapidly and eats up field after field, throwing acre after acre out of cultivation. It is difficult to eradicate, to do so requires great energy, good strong plough cattle, and capital. Unfortunately it is not an unknown but a recurrent calamity in some parts of this country—in this district, for example, parganas Sriphura, Sahawar, Patiali and Azamgarh are apt to suffer from it. The people know well what it means, they have little energy, bad cattle and no capital. Government presses for its revenue, the landlord in turn for his rent, tenants lose heart, become apathetic, desert or die, and eventually the evil state of the country presses for consideration. Eventually measures for relief are undertaken, but in the meantime the greater portion of the damage has been done. Villages have broken down, tenants have departed for pastures new, or have become listless and apathetic or have died; cattle too have died off in numbers and the damage has been done. When it is pointed out that the present census shows a decrease of nearly 25,000 in the Kásganj tahsil or over 11 per cent, and a decrease of nearly 32,000 in the Ahganj tahsil or over 16 per cent, the above remarks obtain force. The large flood which I have mentioned came down in 1885 was the greatest on record. It came suddenly down the Káhi nadi river, which runs through the heart of the district from north-west to south-east. It swept away the Nadrai aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal, the masonry bridge on the metalled road between Etah and Kásganj, and the railway bridge at Nadrai. It carried away houses, cattle and property of all kinds. All the villages bordering this river suffered heavily. Next in order of importance among the natural calamities which befell the district was the abnormal increase of cholera and small-pox in 1884 and 1889. The district suffered terribly from both these scourges in those years. The Nadrai aqueduct has been rebuilt and is perhaps the finest in India. It afforded employment, I may add, to thousands of persons about the country who were suffering from want; wages, moreover, were liberal and high, and this large work counteracted and compensated for the evils caused by the flood that carried away its predecessor."

126. **Mainpuri.**—The causes noted in the Mainpuri report are similar. Fever, floods, the spread of káns, the temporary loss of canal-irrigation from the Nadrai aqueduct having been swept away, the isolation of the district from the line of traffic and consequent loss of trade it formerly possessed, led to people being "driven by force of circumstances to seek abroad for the means of sustenance they can no longer find at home. The increasing dearthness of the necessaries of life," it is remarked at another part of the

report, "causes much distress to the large classes who live by regular or customary wages on which as yet little impression has been made"

The remarks on the subject are summed up as follows :—

"The decrease of population is largest in tahsils Mainpuri and Bhongson, where the stress of the bad seasons and injury from floods and káns has been most severely felt, as also the loss of traffic along the roads. The town of Mainpuri which formerly possessed considerable trade in cotton, oilseeds, cloth and iron has at present absolutely no trade worthy of the name. The Shikohabad tahsil exhibits the lowest decrease. This has the advantage of the East Indian Railway passing through it and contains the only two markets with any considerable trade. Even here, however, population has not been able to hold its own. Karhal has fared better than any tahsil in the district, owing to a comparatively light assessment and having been more free from the misfortunes which have affected its neighbours. The revenue is collected with greater ease than in any other tahsil indicating a less severe struggle for existence. All that can be said of it, however, is that population has not actually fallen off, the increase of 286 being too insignificant to merit notice."

127 Farukhabad.—The Farukhabad district report gives a history of the district year by year too lengthy to extract. Damage by floods, a high rate of mortality due to several visits of cholera and constant fever epidemic, and the decay in the trade and manufactures of Farukhabad itself are the reasons given to explain a decrease in all the tahsils of the district except Kunauj, and a low rate of increase there.

128 Bundelkhand.—From Jalaun, another of the group of districts in which the decrease all over was greatest, the following explanation has been received —

"The trade of Kalpi and Madhogarh has almost died out and, as a consequence, those engaged in it have in many cases gone elsewhere. There has been a succession of bad seasons and the pressure of high prices thus created has scattered the poorer classes into other districts where the conditions of life were less hard."

"In the tahsil of Jalaun many muftis have been resumed, and owing to this there has been a large exodus of the families of the muftidárs Dakhni Pandits, who have immigrated into Gwalior. Lastly, I am informed that three years ago cholera, and last year influenza, raged here with great violence and made many victims."

"The result of all these untoward influences has been to leet the normal rise of the population and turn it into a decrease."

It is noticeable that whilst the recorded death-rate in the Agra districts was not above normal, it was throughout Bundelkhand, including Jalaun, particularly high during the ten years in question.

In the remainder of Bundelkhand, which showed a decrease, the circumstances were similar. In Hamirpur the decrease was somewhat unexpected and part of it was believed to be due to temporary migration to native states or the northern tahsils of the district. The Bundelkhandies are said to move about in large masses during harvest time from tahsils in which crops are late to tahsils where they are early and *vice versa*. The movement was enquired into particularly by a late Collector, Mr Twigg. The extreme inequality of the variations in Hamirpur makes it probable that the northern tahsils gained in this way at the expense of the southern. In Banda some variations are noticeable and the cause

is probably the same. The district had suffered considerably from the spread of káns, and alleviating measures had to be undertaken in remission of revenue.

129. *Agra*.—The Agra report gives the following account of the decrease in Fatehpur Sikri and low increase elsewhere in the tahsils south of the Jamna :—

“The population of the Agra tahsil and of Kersoli has fallen off. The falling off in the former tahsil is said to be due partly to the prevalence of fever in the villages bordering on the banks of the canal and partly to the diminution of cultivated area occasioned by the ravages of wild pigs, which has driven tenants to migrate to tracts less exposed to such disadvantages. In the Kersoli tahsil, in addition to the above causes, the ravages of wild cattle and pigs from the Bharatpur territory reduced the cultivation and consequently the agricultural population to such an extent that Government had to come forward to their assistance in granting remissions and reduction of revenue. A barbed wire fence has now been put up along part of the frontier of the pargana, and this protected line is to be extended. It is hoped that the next census will show an increase both in cultivation and population.”

130. *The Jamna parganas in the Upper Doab*.—There remain three tracts of low increase to be mentioned. That to the west may be taken first, a strip along the Jamna from Saháranpur to Muttra, the northern part of which is irrigated by the Eastern Jamna Canal and the southern by branches of the Ganges Canal. A great part of this tract is lowlying khadir of the Jamna, and it is everywhere subject to flooding from excessive rainfall. The death-rate from fever in part of it was so high some years ago as to attract special attention and procure remedial measures to some extent. The late series of wet years was both as regards health and agricultural prosperity most unfavourable for this tract, and a decrease in population was everywhere anticipated. The decrease has been added to by the decay of a series of towns formerly of importance along the west of Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur, but now shut out from all trade, which has been attracted to the tract traversed by the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway. The greater part of the Muzaffarnagar district is included in the unhealthy tract in which population is at a standstill.

131. *Rohilkhand*.—The decrease in the Rohilkhand tract appears to have been something of a surprise to District Officers and is not satisfactorily accounted for. The greater part of the districts affected are subject to fever and the death rate for the ten wet years was everywhere abnormally high, 37 in Bareilly and Budaun, 44 in Moradabad, and 53 in the Taráí, the population in which is only sustained at its present level by constant and extensive immigration. The Rohilkhand districts appear to have been fairly prosperous during the decade, and the high death-rate appears to be the sole explanation of the fall in population.

132. *The Eastern districts*.—Eastwards from these tahsils in Cawnpore, which are similarly circumstanced to Mainpuri and Etáwah, the areas of actual decrease are few. The part of Cawnpore and Fatehpur near the Ganges has suffered both from flooding and fever epidemic. Further east the only area of extensive decrease is in pargana Mirzapur, where it is due to the decay of the city of Mirzapur, and in Ballia, where it is due to floods from

the Ghogra and to the emigration caused by the great pressure of population on the area. Elsewhere the rate of increase in the eastern districts was almost invariably low, but as reason will be given to believe further on, a low increase is normal and requires neither a want of prosperity nor bad health to explain. It is reduced in the present census by a rise in the emigration to other provinces which, as will be shown in Chapter XI, amounts to 278,642, and of which, as proved by the age figures referred to on page 130 a great proportion comes from the eastern districts. The one point in the low rate of increase in the Benares districts of the North-Western Provinces which calls for particular explanation is the contrast afforded by the low rise in their population to the uniformly large rise in Oudh. The death-rate on the whole was lower and the general health no worse in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh. The seasons too were such as suited both tracts.

The district reports treating of the rise in the North-Western Provinces as normal afford me little assistance in arriving at a conclusion on the subject, and the only explanations I can suggest are (1) that as high density of population in Oudh is more recent than in the North-West, the population of the latter province has more completely adapted itself to circumstances in which a large rise in population is likely to be a source of future distress and mortality; (2) the constitution of the population of both tracts is as regards division between urban and rural not altogether the same; Oudh is distinctly less urban than the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and, as will be seen in the remarks on towns, it is the town population which has felt the rise in prices most acutely. It is unfortunate that the figures for foreign emigration cannot be ascertained by districts, otherwise the difference between the rate of natural increment in Oudh and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces could probably be proved to be less.

133. *The areas of large increase. The Himalayas.*—Passing to the figures showing large increase, the Himalayan increase has already been alluded to. There were two occasions during the past ten years on which it was considered necessary to assist the population in certain parts of Kumaun and Garhwal by the importation and sale at rates lower than those prevailing in the localities at the time. The distress was, however, absolutely temporary, and the relief measures made necessary, not by the poverty of the population, but by the inaccessibility of their homes and entire absence of centres of trade, owing to which no sudden demand for food-grains can be met by private enterprise. On the whole, the population of the Himalayas has been prosperous, and except during one eruption of cholera healthy throughout the past ten years. The increase in population has been accompanied by an increase in cultivation, and the area still available is so extensive that it is not likely that the present rate of increase will be checked by natural and ordinary causes for some time.

134. *The sub-Himalayan districts.*—In the sub-Himalayan districts the rise is due to causes easily explained. To the north of all these districts there is still a considerable area available for extension of cultivation, to which emigration from the more crowded parts takes place. South of this

forest area comes a second tract in which the density of population has not yet risen to the figure normal in the more crowded parts of the province and which apparently can ordinarily be maintained with the standard of comfort, if it can be called comfort, to which the low caste cultivator is accustomed. Everywhere in these districts the rental is comparatively low and the proportion of actual cultivators high, so that the recent high prices have allowed a comparatively large margin of profit to the great majority of the people. The large rise in these districts was, therefore, to be expected and it is probable that failing some great calamity it will continue for several decades to come. Basti has, more than any other, been fully settled, but, even here the density has not yet risen to the standard of eastern districts, and rents owing to the proximity of large waste areas in Nepal have kept markedly lower than in the neighbouring districts on this side of the Ghogra. Dehra Dûn may be specially mentioned. The comparatively cool climate and its freedom from the feverishness of the other sub-Himalayan tracts have made it a favorite settlement for European planters. The area, till lately almost entirely forest, is being rapidly brought under cultivation, an important tea industry has sprung up, and the population unrestrained by the excessive death rate of other forest tracts is rising rapidly and steadily.

135. Oudh.—There remains for mention Oudh, cis-Sarju, throughout the whole of which except in a pargana or two on the Ghogra and in the Baiswara parganas on the Ganges, the rise has been, even taking into account the under-estimate at last census already referred to much above average. The exceptions mentioned are, in the Ghogra parganas, due to the action of that river, which is apt to alter its bed by several miles in a single season. In Baiswara the ordinary rise is restrained by the large proportion of high caste cultivators amongst whom marriage is late. They have been until very recently suspected of infanticide, and not even now are they free from the suspicion. The parganas too, supply a larger proportion of emigrants than any other part of the Rae Bareilly district and have suffered more than usual from the fever epidemic of 1890. The general large rise in Oudh must be attributed in the main to the comparatively favorable seasons and to the high prices which have prevailed. Nearly the whole of Oudh benefits by a wet season, and 75 per cent. of the population are either cultivators or get paid in kind, so that they are either independent of or benefit from a rise in prices. I have no doubt, further, that the recent change in the permanency of Oudh tenures has had to do with the rise. For the whole of the decade now passed the particular attention of District Officers has been directed to prevent arbitrary ejectment of tenants, and even before the Rent Act of 1886 was passed, oppressive action on the part of landlords was minimized by the certainty that such action would tell against them in the provisions of the Bill which was under consideration. The Act when passed has to some extent secured tenants, so far, in the enjoyment of their holdings, and it has, therefore, had on population the same effect as if it were likely to do so in permanency. An inspection of the age and civil condition figures show that Oudh has during the past ten years had some advantage over the North-West as regards both fecundity and longevity. The excess of young people

Abstract No. 43, showing the variations of population in the Districts since 1848

Serial number	Districts.	Census of 1848	Percentage on present population.	Census of 1853	Percentage on present population	Census of 1858	Percentage on present population	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Census of 1892	Percentage on present population.	Census of 1861.	Percentage on present population.
1	Delhi Dn.	547,353	54.00	501,325	80.03	106,831	61.27	116,545	69.55	144,070	95.98
2	Sikharpur "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
3	Meerut "	585,786	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
4	Muzaffarnagar "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
5	Bulandshahr "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
6	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
	Total Meerut Division	3,331,513	62.54	4,420,134	83.15	4,377,085	88.72	4,077,173	102.88	4,031,287	97.80
7	Mittha "	668,705	81.81	718,512	100.71	718,512	100.71	718,512	100.71	718,512	100.71
8	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
9	Bulandshahr "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
10	Muzaffarnagar "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
11	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
12	Bulandshahr "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
	Total Agra Division	3,890,743	77.41	4,638,480	98.11	4,638,480	98.11	4,638,480	98.11	4,638,480	98.11
13	Bareilly "	866,202	82.28	1,048,086	100.79	996,490	93.78	1,015,041	107.15	1,030,593	101.40
14	Bijnor "	668,453	74.88	825,821	87.59	996,490	93.78	1,015,041	107.15	1,030,593	101.40
15	Benares "	668,453	74.88	825,821	87.59	996,490	93.78	1,015,041	107.15	1,030,593	101.40
16	Bohawalpur "	507,363	86.77	1,138,461	96.53	1,031,810	90.13	1,031,810	100.04	1,031,810	100.04
17	Shahjahanpur "	750,401	81.70	998,059	98.85	1,031,810	100.04	1,031,810	100.04	1,031,810	100.04
18	Faizabad "	507,363	86.77	1,138,461	96.53	1,031,810	90.13	1,031,810	100.04	1,031,810	100.04
	Total Rohilkhand Division	4,367,890	95.84	5,044,214	94.40	5,000,450	93.57	5,000,450	93.57	5,000,450	93.57
19	Cawnpore "	593,031	78.87	1,079,767	97.09	1,188,868	98.27	1,188,868	98.27	1,188,868	98.27
20	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
21	Benares "	668,453	74.88	825,821	87.59	996,490	93.78	1,015,041	107.15	1,030,593	101.40
22	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
23	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
24	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
25	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
26	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
	Total Allahabad Division	4,319,043	68.82	4,826,697	90.78	5,000,450	93.57	5,000,450	93.57	5,000,450	93.57
27	Benares "	668,453	74.88	825,821	87.59	996,490	93.78	1,015,041	107.15	1,030,593	101.40
28	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
29	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
30	Meerut "	537,594	49.55	672,961	87.96	886,453	86.93	884,017	88.28	979,544	97.98
31	Aligarh "	886,453	61.86	1,135,072	81.57	1,194,693	86.20	1,272,004	97.79	1,584,444	98.13
	Total Benares Division	3,623,872	67.50	4,038,961	91.90	4,396,109	81.69	4,396,109	81.69	4,396,109	81.69

### THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

[Chap. IV.]

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542
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is most marked in the period 10 to 19 indicating that the Oudh population suffered comparatively far less from the famine and fever of 1877 and 1879 than those of the North-Western Provinces. Oudh shows a slight advance in the proportion of married amongst the population as compared with 1881 and with the North-Western Provinces. Judging from these figures, I would conclude that the rapid increase during the past decade is due not only to present prosperity but to comparative prosperity in the previous decade also.

136. *Movement of population in earlier intercensal periods.*—A statement of great interest is given in the statement accompanying, in which the population of the districts of the province according to earlier census enumerations is compared with that ascertained by the Census of 1891; against each district is given the population enumerated at each census and the proportion borne by that population to the population of 1891. The Census of 1848 gave results undoubtedly far lower than the real population; as already remarked, it was less accurate than the estimate which preceded it in 1826: as for the later enumerations, it may be taken as certain that what error there was, was probably due rather to understatement than to overstatement.

The Census of 1853 showed on the area then enumerated 88 per cent. of the population now on the same area. During the interval between this and the next census in 1865 the country "suffered from terrible calamities; there had been a grievous civil war, a destructive famine, and large portions of the land had been visited by pestilence." The population enumerated in 1865 was less than in 1853 and only 86·45 per cent. of that now on the same area. Between 1865 and 1872 the great famine of 1868 intervened, but the result of a census better in general but very clearly deficient in the Benares Division was to show on the present districts of the North-Western Provinces 89·86 of a the present population. In the meantime the first census of Oudh had been taken showing 88·52 per cent. of the present population than in the Province. The Census of 1881, separated from that preceding by a severe famine and a severe pestilence, showed in the whole of the provinces 94 per cent. of the present population. These figures tend to show a gradual and general rise, but on examining more closely into the details of the figures we find reason to alter this opinion to some extent.

The sub-Himalayan districts and in especial those beyond the Ghogra show a steady increase from census to census. In Oudh the number of enumerations being only three and the period included only twenty-two years, an inference can with less confidence be drawn; but there too there appears to be so far on the whole a slow general increase, except perhaps in the largely urban districts of Lucknow and Fyzabad. The 1869 Census I may remark was considered by Mr. White too high. Elsewhere, it is certain that the population is in a state of fluctuation and that the general rate of increase is very small. Thus in 1853 there were six districts—Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Bareilly, Hamirpur, Allahabad—the population in which was then higher than it is now. In 1865 there were seven such districts, three of those last named and Agra, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda and Jalaun. In 1872 no less than eleven districts in the North-Western Provinces had a population higher than they have now. Aligarh had 102·88 per cent. of its present population, the

Agra Division as a whole had a higher population. The districts of Benares Division were in this and probably all preceding censuses greatly underestimated. The first complete enumeration was in 1881, when the population was 96·4 of that now in them. Mr. White demonstrated that the population of the whole of the provinces had not increased during the ten years preceding 1881. It is clear that even including the districts in which there is ample room for increase, the total increase since 1872 has not exceeded 6 per cent. If any trust whatsoever is to be reposed on enumerations elaborately organized and carefully made in previous years, it is more than probable that in the western and Allahabad districts there has been only a trifling increase since the Mutiny, and that the general increase is almost entirely due to the steady increase in the sub-Himalayan districts.

137. The effect of the variations on the food-supply.—These facts have a most important bearing on the question which has of late years agitated economic thinkers in India in regard to the sufficiency of the food-supply. It was considered after the most exhaustive examination of the subject which has been made since the report of the Famine Commission that population had increased of late years to such an extent compared with the increase in the cultivated area and productive powers of the soil, that the available surplus of food in an ordinary year was only sufficient for the whole population for the consumption of ten days.

The estimate of the available supply of food for each person of the population was made by writers who are recognized authorities in regard to Agricultural statistics, but the facts just indicated appear to make it certain that there is a mistake somewhere. The increase in the area cultivated and the increase in the area irrigated are more or less accurately calculated, and from them it is known that the gross production has increased largely. On the other hand, it appears to me fairly certain that the population is not increasing at all at the rate it is usually supposed, and that in a period of fifty years, with an average share of epidemics and failures of harvests thrown in, the average increase in the population from Benares to Bulandshahr would be trifling. If this is so, it is certain that the average inhabitant of the country is wealthier and better fed than he was fifty years ago, and that the available surplus is larger. Exact enquiries as to the means of subsistence of the lower classes have only been made within comparatively recent times. The information they have elicited shows that for certain classes the supply of food is slender in the extreme, but it is now in my opinion less slender than in former decades. It is the labourer, and not the employer of labour, who now rejects the customary system of payment of wages in kind at rates which have prevailed from time immemorial, and his reason must be that he finds he can do better with the newly-instituted wages in cash, that, therefore, he is better off now than when the rates of payment in kind were instituted.

138. The movement of population in towns.—The crisis through which wages in cash are just now, owing to the high price of grain, passing, has, I have no doubt, much to do with the aspect in which the movement of population has next to be considered, *viz.*, the movement in towns as contrasted with

that in the general population. The figures for variations of population in towns given in Table No. IV were prepared as far as possible to show the 1881 population of the present town areas. The definition of town given at last census was different from that now adopted, the number of towns then shown was much smaller and the areas of a large proportion of the towns different. Comparison with the figures in the 1881 report would, therefore, be futile, but the 1881 urban population on the present definition can be obtained from the present table. The total urban population of 1881 according to the table was 5,132,723 or 11·6 per cent. of the whole population. It was in 1891 5,314,328 or 11·3 per cent. The increase was 181,605 in total town population 112,566 in males and 69,039 in females. Some alterations have, however, to be made in these figures before they can be used for purposes of exact comparison, owing to the fact that the 1881 population could not in certain towns be exactly ascertained for the present areas. The most important is in regard to Jhānsi town, which was in Scindia's territory at last census. The population at last census as reported by the Darbār and with the Cantonments and Civil Station included was 32,987. This gives the impossibly large rise in ten years of 20,792, so that it is certain that the statement for 1881 is too low. In comparing 1881 and present figures I propose to exclude Jhānsi. Other towns of which the 1881 population on the present area has not been ascertained are Basti, Balrāmpur, Jigna Bazar and Sultānpur, all of which for purposes of consideration of movement I exclude. These exclusions show a total increase of town population of 2·956 per cent. against an increase in the general population of 6·54 per cent.

This result of a much lower increase in towns than in general population has been contributed to by almost every district in the provinces except in Oudh, where 5 out of 12 districts show a considerable increase in towns a detailed examination of the reasons town by town and district by district is unnecessary because they are everywhere so much the same. Large towns as a rule show an increase. There are in every district one or two of the smaller towns in general favourably situated with regard to the railway, which have shown a considerable increase, whilst the great majority of the others have either decreased or remained absolutely at a standstill. The reasons are—

- 1st.—The decay of certain native industries and in particular those connected with cotton weaving, the persons carrying on which formed a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of small towns
- 2nd.—The decay of old trade marts now losing their importance owing to their being isolated from the railway.
- 3rd.—A general movement of the labouring classes away from the small towns in which cash payments for labour are slow to rise in proportion to the rise in the price of food-grains.

139. Remarks on the movement of town population in certain districts.—The variations in the urban population are shown for all districts in Appendix No. XVII: some of the figures for those districts in which they are noteworthy may be referred to—

*Dehra Dún*.—The large proportionate rise in town population partly due to the increase in the winter population of Mussoorie, an increase more or less accidental and due to the mildness of the cold weather of 1891. Dehra (population 25,684) itself also shows a large rise. It is more extensively than any other town of its size in the provinces a European settlement, and its importance is rising with that of the Dún.

*Sahāranpur*.—Is as regards the movement of town population typical. Sahāranpur itself (population 63,194) shows the considerable rise of 4,000 persons. It is the headquarters of the district; it is situated at the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North-Western Railways with a large railway settlement and workshops; it is the winter headquarters of the remount department, &c., and the site of the principal remount stud in Northern India. There is a steam cotton screw and some iron manufactures in the European style. Hardwār, the population in which varies from time to time with the number of pilgrims who may happen to be there, also shows a rise, and so does Roorkee, a small military cantonment and the site of a Government engineering college and workshops. Two towns, Manglaur and Libarheri, are stationary, and the rest of the towns in the district, 15 of them, show a decrease; the grain and cotton trade on which they formerly flourished having concentrated itself in Sahāranpur.

*Muzaffarnagar*.—Figures are similar. The headquarters town Muzaffarnagar (population 18,166) shows a rise of 3,086. It is now a very flourishing grain and cotton mart, having drawn to itself all the trade of the district. The west of the district in former years contained a number of flourishing marts of which Shamli, now shrunk to a population of 6,403, was the principal. They are now owing to loss of trade, emigration of cotton weavers and the feverishness of the tract in which they are situated all decaying, so much so that several of them can barely sustain the expensive honor of being ranked amongst towns.

In *Meerut*, the city itself (population 119,390) originally important only because the site of a large cantonment is now becoming an important manufacturing and trading centre. It is the capital of the Upper Doab and the only city in it now of more than district importance. It shows the large rise of 19,825, larger than any other town in the provinces except Cawnpore. One other small town in the district shows an increase, and the rest along with all the Bulandshahr that towns are either at a standstill or decreasing, Khurja is believed to be still a thriving mart and the decrease is somewhat astonishing.

*Hāthras* (population 39,181) is the only town in the Aligarh district which is increasing. It is situated close to a railway junction and owes its rising importance to its being the centre for the local cotton and grain trade.

The rise in the *Muttra* towns is accidental, owing to the presence of an extra regiment in Muttra Cantonment and an assemblage of pilgrims at Brindaban.

In *Agra*, the city (population 168,662) which was formerly the great emporium of trade between Upper India and the Dakkan, appears of late

years, since the opening of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, to be recovering from the stagnation into which the through trade with Calcutta and Bombay had plunged it. It is an important centre of certain native manufactures which have clung to it since it was the Moghal capital.

In *Mainpuri*, all the towns in which have been left on one side by the railway, the urban population is everywhere decreasing. The remark on the subject by the Collector may be quoted.

"The district being a purely agricultural one has been generally declining owing to the loss of traffic along the Grand Trunk Road. The trade of the towns has fallen off from there being no railway communication."

*Farukhabad* (population 78,032) though recently connected with Cawnpore and Bombay by a branch of the Rájputána-Malwa line, continues to show a decrease in population. It was a well known centre for cotton weaving and printing, but its weavers and printers are now largely scattered in search of other employment.

*Etdwah* (population 38,793) is the only other town west of Cawnpore which has increased of late years to any considerable extent. It has attracted all the trade of the district and of *Mainpuri* to itself and is now a depôt of increasing importance for the trade in grain, cotton and ghi.

In *Etah* the loss of the saltpetre manufacture and of trade is noted as a cause of decrease for the towns there.

In *Rohilkhand* the largest increase is as usual shown by the principal city, Bareilly (population 121,039), which has important sugar manufactories as well as the usual grain trade. Moradabad and Shábjahánpur, the only other important towns in this part of the province, also show some increase along with Dhampur, Tílihar, Katra, Sambhal and a few other trading towns generally on the railway. The considerable increase in the Bijnor towns has not been explained by the District Officer. It is probable that a considerable part of it is due to better enumeration. Pilibhit is one of the few districts in which the towns are nearly all prosperous and show a considerable increase. It has only very recently been traversed by a railway, and it remains to be seen whether this change will have the effect of injuring the majority of towns to the advantage of Pilibhit and one or two others.

*Cawnpore* the next town which attracts notice, shows a far larger increase than any other town in the provinces. It has risen from the fifth to the third place amongst the towns of the province during the decade. Its importance as the trading and manufacturing capital of Northern India requires no mention.

The towns of *Bundelkhand* without any exception of importance except Jhánsi and Lalitpur, are decreasing, some of them rapidly. Bánda (population 23,071) a town of former importance as the capital of a native state, has lost its cantonment and is otherwise like the rest of the district in a depressed state, though now that it is traversed by the railway, it may recover. Jhánsi alone has had an important rise. Its extent as already mentioned is uncertain, but it is certain that even excluding the greatly increased cantonment it has been considerable.

In the east of the provinces the only rise of importance is that in Allahabad 15,128, thereby raising the population to 175,246. A part of this increase is due to there having been still a number of pilgrims who had attended the Mâgh bathing fair in the town, but the city is undoubtedly well-to-do. Besides being the headquarters of Government, it has some resources of its own as a trading and railway centre. Benares (population 219,467) the only city in the provinces which as a centre of native manufactures can rival Lucknow, shows the very small proportional rise of 4,709. There can, I believe, be little doubt that the city is far from being as prosperous as it has been and that high prices have had the effect of causing considerable distress amongst the artizan classes. Mirzapur (population 84,130) formerly the headquarters of the cotton trade with Central India, has, since the direct communication with Bombay deprived it of this trade, been in a decaying state. It has still command of the trade in lac, but, as the fall in population indicates, is in a depressed state. Jaunpur is even more stagnant, its well-known manufacture of rosewater and other scents having been seriously injured by the importation of foreign scents, and the large resident population which depends on "naukri" for a livelihood having found the rise in prices a severe tax. Badshahpur in Jaunpur may be mentioned as a decidedly thriving little town, the census returns for which showing a decrease are believed to be inaccurate owing to the carelessness of the charge Superintendent.

Beyond the Ghogra the towns on the new Bengal and North-Western Railway are all flourishing. Gorakhpur (population 63,620) shows a rise of 3,712; Basti a considerable rise not properly ascertained; Uska in the Basti district, formerly a small bazar, has sprung into importance at the expense of Mehndawal, the old emporium for the trade with Nepal. The latter is separated from the railway by the Rapti and ten miles of as bad a road as any in Asia and is fighting for its spice trade at a great disadvantage.

Turning to Oudh we find over all a rise in town population of 7 per cent. against 2·7 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces. The majority of Oudh towns, comparatively very much less numerous than in the North-West, appear to be fairly prosperous. Lucknow, the capital, shows a rise of only 11,725 or 4·49 per cent. Like Benares, it is a great centre of native manufactures, silverware, cotton printing, embroidery, pottery and even spectacles, but as in Benares these manufactures, except perhaps that of the silver-smiths are not prosperous. A considerable proportion of the population of Lucknow consists of families of comparatively well-born Muhammadans who were hangers-on of the ex-royal family. Amongst these, too proud either to work or to beg, and deprived to a great extent of their former means of livelihood, there is a considerable distress. Lucknow has, however, to some extent changed from the old order to the new, and owns paper mills, printing presses, a brewery and some other manufactures in the European style. The large cantonment and civil station also do much to preserve it from decay.

Fyzabad is the only other town of importance in Oudh. In constitution it (excluding Ajudhiya which is purely Hindu) closely resembles Lucknow, but the comparatively large rise of 10·53 per cent. shows that it is in more flourishing circumstances.

140. **Summary of remarks as to movement in towns.**—This brief mention of the principal towns has made clear that, as abovementioned, trade and manufactures are being attracted into a few centres, whilst the majority of small towns are decaying. The sudden decay within the last decade is no doubt due to the great rise in prices consequent on the fall of the rupee, and it cannot be doubted that the effect, temporarily at least, has been to cause great distress in the houses of native artisans and labourers.

The extent to which the rise in population in towns is monopolized by the large trade centres and a few of the smaller towns is made clear by ascertaining what part of the rise has to be allotted to each. The seventeen largest towns in the province (all those above 50,000 except Jhānsi) with a total population of 1,857,611 in 1881 rose to 1,984,297 in 1891, an increase of 126,686 or 6·819 per cent. On a population of 3,237,374 all the other towns during the present decade, showed arise of only 23,262 or ·72 per cent. A considerable number of towns of the second size show large rises whilst the vast majority show either an increase proportionately very low or an actual decrease. In all 256 towns in the provinces show an increase and 234 towns a decrease.

141. **Movement of population in Hill stations.**—A statement appended

*Abstract No. 44, showing the population of Hill stations.*

Town.	Population.	Percentage of increase since 1880.
1. Naini Tal	18,197	+ 15 23
2. Mussoorie	10,056	+ 30 50
3. Rānkhet	7,287	+ 11 38
4. Chakrāta	4,837	+ 164 61
5. Landaur	4,190	— 5 37

to table IV shows the movement of summer population in the hill stations of the provinces according to special censuses taken in the season in 1880 and 1890, and a similar appendix to table V shows the constitution of the population of these towns when they are most inhabited. The present population of each and percentage of variation are given in the marginal statement. The variation in Chakrāta is accidental, connected with the movement of troops on the dates of the different censuses. Of the other towns, Mussoorie shows much the largest rise, Naini Tal comes next with a rise considerable when it is considered that by far the greater part of the visitors are those who reside there on duty and that there was little change in the departments permitted to reside there in the different years. The appendix to table V is of some interest in connection with the remarks already made as to the density of population in the Naini Tal Bazar.

*Abstract No. 45, showing the proportion of Europeans in Hill stations.*

Town.	Percentage of Europeans to total population	Percentage of others than Europeans to total population.
1. Mussoorie	25 7	74 3
2. Chakrāta	33 7	66 3
3. Landaur	20 8	79 2
4. Naini Tal	15 8	84 2
5. Rānkhet	30 4	69 6

Mussoorie with a far larger number of European residents than Naini Tal has a considerably smaller native population. The percentages of Europeans including Eurasians (the returns for whom are separate only in Naini Tal and Chakrāta and altogether incomplete in both of these) and of others than Europeans for

the different towns are given in the margin. The cold weather population of those towns as ascertained by the ordinary Census is compared with the hot weather population in the following statement.

*Abstract No. 46, comparing the cold-weather and hot-weather population of Hill stations.*

Town.				Population in February	Population in September.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase
Mussoorie	...	...	"	5,142	10,065	4,944	96.1
Clakrida	"	"	"	1,620	4,837	3,228	220.5
Landsur	...	...	"	2,082	4,190	2,107	108.1
Naini Tal	"	"	"	8,658	13,197	4,748	86.1
Banikhet	...	...	"	2,338	7,497	5,054	216.6

The cold weather population varies largely from year to year owing to the mildness or severity of the winter. That of 1891 is reported from Dehra Dún to have been comparatively mild. In Naini Tal it was certainly the reverse.



## Chapter V.—THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DECADE.

142. The vital statistics as collected by the Sanitary Commissioner.—A test of the correctness of the vital statistics of the province as recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner is afforded by a comparison of the figures for the present and the last census, and I propose to remark briefly on the subject in the present chapter. I have already expressed an opinion that it is futile to expect an absolute test of the accuracy of the census figures from the recorded vital statistics, owing to the very much larger percentage of error to which the latter are exposed from the way in which they are collected. Except in a few towns all such statistics are collected by village or other watchmen, who report occurrences at their fortnightly visits to the police stations to which they are attached. The watchmen are themselves, I suppose almost without exception, absolutely illiterate. They are instructed when they hear of a birth or death to have an entry made by the patwari or some other literate person in a book furnished to them for the purpose. As a matter of fact, the entries in the watchman's book are usually dictated from memory to the police muharir, who has to enter them in the station mortuary registers; the memorandum book serves only as a means of testing the watchman's work. It may be regarded as certain that a large proportion of error is introduced into these statistics from the first, owing to the watchman's not having received notice of a birth or death or from his having forgotten or neglected to report it. The subsequent totalling of the statistics in the police stations are rarely fully tested and compared with the watchmen's books and the periodical returns submitted, so that an extra percentage of error is here again introduced. The facility with which a native statistician, who is blamed for providing statistics not agreeing with a standard supposed to be correct, can supply statistics that do agree with the standard, makes it very possible that the omissions likely to occur in the watchman's record may be more than provided against in the station returns, and that therefore overstatement is far from impossible. The care taken in all details of the census enumeration and tabulation and the infrequency of cases in which omissions or mistakes in gross numbers are detected is a complete contrast to the procedure in collecting vital statistics, and makes it absolutely certain that the census where it is worst is more correct in regard to resultant numbers than the vital statistics where they are best.

143. The comparative accuracy of these statistics.—Vital statistics are however of nearly as much value to indicate the movement of population when they are comparatively correct as when they are absolutely so.

By comparatively correct I mean that the error is so regulated in births and deaths, that the difference is the same as if there had been no mistake. Thus if out of 90 births 82 are reported and eight omitted, and out of 70 deaths 62 are reported and eight omitted, the resultant addition to the population is correct in spite of the mistakes. A comparison of the reported vital

statistics for the past ten years with the census figures tends to show that this comparative accuracy has been attained to an extent which enables the sanitary authorities to give in an average district almost as entirely correct a statement of the population existing in any intercensal year as if their figures were absolutely correct. In appendix No. XVIII is given a detailed comparison of the population as calculated from that of 1881, by adding births and deducting deaths with that ascertained by the present census.

The net result is as follows :—

Population calculated by vital statistics.			Population ascertained by census.			Excess by vital statistics.			Percentage of excess.		
Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female.
1,063,023	543,003	520,020	46,906,063	24,308,601	22,597,462	158,840	91,428	67,412	15.0	17.0	10.0

The Sanitary Commissioner's figures do not of course allow for excess of emigration during the decade, so that the excess of 158,840 shown implies that the results by vital statistics are about 100,000 short of entire resultant accuracy; that is, that on the whole deaths are better reported than births. The correctness of the result in itself implies that the error in the record of births is one-sixth less correct than that of deaths, as the number of births being larger than those of deaths, an exactly proportionate error would show an excess in population. For the province as a whole no greater accuracy so far as this special purpose is concerned can be considered possible than that now attained.

144. Reasons for the variation from census figures in certain districts.—In regard to individual districts also the emigration and immigration being taken into account, the accuracy of the Sanitary Commissioner's results is no less marked. To take a few instances;—the following are the districts in the North-Western Provinces which show the largest deficit in the Sanitary Commissioner's figures as compared with those of census, a deficit explained in each case by the fact that the census included a considerable immigrant population.—

District	Males.	Females.
Dehra Dún .. ..	16,682	6,700
Muzir .. ..	16,513	14,519
Cawnpore .. ..	15,843	8,932
Jhānsi .. ..	34,646	26,812
Tarai .. ..	18,574	12,688

In Jhānsi 42,638 persons were transferred from Gwalior with Jhānsi city, and a number of villages and the large cantonment is almost entirely new.

In Muttra as we have seen there was a considerable influx of pilgrims on the census night. The migration into Dehra Dún, Cawnpore and the Taráí is well known. Again, the districts in the North-Western Provinces showing the largest excess in the Sanitary Commissioner's figures are those in the Agra Division and Bundelkhand, from which as we have seen there must from agricultural distress have been a considerable emigration, and those in the eastern districts in which it is known emigration to a great percentage does exist.

The figures for the Himalayan districts are less correct; the registration there, as the extremely low birth and death-rates show, is very far out indeed. The age tables for those districts show that they should be fully as high as, if not higher than, for the rest of the province. In Oudh, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Gonda and Bahraich are probably correct in showing excess of immigration, but as shown it is probably too large. The death registration in these and all other Oudh districts, except Unao and Partábgarh, is probably better than that for births. Partábgarh in showing emigration 19,843 men and immigration of 1,563 women is probably very near entire correctness. The result, as a whole, of the comparison has been to show that calculations requiring an estimate of population for intercensal years may safely, and should, be based on the Sanitary Commissioner's returns: allowances for migration can in general be made with comparative accuracy when it is necessary.

145. The death rate as shown by comparison of Census figures.—The construction from the census returns of a life table to show the death-rate and expectation of life accurately for each year of life requires the application of statistical processes so elaborate as to require an expert to employ them. I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Kitts for the suggestion of the following simple method of calculating an approximate death-rate for periods of ten years.

The method employed is founded on the hypothesis quoted at page 464 of Farr's vital statistics, under which it is assumed that if  $d$  deaths occur during a given period they take place at  $d$  equal intervals. The periods adopted must necessarily be decades as the imperfections of the census age tables prevent any deductions of value from being made on quinquennial periods. Deduction of the death-rates on the method suggested by Mr. Kitts begins with the age period 10—19; for the earlier period reference must be made to the recorded deaths of male children registered under the Infanticide Act. The totals of the population so recorded, the deaths and the percentages of deaths on population for all years for which figures have been published and for the first decade of life are given in the Appendix No. XIX. It was overlooked by Mr. E. White at last census in dealing with these figures, but pointed out by the author of the life table published in the Census Report for India, that the relations between the registered population and the deaths for a given age-period are unusual. The births during a given year are considered to be the population under one for that year, and the whole of the children surviving at the end of the official year are passed on into the next age-period without reference to what their exact ages are; similarly all children

surviving at the end of the second official year are passed into the third age-period. The result is that the deaths shown against the population for the age-period under one are not the deaths during a life-period of a year but during an average life-period of six months, children on an average passing into the second age-period at that age. Under the hypothesis quoted the death-rate for the first year of life would be calculated on the deaths shown against the age-period 0 and half the deaths for the age-period 1 year. Similarly the death-rate for the second year of life could be half that shown for age-period 1 year and half that for age-period 2 years, and so on. The errors so introduced would be considerable in the first year of life but gradually less in later years. For our present purpose, to find the death rate for the age-period 0—9, the addition of half the deaths shown against age 10 to that for the first ten years of life will give a death-rate practically accurate. It is therefore 66·39 as shown in the appendix plus an allowance for half the deaths shown in age-period 10 to 11, in all 66·9. For later age-periods I transcribe Mr. Kitts' suggestions to show the method employed in obtaining the death rates to be quoted —

"Deduct from 0—9 males (1881) the 10—19 males (1891) this will give the total number of 0—9 males living at the last census and who have died in ten years. These deaths are spread over a life-period of 20 years, *e.g.*, a child born on 18th February 1881 and who died on 18th February 1891 would be in the 1881 census and not in the 1891 census his age would be 0 also a child born on 18th February 1871 and who died on 25th February 1891, *i.e.*, age 20, would be in the 0—9 children of 1881 census, and would not be in the 1891 census. If these deaths (which we may call D<sub>1</sub>) are distributed equally according to the hypothesis on page 464, half will belong to the 0—9 age-period and half to the 10—19 age-period." "Then deduct from 10—19 males 1881 the 20—29 males 1891, and call the remainder (deaths) D<sub>2</sub> of D<sub>2</sub> half will belong to the 10—19 age-period and half to the 20—29 age-period, and so on from 40—49 males 1881 deduct the 50—59 males 1891 and the remainder D<sub>3</sub> will be half deaths belonging to 40—49 age-period and half to 50—59 age-period. From 60 and upwards 1881 deduct 60 and upwards 1891 = D<sub>4</sub> all belonging to 60 and upward age-period."

Hence mortality for 10—19 age-period =  $\frac{1}{2} (D_1 + D_2)$

" " 20—29 " =  $\frac{1}{2} (D_2 + D_3)$

" " 30—39 " =  $\frac{1}{2} (D_3 + D_4)$

" " 40—49 " =  $\frac{1}{2} (D_4 + D_5)$

" " 50 and upwards " =  $\frac{1}{2} D_5 + D_6$

The rate of mortality for each period is calculated on the average population living in that age-period between the two census years, that is, half the sum of the population of the age-period at both censuses. In this way the figures for the North-Western Provinces only give the death-rates compared in the following table with those calculated from the Sanitary Commissioner's returns for the past ten years on the average population. The figures for Oudh have not been included, because, as the age tables show, the disturbing effect of emigration on certain age-periods is much greater than in the North-Western Provinces, and because, as already pointed out, there is reason to believe there were omissions in the returns for Oudh at last census.

Age-periods.	Male Death rate per thousand deducted as above.	Male Death-rate by Sanitary Commissioner's returns.
0—9 ... ..	66.9	62.67
10—19 . . . .	14.73	9.2
20—29 ... ..	11.51	14.4
30—39 ... ..	21.86	18.03
40—49 . . . .	34.97	29.79
50 and over . . . .	69.60	65.18
All ages . . . .	27.33	32.4

The life-rates now deducted are higher to a considerable extent than those calculated from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures for every life-period except one; that one 20—29 is the one in which they differ most from the rates in Hardie's life table, which shows 21.1 as the death-rate for the mean age of the period. The death-rates for the age-periods are liable to disturbance by accidental causes, but are accurate enough to indicate the probable deficiency in the Sanitary Commissioner's rates. The resultant death-rate for all males is derived from statistics in which the disturbing causes counter-balance to a considerable extent, and the result is therefore probably a nearly correct estimate of the actual death-rate of the province. It is five per thousand higher than that which appears from the Sanitary Commissioner's figures.

The disturbances in the female age-periods are so great and the omissions from those age-periods so irregular that it would be absolutely useless to attempt to work out death-rates for females in this rough way from the census returns. The infanticide figures, too, here cease to be of value, as the death-rate shown is admitted to be too high for the province as a whole. The elaborate calculations made at last census tend to show that the death rate for females bears to that for males very nearly the relations shown by the rates shown in the Sanitary Commissioner's returns; that is, they are higher at the periods in which females begin to bear children and lower at other age periods.

146. *The birth-rate.*—The minimum average birth-rate may be deducted from the death-rate. It is higher than the death-rate by the annual proportion of increase per 1,000, that is, for the North-West Provinces 4.4. This would make the all-over birth-rate 41.78 against 38.1 shown by the Sanitary Commissioner's figures. 41.78 is, however, as much below the mark as the increase in population has been decreased by means of emigration. Probably a safer estimate of the birth-rate may be obtained by assuming that it is as much higher than the Sanitary Commissioner's birth-rate as the deducted death-rate is above his death-rates at this rate the actual birth-rate would be 43 per 1,000.

## Chapter VI.—THE RELIGIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

## 147. The distribution by religion.—With the exception of 22 persons

*Abstract No 47.*

Religion	Total.	Males	Females
Hindu	40,380,108	20,951,923	19,428,215
Musulman	6,316,551	3,211,922	3,104,729
Jain	84,601	15,621	48,977
Christian	58,111	27,214	21,117
Arva	22,054	12,104	9,880
Sikh	11,443	8,080	3,263
Buddhist	1,387	1,219	58
Parsi	242	209	133
Jew	60	33	27
Brakmo	14	9	5
Drat	8	1	2
Unspecified	22	13	9
Total	46,905,085	21,303,601	22,001,484

for whom the column for religion was left blank, the population of the province was according to the census distributed between 11 religions; of these four were professed by less than 1,000 persons, of whom none except the three deists are natives of these provinces.

148. Religions entirely foreign.—The Parsis consist entirely of immigrants from Bombay employed as shop-

keepers or traders of sorts in most of the districts of the provinces.

The Jews, few or none of them European, are also shopkeepers, less widely spread throughout the provinces, and most of them in the two districts of Fyzabad and Gorakhpur where they have to some degree settled down

Brahmos are entirely Bengalis. The movement has never had any disciples amongst the natives of these provinces, and neither now nor at last census has it apparently been important even amongst the Bengali immigrants.

149. Buddhists.—Two more of the religions enumerated, though professed by a few persons permanently resident in the provinces, can be briefly disposed of. Buddhists number 1,387 persons in British districts and 107 in Tulu Garhwál, all, except 112 are men and all except the comparatively small numbers shown in Kumaun Garhwál, Tehri-Garhwál and possibly a few of those in Lucknow, are Burmese convicts imprisoned in the jails of the province. The remainder are Bhotiyas, residents either of Tibet or of the upper valleys of the Himalayas in which some trace of Buddhism still lingers. A considerable proportion of the persons who enjoy the monopoly of Indian trade with Tibet are permanent residents of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál and the Garhwál State. They are considerably more numerous than the Buddhists shown as enumerated in these districts, as for the most part whilst on the Indian side of the passes they profess to be Hindus and Rájput in caste, whilst in Tibet they are strict Buddhists. In the Hindu sect lists 1,649 of them (558 males and 1,091 females) all in Kumaun and Garhwál, appear as worshippers of Buddha (Baudh) or as Lámdists. The mixed form of Buddhism professed by these persons is described by Atkinson in the Himalayan Gazetteer as existing in Nipal, but as the returns show and, as I believe, well known to District

Officers in Kumaun, it is well recognized in British districts also, although there is not a single Buddhist temple within their area. Their religion is described as a curious admixture of the Buddhist doctrines of the Mahayāna and the worship of those Brahmanical deities to whom the later Tantras are devoted (Devi in her more horrible forms) and of indigenous and other Saivite deities. In Buddhist temples in Nipal, images of Kālī, Hanuman, Ganesh and Ravana are found side by side with those dedicated to Sakya and other Budhas and Bodhi-sattwas. In this mixed religion is to be found the only trace of Buddhism now left in the sacred country of the Buddhists.

150. **Sikhs.**—Sikhs or persons who call themselves Sikhs enumerated in these provinces number 11,343, of whom 8,080 are men and 3,263 women. The great majority of the genuine Sikhs in the provinces are employed in the army or in the police force. In the western districts, Hinduism of the Nanakshahi sect is prevalent, and it is probable that many adherents of this sect have recorded themselves as Sikhs, although in fact they are altogether outside the Sikh community. Sikhs are to some extent settlers in these provinces as grantees or immigrants, but Sikhism is in no sense a religion of the province and requires no further reference.

151. **Hinduism.**—There remain as religions which have to a greater or less extent a hold upon the province, Hinduism, Muhammadanism, Jainism, Christianity and Arya Samājism. The proportions borne by the adherents of each of these religions to the total population are shown in the marginal Statement. Hinduism, the indigenous religion of the provinces, still has a

*Abstract No. 48, Showing the distribution of 10,000 persons according to religion*

Religion.	Per 10,000 of total population	Per 10,000 males	Per 10,000 females
Hinduism ..	8,009	8,023	8,095
Muhammadanism ...	1,821	1,335	1,274
Jainism ...	18	10	17
Christianity ...	12	15	9
Arya Samājism ..	5	5	1

firm hold over the vast majority of the residents. Whether all the persons recorded as Hindus in these provinces are really so, in the strictest sense of the word, is not a question to which the census classification gives any answer. It was considered inexpedient

to attempt any definition of Hinduism, and the instructions to enumerators simply directed that all persons should be recorded as of the religion to which they themselves stated they belonged. The result has been to show that the antagonism with which the animistic religions regard certain of the leading tenets of Hinduism in those parts of India in which they still have a firm hold, has disappeared even from the wildest parts of these provinces, and that all who do not belong to the well defined folds of the other religions already named, consider themselves Hindus. This result is no doubt due in the main to the facility with which Hinduism includes or at least tolerates all beliefs which do not directly deny Hinduism, but it is to some extent also due to the unconcealed antagonism of monotheistic to idolatrous religions. The Chamās of the Gangetic plain and the wild tribes of Mirzapur alike preserve themselves free from the influence of perhaps the most universal feature of Hinduism—reverence for the cow, but in the presence of Muhammadanism and Christianity, which condemn with equal freedom the cow worship—

per and the 'ghost worshipper, they consider themselves Hindus and are admitted by strict Hindus to be within the pale of Hinduism. Hinduism as manifested in the sect columns of the census schedules is the subject of a separate chapter. The features in which Hinduism in regard to the proportion of the sexes or conjugal condition presents peculiarities, are referred to in the chapters on these subjects.

It is unnecessary to refer in any great detail to the distribution of Hinduism in the provinces. It includes the majority of the population of every district and in Garhwāl and Tehri Garhwāl includes over 99 per cent. It is strongest in the Himalayas, Bundelkhand and the Agra and Benares Divisions. It is weakest in Meerut and Rohilkhand and along the foot of the Himalayas. As Hinduism and Muhammadanism include between them over 99 per cent. of the population in almost all the districts of the provinces, its comparative strength may be inferred from the map giving the distribution of Muhammadanism.

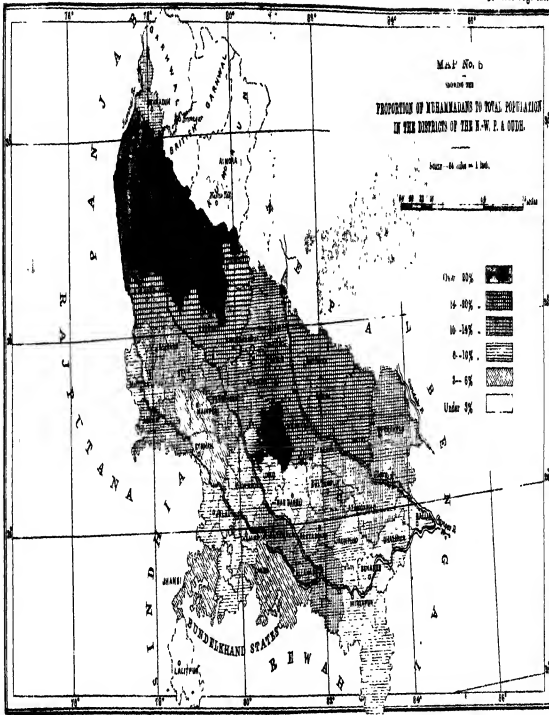
152. **Muhammadanism.**—Muhammadanism has been in contact and in conflict with Hinduism in these provinces for 900 years. Its progress has been considerable, in that there are now 6,346,651 Muhammadans in the provinces, of whom probably not more than one-third have a claim in any way valid to be descended from the immigrant Muhammadan conquerors. As compared, however, with the progress made by either Christianity or Muhammadanism in any other country, where in similar circumstances they were in contact with polytheistic religions, it has been altogether inconsiderable. In other countries the monotheistic and proselytizing religions have within a far shorter time altogether obliterated the idolatrous or animistic religions which preceded them. In the North-Western Provinces they still, in spite of considerable assistance from immigration, include less than 14 per cent. of the total population. This difference must, I believe, be attributed partly to the tolerant principles of Hinduism and partly to the influence of the caste system. Hinduism, unlike the Paganism of Europe, offers no direct and intolerant opposition to other religions. It accepts them as true and suitable for people who were born to profess them, and in this way averts from itself the added intensity of attack which is attracted by religions which give condemnation for condemnation and persecution for persecution. The influence of the caste system has probably been still greater. Conversion to another religion implies in general caste-death and the severing of all social relations with the closest relatives of the convert. In a few castes this has not been entirely so. There is much reason to believe that amongst the lower classes of Hindus the caste system as at present constituted, is a comparatively late institution, and that in all probability its influence was far less when first these classes were exposed to the influence of Muhammadanism. Amongst these lower classes therefore Muhammadanism has had its greatest success. Again, amongst Rājputs, Gujars and several other western castes, conversion to Muhammadanism has never implied such absolute rejection from the caste system as in other castes, and as a consequence each of these castes shows an important proportion of Muhammadans.



Abstract No. 49, Showing for each district the distribution of 10,000 persons by religion.

District	10,000 total population.			
	Hindu.	Muslims.	Jam.	Christian.
1 Dehra Dûn	8,547	1,384	14	163
2 Saharanpur	6,908	3,241	61	19
3 Moudkarnagar	7,080	2,829	121	2
4 Meerut	7,827	2,278	118	40
5 Bulandshahr	8,063	1,864	18	2
6 Aligarh	8,601	1,159	24	4
Total, Meerut Division	7,478	8,214	67	20
7 Muttra	9,060	778	39	12
8 Agra	8,773	1,045	184	47
9 Farnkhalad	8,908	1,168	12	30
10 Mainpuri	8,375	545	75	2
11 Etawah	9,584	882	29	2
12 Etah	8,872	1,040	70	7
Total, Agra Division	9,032	868	62	15
13 Bareilly	7,462	2,366	...	60
14 Bijnor	6,563	3,572	12	11
15 Budaun	8,353	1,401	...	27
16 Moradabad	6,527	3,268	8	28
17 Shahjahanpur	8,569	1,407	...	14
18 Phibhit	6,285	1,700	...	8
Total, Rohilkhand Division	7,574	2,890	1	25
19 Cawnpore	9,127	819	3	25
20 Fatehpur	8,895	1,102	1	1
21 Binda	9,418	378	4	...
22 Hamirpur	8,218	648	...	...
23 Allahabad	8,866	1,200	4	28
24 Jhansi	9,302	562	61	40
25 Jabua	9,351	643	4	...
26 Lalitpur	9,411	217	845	2
Total, Allahabad Division	9,071	881	24	10
27 Benares	9,021	959	1	15
28 Mirzapur	9,343	648	2	4
29 Jaunpur	9,076	919	...	1
30 Ghazipur	9,041	953	...	5
31 Ballia	9,201	704	...	...
Total, Benares Division	9,158	832	1	5
32 Gorakhpur	8,988	1,007	...	4
33 Basti	8,465	1,544	...	...
34 Azamgarh	8,035	1,803	...	1
Total, Gorakhpur Division	8,764	1,284	...	2
35 Kumaon	9,767	212	...	28
36 Gahwal	9,867	88	...	14
37 Tarai	6,417	3,572	2	1
Total, Kumaon Division	8,209	708	...	19
Total, N.-W. Province	8,672	1,380	24	19
38 Lucknow	7,810	2,084	10	75
39 Unao	9,201	790	...	1
40 Bae Haroh	9,174	830	...	1
41 Shapur	2,627	1,460	2	7
42 Masdoi	8,080	1,031	...	1
43 Kheri	8,085	1,306	...	6
Total, Lucknow Division	8,764	1,218	2	13
44 Fyzabad	8,941	1,187	1	10
45 Gonda	8,088	1,408	...	2
46 Bahraich	8,297	1,598	...	1
47 Naitinpur	8,912	1,086	...	...
48 Faridkot	9,000	997	1	1
49 Bareilly	8,544	1,544	9	1
Total, Fyzabad Division	8,555	1,336	2	3
Total, Oudh	8,704	1,281	2	7
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	8,610	1,388	18	12
50 Rampur	5,028	4,374	8	1
51 Tehri Garhwali	9,998	69	1	...
Total, Native States	6,384	2,860	3	1







153.—The distribution of Muhammadanism.—The distribution of Muhammadanism throughout the provinces is shown in the accompanying map, and in the abstract number 49 on the opposite page showing the proportion to the total population of the adherents of each religion. Its strength varies from 44 per cent. of the total population in Rāmpur State to 6 per cent. in the Garhwāl State. It, as the map will show, is far stronger in the half of the provinces which lies nearest the Himalayas. It is weak in the districts on the Ganges to the east, in Bundelkhand and in a central strip from Rae Bareilly to Muttra. It is unimportant in the hills.

The reason for these differences one has not to go far to seek. The strong hold of Muhammadanism is in the upper Doab and Rohilkhand, where the invaders settled down not only as conquering rulers but as, to a large extent proprietors of the conquered soil. Further east than Rohilkhand the population of the sub-Himalayan districts is largely new; the migrating population, cut adrift from home ties and home influences, was greatly exposed to the influence of Muhammadanism, which accordingly has made unusual progress amongst them, even where as in Basti the ruling power has always remained Hindu. Elsewhere the progress made by Muhammadanism varies with the extent of their influence when they ruled the country. Into the Himalayas they never penetrated. In Bundelkhand the intractable Bundelas, aided by the unattractive nature of their country, kept Muhammadan power at a minimum, until in late years the Bānda Nawābs established themselves in that district. From Rae Bareilly to Muttra strong and united Rājput clans the proudest and purest in race in the provinces, presented a firm and successful front against Muhammadan encroachment.

154 Local features of Muhammadanism.—Certain local features of Muhammadanism which attracted attention in the census deserve notice. They are, 1st the comparative absence of any genuine knowledge of what Muhammadanism is in the lowest class of the population which has called itself Muhammadan, and 2nd the influence still exerted by Hinduism on converts of those classes in which forcible conversion was most common.

Almost all the wandering outcast tribes Nats, Banjaras, Bengalis, Bawariys, &c., and the impure castes of sweepers and Doms,—show a considerable proportion of Muhammadans, but it may be stated with confidence that their Muhammadanism is altogether nominal. They are circumcised and they have ceased to intermarry with Hindus of their castes, but in all other respects they are ignorant of the Muhammadan creed and conform to the precepts of the Muhammadan social law only in refusing the use of the flesh of the pig as food. Many of them continue to worship and sacrifice to Debi or their former low-caste gods, whilst most of them are so ignorant of Muhammadanism as to imagine that in worshipping the five Pirs or some other Muhammadan saint, they are conforming to Muhammadanism. Such Muhammadans, asked to what sect they belonged were of course unable to reply. The less instructed enumerator proceeded to question him as directed for Hindus as to what deity he worshipped, and hence in every district we have entered a list of Muhammadan deities inconsistent with any knowledge of their faith by the persons enumerated.

The list for one *tahsil* of Gorakhpur may be quoted in illustration. It is as follows, omitting correct entries or those in which the column was mistaken. —

Imam Hussain.	Chausatti.	Kalka.
Mian Sahib.	Ghazi Mian.	Kalka Phulmati.
Barepir.	Satzamu.	Muhammad Sahib.
Panchojur.	Sahja Bi.	

The leaning towards Hinduism amongst converts of a higher class is most marked amongst Rājputs. The great majority of Rājput Muhammadans, though forcibly converted by the threat of ejection from their land, are now genuine members of their new faith and only acknowledge their Hindu origin by keeping up on certain social occasions some intercourse with their unconverted relatives. Others, however, there are who, though Muhammadan in name, strive to preserve as far as possible the forms and customs of Hinduism. They keep their Hindu names, only substituting the Muhammadan title of Khān for that of Singh. They shave off the beard, cut the hair of the head in the Hindu fashion leaving the top-knot untouched and bathe and cook in conformity with Hindu custom. In matters of creed they are probably to some extent Muhammadan, in matters of form they are Hindus.

155. Muhammadan sects. Shias and Sunnis.—The list of genuine Muhammadan sects (omitting entry of all entries made through ignorance and

Abstract No 50

	Total	Males	Females
Sunni	6,047,592	3,095,326	2,952,266
Shiā	212,873	104,105	108,768
And's Hadda	312	174	138
Ward	11	9	2
Unspecified	83,563	44,964	38,599
Total	6,344,951	3,248,522	3,102,729

above referred to) is not an extensive one. The detailed figures are given on the margin and the district figures in Appendix No XX.

Sunnis are everywhere most numerous, the numbers of Shias being considerable only in Lucknow, where the Oudh

royal family and their relatives and dependents were Shias, and in those districts in which Sayyids are most common. The essential differences between the two sects and the methods of manifesting these differences which make the clashing of sects a danger to the public peace are simply but vividly expressed by a Sunni in the following extract from the *Kanoon-i-Islam*.

"The Shials are likewise termed Tushali, Muxhali, Eerani and Teen-Earei"

"The Sunnis are also called Sunnat-Jama-at, Tussunun, and Char-Eari. Between these two sects exists the most inveterate enmity."

"The Shials, out of hatred, call the Sunnis Kharji (i.e., Schismatics), because, as they opprobriously affirm, they reject His High Excellency, Amir-ul-Mommin Ali, the son of Abu-talib (may God reward him!) So far is this from being the case that all the Sunnis place the utmost faith in His Excellency Ali-un-Murtuza. It is from pure motives of enmity and reproach that they assert such a thing. Moreover, they call them Kafirs or infidels. Independently of the Tassununs being unjustly denominated Kharjis (or Schismatics), there are some real ones of that description, which may be classed under a third head, and unfortunately they are so from their mother's womb, and they utterly abhor His Excellency Ali-un-Murtuza. Therefore, to nickname Sunnis Kharjis, clearly evinces a spirit of ill-will, and a wish to slander. The Sunnis, on the other hand,

maliciously term the Shi'ahs, Rafizis, (*i.e.*, heretics, rejectors or abusers); because they reject the following three companions of the prophet, *viz.*—

"*First*.—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Abu Bakar Siddiq, the son of Quhafa (may God reward him!), His Highness the Prophet's (the blessing and peace of God, &c.) father-in-law, the father of Bibi A-ay-sha (may God reward her!).

"*Second*.—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Omar son of Khuttah (may God reward them!), also the prophet's (the blessing, &c.) father-in-law, and the father of Bibi Hufsa.

"*Third*.—His Highness Amir-ul-Muminin Usman, the son of Afan (may God reward them), His Highness the Prophet's (the blessing, &c.) son-in-law, and the husband of Bibi Rugia. On the demise of Rugia, the prophet gave him in marriage a second daughter named Oom-e-Kulsum; and owing to this circumstance, Muhammad Mustaffa (the blessing, &c.) named Usman, Zin Nur-ram, signifying be thou master of two lights (*i.e.*, lights of his eyes) *alas* daughters."

"The Shi'ahs consider the three abovementioned worthies, and many of the other companions of the prophet, as wicked men, and hold them in the utmost contempt; and in speaking of them, make use of such mean expressions as does not become me to mention. Some of them, in their arithmetical calculations, never utter the number four; and others; instead of using a country cot (or bed) with four legs (called charpai, which means literally four-legged), have one with six, and named it *ch'hay-pai* (or six legged). Others again, should they ever have allowed the word four inadvertently to escape their tongue, instantly go and gargle their throats; or in meeting a Sunni, should they have kissed his hands (which they do agreeably to their mode of saluting a friend), they perform *wazu* (or ablution) immediately after. In some countries they write the names of the three companions on a piece of paper and wear it on the soles of their feet, as the most marked token of disrespect and contempt that they can show towards them."

"Real Rafizs and Kharjis are guilty of many base acts." Among various others, it is customary with the former to celebrate in the month Baqrid, a feast called *Gudir*, on which occasion they form three hollow images of dough composed of wheaten flour, and fill their cavities with honey; then, using severe terms of abuse, they thrust a knife, first into the body of the one they have named Abu Bakar Siddiq; and, in like manner they stab the second, called Umar; and lastly, poor Usman suffers the same fate, and while the honey flows from the wounded bodies of these dolls, the Shi'ahs sip a little of it as emblematic of drinking the blood of their enemies; and cut a small bit of the paste, in allusion to the devouring their flesh in rage. The fact is, the Shi'ahs assert that His Highness Muhammad Mustaffa (the blessing! &c., before his death bestowed the *Khilafat* (or sovereignty) on Ali, but that immediately after his demise, the other three companions convened a meeting of the nobles and grandees, and with the aid and assistance of men of talents and worth among the Arabs, assigned the right of succession, first, to Siddiq-e-Akbar; then to Umar-e-Adil; next to Usman-e-Gunni; and lastly, to His Highness Ali. Whereas, His Highness Ali was the first legal successor to the royal dignity, and it is for this reason that the Tushahs hold the three usurpers (as they call them) in such abhorrence."

For the less instructed of Muhammadans and especially amongst Sunnis, the difference between the two sects is little understood, and the enumerator had in general to ascertain the sect by a question as to how the hands were placed in prayer. Sunnis pray with one hand placed over the other on the front of the body, Shi'as with both hands depressed by the sides.

156. *Ahl-i-Hadis*.—Of the remaining two entries in the abstract above, that of the *Ahl-i-Hadis* is separate from both Sunnis and Shi'as. The earlier instructions referred to them by the name of Wahabis by which, after the name of the father of their founder, they are more generally known,

Certain members of the sect in the North-Western Provinces petitioned that the use of the name was not recognized by them and that they should be described as Ahl-i-Hadis or the people of the traditions. This name accordingly appears in general in the schedules. The sect is not now, so far as can be gathered from the schedules, of importance in these provinces, although it was from the North-Western Provinces that Sayyid Ahmad Sháh, of Rae Bareilly, the founder of the colony of Wahabi fanatics on the North-West frontier, led his following.

It is more than probable that, as some suspicion of disloyalty to the ruling power popularly attached to certain communities in which the principles of the sect prevail, many adherents of the sect have preferred to conceal the fact, and that the few entries made in the schedules are by leading and well-instructed men who have declared their recognition of the fact that the Government, as not denying them full religious liberty, is one which may lawfully be obeyed by Musalmáns.

The following account of the tenets of the Ahl-i-Hadis is given in the Panjáb Census Report of 1881.

"The Wahabis are Musalmán purists. They accept the six books of traditions as collected by the Sunnis, but reject the subsequent glosses of the father's and the voice of the church, and claim liberty of conscience and the right of private interpretation. They insist strongly upon the unity of God, which doctrine they say has been endangered by the reverence paid by the ordinary Musalmán to Mahomet, to the Imams and to Saints, and forbid the offering of prayer to any prophet, priest or saint, even as a mediator with the Almighty. They condemn the sepulchral honours paid to holy men, and illumination of, visits to, and prostration before, their shrines, and even go so far as to destroy the domes erected over their remains. They call the rest of the Muhammadans Mashrik, or those who associate another with God, and strenuously proclaim that Mahomet was a mere mortal man. They disallow the smoking of tobacco as lawful, and discountenance the use of rosaries or beads. Apparently they insist much upon the approaching appearance of the last Imam Mahdí preparatory to the dissolution of the world. Politically their most important and obnoxious opinion is that they are bound to wage war against all infidels; but it is doubtful whether the Wahabis within the British territory are as fanatical in this respect as their brethren elsewhere. The orthodox deny them the title of Musalmáns."

It may be noted that the opinion just quoted has been expressly repudiated by the modern leaders of the Ahl-i-Hadis. It has been declared by them that they are bound to wage war only against infidels who refuse liberty of conscience to Muhammadans.

The remaining sect entry for Muhammadans is that of one of the great Sunni Schools of doctrine, that founded by Abu Hanifa, known throughout India as the Imam-Azam. Sunnis of the province where they do belong to any particular school are in general Hanifites, but as in general only the main sect was entered, record of adherence to the school is rare.

157. Increase in Muhammadans.—Muhammadans in the provinces have increased by 7·15 per cent during the past decade, Hindus, including Aryans, by only 6·17 per cent. This higher rate of increase or lower rate of decrease has extended throughout every division in the provinces except Kumaun and Benares and through thirty-two out of forty-nine districts. Details as to districts are given in the statement showing proportions of variation of each religion on the following pages.



Abstract No. 51, Showing the percentage of variation by religion.

Serial number	Districts.	Percentage of variation in				Remarks.
		Hindus	Muslims.	Jams.	Christians	
1		2	3	4	5	
1	Dohra Dîn ...	+ 14 77	+ 20 98	+ 74 68	+ 35 46	
2	Saharanpur ...	+ 2 18	+ 2 17	- 8 85	+ 10 09	
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	+ 1 41	+ 2 41	+ 86	+ 135 19	
4	Morcti ...	+ 4 09	+ 7 87	- 44	+ 34 77	
5	Bulandshahr ...	+ 3 23	+ 2 03	+ 32 78	+ 82 40	
6	Aligarh ...	+ 1 96	+ 2 56	+ 5 47	+ 50 80	
	Total, Morcti Division ...	+ 2 14	+ 3 00	- 09	+ 51 36	
7	Meerut ...	+ 5 68	+ 7 87	+ 50 75	+ 150 29	
8	Agra ...	+ 2 48	+ 4 63	+ 17 30	+ 4 78	
9	Farukhabad ...	- 3 02	- 1 79	+ 39 73	+ 35	
10	Mathura ...	- 4 08	- 7 85	- 16 05	- 0 69	
11	Etawah ...	+ 5 3	+ 3 14	+ 38 73	- 15 19	
12	Etah ...	- 7 68	- 4 98	- 4 02	+ 54 44	
	Total, Agra Division ...	- 1 72	+ 22	+ 8 44	+ 9 60	
13	Bareilly ...	+ 09	+ 2 96	∞	+ 120 27	
14	Bijnor ...	+ 7 76	+ 13 69	+ 37 06	+ 20 37	
15	Budon ...	+ 77	+ 6 92	+ 13 13	+ 735 28	
16	Moradabad ...	+ 37	+ 4 16	+ 76 18	+ 76 19	
17	Shikhpur ...	+ 7 06	+ 7 53	∞	- 5 8	
18	Pilibhit ...	+ 6 66	+ 10 60	∞	+ 1027 78	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ...	+ 3 16	+ 6 77	+ 56 79	+ 118 27	
19	Cawnpore ...	+ 1 78	+ 9 00	+ 264 04	- 8 13	
20	Fatehpur ...	+ 2 06	+ 3 83	+ 43 21	- 19 32	
21	Ronda ...	+ 1 10	+ 09	+ 6 68	- 73 38	
22	Hamirpur ...	+ 1 29	+ 16	∞	+ 191 12	
23	Allahabad ...	+ 5 48	+ 2 38	+ 68 75	- 2 10	
24	Jhansi ...	+ 23 34	+ 67 66	+ 16 18	+ 179 67	
25	Jaloun ...	- 5 54	- 61	+ 22 23	+ 174 52	
26	Lalitpur ...	+ 10 68	+ 10 77	- 4 83	+ 152 00	
	Total, Allahabad Division ...	+ 8 61	+ 5 36	+ 3 53	+ 7 03	
27	Benares ...	+ 3 76	- 1 06	+ 1871 43	- 22 85	
28	Mirzapur ...	+ 2 19	+ 2 35	+ 40 5	- 34 19	
29	Jaunpur ...	+ 4 79	+ 2 10	∞	- 22 5	
30	Ghazipur ...	+ 6 68	+ 3 15	∞	- 11 11	
31	Balla ...	+ 2 13	- 4 28	∞	- 53 13	
	Total, Benares Division ...	+ 2 06	+ 82	+ 118 36	- 24 13	
32	Gorakhpur ...	+ 14 28	+ 15 48	∞	+ 20 05	
33	Basti ...	+ 9 55	+ 9 47	∞	- 15 38	
34	Amangarh ...	+ 7 86	+ 6 84	∞	- 3 89	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ...	+ 11 26	+ 10 81	∞	+ 20 96	
35	Kannan ...	+ 14 61	+ 6 23	∞	- 23 09	
36	Gachwal ...	+ 17 61	+ 73 67	- 97 10	+ 130 78	
37	Tanda ...	+ 2 43	+ 108	+ 11 70	+ 109 00	
	Total, Kannan Division ...	+ 12 95	+ 2 79	- 55 34	- 16 97	
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	+ 4 46	+ 5 26	+ 4 86	+ 27 20	

## Abstract No. 51—(concluded.)

Serial number.	Districts.	Percentage of variation in				Remarks.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jains.	Christians.	
1		2	3	4	5	
38	Lucknow ..	+12 08	+ 7 84	+ 135 10	— 8 14	
39	Unao ..	+ 5 88	+10 85	—	+ 118 28	
40	Bae Bareilly ..	+ 8 71	+11 08	+ 75 22	+ 17 89	
41	Etanagar ..	+11 96	+12 80	— 11 08	+ 61 86	
42	Harden ..	+13 81	+11 79	+1200 00	+ 123 07	
43	Kheri ..	+ 7 84	+12 78	—	+ 27 20	
	Total, Lucknow Division ..	+ 9 77	+11 23	+ 70 14	+ 57	
44	Fyzabad ..	+12 70	+11 18	+8925 00	— 3 01	
45	Gonda ..	+13 78	+21 28	—	+ 55 97	
46	Bahraich ..	+18 00	+18 53	+ 29 72	+ 110 17	
47	Sultānpur ..	+11 90	+16 09	— 100 00	— 3 64	
48	Parābhāgarh ..	+ 7 44	+ 8 81	—	+ 80 43	
49	Dara Banki ..	+10 36	+ 9 03	+ 9 52	+ 88 45	
	Total, Fyzabad Division ..	+11 09	+14 50	+ 27 34	+ 12 41	
	Total, Oudh ..	+10 79	+12 08	+ 53 00	+ 2 78	
	Total, N.-W. P. & Oudh ..	+ 0 11	+ 7 15	+ 5 81	+ 22 81	
50	Bānagar ..	+ 2 37	+ 91	—	—	
51	Tehri Garhwal ..	+20 89	+20 25	—	+ 55 55	
	Total, Native States ..	+ 9 54	+ 1 05	—	+ 755 55	

The same phenomenon occurred at last census and attracted attention then. It has been commented upon in several district reports. The usual explanation is the proselytizing character of the Muhammadan religion. The following extract from the Sultānpur report may be quoted as an example of the reasons usually alleged. It is written as may be inferred by a Hindu Deputy Collector.

"This increase is attributed to the following causes—"

"(a) Hindu women of loose character often abandoned their religion and accepted Islam."

"(b) Persons of low castes when reduced to poverty converted themselves as Muhammadans in the pang of hunger."

"(c) Natural increase by birth."

"(d) Adopting orphans as domestic slaves (ghulam)."

"(e) Hindus serving with rich Muhammadans are often induced by their masters to embrace the Muhammadan religion."

"(f) Hindus in Muhammadan society often accept Islam."

On the other hand a far more thorough examination of the subject by the Collector of Moradabad (Mr. Hardy) leads him to an entirely different conclusion:—

"The Hindus, though nearly double in numbers to the Muhammadans, show an actual increase of less than a third as compared with the latter. I have made many and careful enquiries on the subject, but cannot say that the increase has been satisfactorily explained. It is true that Hinduism is not an actively proselytizing religion and that Muhammadanism is. But the number of converts in the true sense of the word to Muhammadanism is practically nil, and though it is true that many outcaste Hindus, especially in the lower castes, drift into Islam as their only refuge from social ostracism, the number of these is not sufficiently large to account satisfactorily for the large Muhammadan increase. Poverty, the eating of alien bread and association with Muhammadan prostitutes and consequent loss of caste, only very partially explain the problem. I endeavoured to find out whether the increase was general or local and the following table gives the results —"

				Increase as compared with 1881 in Muham- māns,	Decrease.
Moradabad City and Cantonment	...	...	...	4,903	...
Ditto Tahsil	...	...	...	2,121	...
Bihar ditto	...	...	...	843	...
Chandauli Municipality	...	...	...	780	...
Sambhal Tahsil	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto Municipality	...	...	...	1,835	...
Amroha Tahsil	...	...	...	5,908	...
Ditto Municipality	...	...	...	...	253
Hamirpur Tahsil	...	...	...	...	1,896
Thakurdwara	...	...	...	4,004	...
				18,078	2,684
			Net Increase	15,008	

"The increase, it will be seen, is generally distributed. Hamirpur shows a diminution, but it is common to Hindus whose numbers in that pargana are 6,809 less than in 1881. The Amroha town decrease is due as already explained to cholera. Against the slight decrease in Sambhal tahsil, a Hindu decrease of 4,972 must be set."

"I think the true fact is that more Muhammadan children are born than Hindus, and probably that a larger proportion survives. Our knowledge of the two races would lead us to this supposition." "The Muhammadan is as a rule a stronger man than a Hindu, and his diet is more generous. Marriage is easier for him and less expensive than for his Hindu neighbour, a Muhammadan girl's marriage takes place as a rule later than a Hindu girl's, and no unnatural caste rules compel cohabitation at an age when she is physically immature. The probabilities of her becoming a mother and of her having healthy children are therefore greater." "Should she become a widow she is not debarred from remarriage, as are Hindu widows of the higher castes. The Muhammadan, again, if a widower, finds it easier to remarry than does a Hindu; all the circumstances are in favour of more Muhammadan children being born, and the fact already noted of their mother's being more fit to bear children is in favour of Muhammadan infant life, to say nothing of the better treatment the Muhammadan girl child as a rule gets in comparison with the Hindu, who, if no longer murdered as was formerly the case among many castes, is still neglected."

"The returns of births and deaths registered are too imperfect to show the actual birth and death-rate percentage among Hindus and Muhammadans, but the following figures are of some value."

"Of the 773,001 Hindus there are 106,045 children under 4, of the 400,705 Muhammadans there are 87,962 children under 4. In other words, there are 137.13 children under 4 to every thousand Hindus to 144 children under 4 amongst as many Muhammadans. Put in another way, there are 57,962 children under 4 living to 400,705 Muhammadans. Given the same number of Hindus, there would only be 54,971 children of the same age. These figures confirm the antecedent theory that the marked Muhammadan increase is due less to proselytism than to the Muhammadans being a more fertile race than the Hindu and to the mortality among their children being less."

158. Reasons for the increase in Muhammadans.—These remarks *mutatis mutandis* apply to the province as a whole, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the conclusion arrived at. A small number of Hindus become Muhammadans owing to their being outcasted, to the influence of Muhammadan women of bad character or to adoption by Muhammadans in times of famine, but the number of such is so small as not materially to affect the religion totals. Of active proselytism by Muhammadans, we have no evidence, although in the present strained state of feeling between the religions owing to the cow-killing question, it is certain that any such proselytism would at once attract notice. On the other hand, the census vital and marriage statistics show a decided tendency on the part of Muhammadans to increase faster than Hindus :—

(1) Owing to the absence of the prohibition of the remarriage of widows, Muhammadans have a slight advantage over Hindus in the proportion of married women of child-bearing age (between fifteen and forty). The number of such women in 10,000 Hindus is 1,708 in 10,000 Muhammadans 1,726.

(2) Muhammadan women are either decidedly more prolific than Hindu women, or the chances of life for both boys and girls are better amongst Muhammadans than Hindus. The proportion of children under 10 amongst Hindus is 2,677 to 10,000 total population and amongst Muhammadans 2,708.

(3) Muhammadans are, on the whole, longer lived than Hindus. There are amongst 10,000 Hindus, 1,207 persons over 50 and amongst Muhammadans 1,294

These differences, small as they may appear, are sufficient in 10 years to account for the higher proportion of rise amongst Muhammadans. They might have been expected from *a priori* considerations. Muhammadans permit widow remarriage. They are, on the whole, better off than Hindus, the proportion of the lowest class for whom prosperity means no more than a bare sufficiency of food being greatly less amongst them than amongst Hindus. The waste of female life which undoubtedly still takes place amongst certain classes of Hindus is entirely absent amongst Muhammadans.

159. Jainism.—The religion next in the provinces in point of numbers but at a vast distance from Muhammadanism is Jainism, which in the census numbered 84,601 adherents of both sexes. Popularly and as contrasted with Muhammadans and Christians, Jains rank amongst Hindus and as a consequence we have in the population enumerated as Hindus 100 males and 84 females who entered in the sect column Jains, Saraogi or worshippers of Parasnath. These are in fact ordinary Jains, making the total strength of the religion 84,785 persons or 18 in 10,000 for the whole population.

A very elaborate examination of the Jain philosophy which has earned them a well-deserved claim to the title of Syadvadi, or assertors of impossibilities, is contained in Wilson's sects of the Hindus. The origin of Jainism is universally believed to be connected with Buddhism, the chief tenets of which have been adopted and grotesquely elaborated. The leading principle of Jainism is the reverence paid to holy men who by long and painful preparation have raised themselves to a state of divine perfection and are known as Jinās, conquerors, or Tīthakara, those who have made the pilgrimage and attained Nivāna. The "gems" by which the soul's liberation is effected, are stated to be (a) right intuition, (b) right knowledge, (c) right conduct, the latter consisting in obedience to five rules.

"(1) Do not kill or injure. Strict Jains carry this to so preposterous an extreme that they strain water before drinking it, sweep the ground with a brush before treading on it, never eat or drink in the dark, and sometimes wear muslin before their mouths to prevent the risk of swallowing minute insects. Moreover, they never eat figs or any fruit containing seed, nor will they even touch flesh meat with their hands."

"(2) Do not tell lies."

"(3) Steal not."

"(4) Be chaste and temperate in thought, word and deed."

"(5) Desire nothing immoderately."

The two Jinās who are now chiefly worshipped are Parasnāth the twenty-third and Mahāvira the twenty-fourth of those who have attained perfection in the present cycle.

**160. Connection with Hinduism.**—The Jains of the province are almost entirely traders in the principal towns. Their connection with Hinduism in the present day is close. They acknowledge as divine beings subordinate in dignity to the Jinās, Asuras, Nagas, Pisachas, Bhūtas, Gandharvas and other gods of present and past ages.

Of this acknowledgment of the Hindu deities we have some proof in the census schedules in which Basdeo, Debi (or Jami Debi), Siva, Nagara, Ganpat Nath and Gorakhi Nath appear as gods worshipped by Jains. Jains recognize a caste system to some extent modified amongst themselves, but admit Hindu converts into one or other of their "Sachehas," and as are similarly admitted into the Hindu system on renouncing the Jain faith. The conversion of one of the great family of Muthra Seths to Vaishnavism not long ago created some stir in the Jain community whilst conversions from Hinduism to Jainism in the Mainpuri district created some disturbances amongst Hindus by the great body of whom, as Groves remarks, the "Sky-clad" gods are regarded with unconcealed abhorrence.

**161. Jain sects.**—The Jains recognize two important sects, Svetāmbara and Digāmbara, but the community in these provinces practically belongs entirely to the latter. The points in which a difference exists between the two sects are stated to be 700 in number, of which 84 are of infinite importance. Amongst the latter the following are noted by Wilson.—

"The Svetámbaras decorate the images of the Tirthankaras with earrings, necklaces, armlets, and tiaras of gold and jewels: the Digambaras leave their images without the foreign aid of ornament."

"The Svetámbaras assert that there are twelve heavens and sixty-four Indras: the Digambaras maintain that there are sixteen heavens and one hundred Olympian monarchs."

"The Svetámbaras permit their Gurus to eat out of vessels: the Digambaras receive the food in their open hands from their disciples."

"The Svetámbaras consider the accompaniments of the brush, waterpot, &c., as essential to the character of an ascetic: the Digambaras deny their importance. The Svetámbaras assert that the Angas, or scriptures, are the work of the immediate disciples of the Tirthankaras. The Digambaras, with more reason, maintain that the leading authorities of the Jain religion are the composition of subsequent teachers or Acháryas. The advantage gained by the Digambaras in the last debatable matter, they lose, it is to be apprehended, in the next, when they assert that no women can obtain Nirvana, in opposition to the more gallant doctrine of their rivals, which admits the fair sex to the enjoyment of final annihilation."

The sectarian divisions of the faith are little known to the majority of Jains in these provinces to whom the Svetámbara, though they have temples in Ajudhia and possibly elsewhere, are practically unknown. The entries in the sect column were therefore in general the names of the principal Jinas, Adi Nath, Ajit Nath, Paras Nath, Mahavira or Nim Nath, or the word Saraogi, that by which a secular Jain is distinguished from a Yati (Jati) or member of an ascetic order. The total number of Svetámbaras shown in the provinces was 2,235. It may be assumed that the others are Digambaras.

162. Increase in Jains.—Jains especially in Oudh show a considerable increase since last census. It may be readily assumed from the account Mr. White gives of the methods in which Jains were enumerated at last census that the increase is mainly due to better enumeration.

163. Jain castes.—The Jain caste lists show that the adherents of the religion are almost entirely Banyas, 83,976 persons out of the total 84,601 entered originally as Jain in religion being of that caste. The Agarwala, Jaiswar, Khandelwal, Purwar, Palliwal and Oswal sub-castes are the most important. Four hundred and forty-one Rájpúts appear, possibly converts but more probably as mostly shown of the Jaiswar sub-caste really belong ing to the trading community. There are 32 Bráhmans, Gaur being more numerous represented than any other sub-caste. Gaur Bráhmans even though Hindus are employed by Jains as temple attendants and sometimes join the faith of their patrons. The actual conduct of Jain worship is as already stated in the hands of the Jain ascetics or Jati.

164. Christians.—Christians show an increase of 10,768 persons or 22·58 per cent. on the figures of last census. The details of variation by race are given in the margin.

Abstract No 52

	1881	1891.	Variation
Foreign	26,683	27,965	+1,282
Europeans	7,726	7,640	- 86
Natives	18,957	20,325	+1,368
Total	47,673	68,441	10,768

165. Europeans and Europeans.—The figures for Europeans vary so largely, owing

to accidental causes connected with the garrison of British regiments in the

province, and those for Eurasians owing to their being largely recorded as Europeans, that little information can be drawn from the figures showing the variation of the race entries. As regards sect, Europeans and Eurasians belong most numerously to the Church of England, Roman Catholics being more numerous than any other Protestant body.

The table below gives the numbers of Europeans and Eurasians of each of the leading sectarian classes without distinction of churches, the figures for which owing to faults in the enumeration records are very incomplete.

Abstract No. 53.

										Total population.
Church of England	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	21,618
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	8,430
Presbyterians	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	2,170
Methodists	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,700
Others	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	529
Unspecified or insufficiently specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
Total										35,035

The table showing Christians by race and age gives the following totals —

Abstract No. 54.

Race.	All ages			0 to 14 years		15 to 34 years		35 to 49 years		50 years and over	
	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Foreign (including Armenians)	27,006	21,426	6,580	2,464	2,302	14,011	2,824	1,686	1,002	1,035	111
Eurasians	7,040	2,685	3,555	1,238	1,217	1,253	1,271	595	507	309	130
Natives of India	23,406	12,383	11,023	4,986	4,483	4,507	1,011	1,001	1,113	1,244	1,107
Total	58,411	37,294	21,117	8,720	8,122	21,801	8,109	4,145	2,522	2,588	1,451

Of Europeans and Eurasians there were 19,775 males between the ages of 15 and 49, of whom 14,628 were enumerated within military lines and are therefore presumably soldiers or officers in the British army, and 5,147 are, so far as can be judged from the place of enumeration, civilians or employed in civil capacities. The number of volunteers in 1890-91 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 4,181, so that all the available European and Eurasian population has been enrolled except 966, a large part of which must be accounted for in officers and others whose temporary connection with the province or official position prevent their being connected with the volunteer force.

166. **British-born and Foreign European Christians.**—Certain information regarding the ages, occupations and civil condition of British-born and

foreign Christians were prepared in connection with English and foreign Census Operations. They are shown as appendices XXI and XXII. The total number of British-born persons was 17,739 and of persons of foreign nationality 504. Details of the latter are given in Abstract No. 55.

*Abstract No. 55, Showing the number of foreigners of non-British nationality in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Nationality	Total population.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
American	122	57	65
Austro-Hungarian	10	6	2
Dano	2	1	1
Dutch	14	7	7
French	85	49	38
German	148	71	77
Greek	6	6	1
Italian	38	20	9
Norwegian	1	1	...
Portuguese	58	23	29
Roumanian	1	1	...
Russian	4	2	2
Spanish	7	3	4
Swede	4	2	2
Swiss	8	2	6
Turkish Armenian	1	...	1
Total	504	250	244

167. **Native Christians.**—The figures for Native Christians require more detailed comment. They show an increase of no less than 10,142

#### VARIATION BY SECT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

*Abstract No. 56.*

	1881.	1901.	Variation.	Percentage of variation
Church of England	4,006	5,433	+1,427	+35.99
Roman Catholic	1,782	1,901	+122	+5.15
Presbyterian	1,247	1,370	+129	+10.34
Methodists	2,071	13,269	+11,198	+537.80
Others	850	754	-97	-11.15
Unspecified	2,708	731	-1,977	-73.00
Total	13,204	23,406	+10,142	+76.46

persons or 76 per cent. An examination of the detailed figures in Table A, Part II, shows that nearly the whole of this large comparative increase has taken place in the adherents of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Rohilkhand. Mr. G. R. C. Williams,

Collector of Budaun, remarks on the subject—

"The increase in the Christians has been enormous and I attribute it to the three following causes—"

"(a) Births amongst the Christian population already existing at the time of last census and enlisted since"

"(b) A keener appreciation on the part of low caste people of the social and material advantages to be obtained by professing Christianity."

"(c) Greater energy on the part of the missionaries, whose exertions will probably bring Government face to face with a very serious social problem before many years are over."

The increase as recorded by the census amongst the adherents of this church is 11,138 persons or 537.8 per cent., showing that a sudden and a



considerable start has been made in missionary work. It is claimed by the pastors of the church that the increase has been larger than the census figures show. Statistics prepared up to the end of 1891 for the Northern India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church show, so far as I can follow their classification, that the Native Christian community attached to that church numbered 32,992 persons, the increase within the year having been 13,500 and the community at the end of 1890, that is, near the date of the census, 19,499. By more than one missionary enumerators were accused of refusing to record persons as Christians. I believe it possible that instances of this kind may have happened. Enumerators may have refused to enter a sweeper as a Christian, for the same reason that they would have refused to enter him as a Shaikh; that is, that he was arrogating to himself a position and title which it was believed was not his due. Such instances cannot however have been numerous and were certainly not due to any desire to conceal the number of Christians, as enumerators in general regard the acceptance on a large scale of sweepers into the Christian church as a blot on it which if inimical they would be glad to evidence.

Out of the 25,000 persons shown at the end of 1891 as *members* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, no less than 16,000 were probationers. It is certain, therefore, that the Christian community is in a transition stage and more than probable that the missionaries have got ahead of their enquiries in including them amongst the Christian community.

Returns for other churches are less sensational. The Church of England has comparatively large numbers of Native Christians in Delhra, Sahánúpur, Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun and Lucknow. Roman Catholics are numerous only in Meerut, where the preponderance of males is remarkable and probably due to the excess of boys in the Sardhana orphanage, and in Agra where this church has had a small body of adherents since the days of Akbar. As will appear from a later chapter the Native Christians are, as a whole, the best educated body of natives in the province. The standard of education has somewhat fallen owing to the late low caste additions, and it may be hoped that the position amongst the community which the Native Christians especially of the Anglican Church were, by their superior intelligence and education as well as by more essential qualities, beginning to make for themselves will not be injuriously affected by late accessions. The fact that the American Methodist Church has 6,373 Christian children in their Vernacular Schools and 834 in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools shows that the importance of the subject has not been overlooked. In the Sunday Schools of this church the number of Christians was no less than 15,000, a number which must nearly include the whole native population.

168. **Aryas.**—Aryas appear for the first time as of a separate religion in the returns of the present census, although for the last eighteen years its influence as a reformed Hindu sect has been extending. Their separate appearance on the present occasion is due to the almost universal desire of the various branches of the Arya Samáj that they should not be recorded as

Hindus, a name which they asserted implied the present degeneracy and the idolatrous beliefs of the representatives of the Arya race.

The number of persons recorded as Aryas in the column for religion was 22,053 of whom 12,164 were males and 9,889 females. To this we have to add, for an estimate of the full strength of the Samáj, 3,405 persons 1,398 males and 2,007 females who were recorded as Hindus in religion and Aryas in sect. This makes the strength of the Samáj as recorded at census 25,458. This total is a mere fraction of the strength in the provinces of each of the older reformed sects of the Hindus and of many of the later. The Arya Samáj has, however, acquired an importance disproportionate to its present members from the high standard of intelligence of the majority of its adherents and the active methods of propagandism adopted.

169. The history and principles of the Arya Samáj.—The Samáj was founded by Dayanand Swami, by birth a Bráhmaṇ of Gujrat, a man undoubtedly entitled to be reckoned amongst the great teachers who have been produced by a sense of the need for action against the gross idolatry of the masses of the Hindu people. A sense of his mission appears to have been impressed on his mind from his boyhood as he relates of himself that, at the age of fourteen while engaged in service at a shrine of Siva, the idea flashed into his mind on seeing the mice carry away the holy offerings, that the shapeless idol of Siva unable to shake off the rats playing on its head, could be neither the omnipotent and the omniscient Supreme Being, nor a medium of the knowledge of the deity; and, consequently, that it was wholly useless as far as the good of its votaries was concerned.

In 1856, when twenty years of age, he devoted himself to the mission of a religious enquirer and teacher and spent the remaining twenty-seven years of his life travelling over the greater part of Northern India disputing and teaching. He died in 1883 constituting by his will a committee of twenty-three members, of whom the Mahrana of Udepur was president, whose duty was —

- (1) to publish and disseminate the Veda and Vedangas;
- (2) to send missionaries to different countries and by their means persuade every one to accept truth and abandon error;
- (3) to educate poor people in India (Aryavarta) in the principles of the Arya Samáj as founded by himself. He also left money to be spent in promoting these objects.

The creed of the Arya Samáj is authoritatively embodied in the following ten propositions:—

- (1) God is the fountain of all true knowledge, and the primeval cause of all things knowable.
- (2) Worship is alone due to God who is All-truth, All-knowledge, All-beatitude, Incorporeal, Almighty, Just, Merciful, Unbegotten, Infinite, Unchangeable, Without a Beginning, Incomparable, the Support and the Lord of all, All-pervading, Omniscient, Imperishable, Immortal, Exempt from Fear, Eternal, Holy and the Cause of the Universe.

- (3) The Vedas are the books of true knowledge, and it is the paramount duty of every Arya to read or hear them read; to teach and preach them to others.
- (4) An Arya should always be ready to accept truth and renounce untruth when discovered.
- (5) Truth arrived at, after consummate deliberation, should be his guiding principle in all actions.
- (6) The primary object of the Samáj is to do good to the world by improving the physical, intellectual, spiritual, moral and social condition of mankind.
- (7) Due love for all and appreciation of justice an Arya should manifest in his behaviour towards others.
- (8) He should endeavour to diffuse knowledge and dispel ignorance.
- (9) He should not be content with his own improvement but look for it in that of others.
- (10) In matters which affect the general social well-being of our race he ought to discard all differences and not allow his individuality to interfere, but in strictly personal matters every one may have his own way.

These propositions are of so indefinite a character that some further elucidation of the subject is required. Daya Nand taught that the four Samhita Vedas are the only true divine revelation; that the Bráhmaṇas, Upanishads and other later Vedic commentaries are to be accepted as authoritative in expounding the meaning of the Vedas; that the Vedas taught that there was only one god of whom Agni, Aditya, Surya and the other deities named were the servants and instruments, and that adoration was to be offered to one God only, abstracted from all idea of shape and form.

The teachings of science are accepted as facts but all superstitious beliefs regarding the influence of the heavenly bodies or other natural phenomena on the course of events are condemned. Socially the Aryas condemn infant marriage and endeavour to promote education and in especial female education. They acknowledge the existence of caste and the social relations dependent on it, but deny the superiority of one caste to another in religious matters. They are strict vegetarians in theory and practice and condemn taking the life of any animal for the purpose of food. Cow-killing is condemned in especial, not on account of any special reverence due to the cow but on account of its usefulness being more than ordinary. Theoretically the Samáj keeps itself apart from all political movements, but it is doubtful whether individual preachers have adhered to the spirit of the rules of the society on the subject.

170. The distribution of Arya Samajists in the province.—The extent to which the principles of the Arya Samáj have been adopted in the different districts of the provinces varies very extensively. In general the adherents of the Samáj are numbered almost entirely amongst those who have received

an English or superior vernacular education; most of them are in Government service or amongst the trading classes. Bulandshahr is the only district in which Aryanism has taken hold to any extent amongst the rural population. This is accounted for by the fact that the headquarters of one of the original Samáj Schools is at Chalesar on the borders of the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts, and that Daya Nand himself lived for some weeks at Karanbas, a village near Anúpsahr, and met with considerable success in obtaining disciples amongst the Rájputs of the neighbouring villages.

171. The future of the Samáj.—Whether the separation between Hindus and Aryas is to be a definite and lasting one is a question on which very different opinions are presented in the district reports. So far, it has not extended to any social separation; caste rules and caste observances are still observed by all Aryas, and though a tendency to intermarry amongst themselves is alleged, there appears to be no inclination to condemn intermarriage with orthodox Hindus. The following remarks are made on the subject by a Hindu, the writer of the Jhánsi district report.

"The separation of Aryas from the rest of the Hindu community, from a religious point of view, is not, on the whole, quite definite. I may safely say that at present Aryanism is an individualistic creed, and, generally speaking, does not extend to entire families or communities. I can assert from personal observation that it is not uncommon that a certain member of a joint Hindu family is an Arya, while his father and uncles, perhaps his brothers and cousins, and certainly his mother, wife, aunts and sisters, still adhere to the orthodox faith. There are but few families in which the ladies have really embraced Aryan doctrines. On the other hand, there are hundreds of Hindus, who, while they repudiate the Arya appellation, entertain doubts with regard to those questions of doctrine, belief, and ritual which constitute the "fundamental division" of Aryas from Hindus. For these reasons I am inclined to think that separation of Aryas from their Hindu brethren is not very well marked."

"The total Arya population of the district consists of" —

Males.		Females.		Total.
86	...	46	...	132

"I cannot help remarking that the number of females, at least, must have been over-stated here as elsewhere. It is a truism to say that women are more conservative than men all the world over, but the saying has special force in the case of native ladies. Native gentlemen might discard old beliefs and customs, and adopt new ideas, but native ladies will be very slow in alienating themselves from time-honoured customs or superstitions. Now at the time of enumeration it must have happened in a number of cases that the Arya members of families must, from a sense of variety or shame, have stated not only themselves as Aryas but every other member of the family, male or female, as well. If every individual of such family were asked to state conscientiously, his or her personal belief, I am sure the number of females could not have borne that ratio to the number of males which it does in the present returns.

It is evidently unsafe, on the basis of the statistics at present available, to predict whether the Arya subdivision is or is not likely to be permanent. As I have already remarked the faith of the Arya reformers, at present, bears the character of a personal or individualistic creed and that, roughly speaking, it does not embrace whole families, or classes of community. On the other hand, the faith is more or less confined to cities and towns and has been received by people who have had more or less of education, and brought up in a certain atmosphere, and the faith has not yet made its way to the masses of the populace in the country.

Judging, however, from the tendency of the times, the general direction of the current in which the thought of the rising generation is drifting and the growing tendency to repudiate the restrictions enforced by the older beliefs, it may be safely said that the Arya subdivision has a fair chance of proving lasting.

All things considered, though Aryanism has, in rejecting idolatry and inculcating observance of a high standard of morals, and at the same time refraining from elevating its founder into an object of worship, advanced beyond most of the Hindu reformed sects in the direction to which religious thought amongst educated Hindus now universally tends, there is reason to believe that in its present form it is not likely to elevate itself into a position different from that of many other Hindu sects. Its organization and the spread of its doctrines through paid propagandists have attracted to it for the present a certain amount of what may turn out to be supposititious interest and importance.

The history of religions, however, contains so many surprises that it may be grossly wrong to predict that this religion is not likely to endure, although it is founded on the divine authority of books which do not bear the interpretation attached to them by it, although it revives in the worship of a Supreme Creator the long forgotten ritual of a tribe of worshippers of the forces of nature, and although it has incorporated or is in a fair way to incorporate in its creed the Hindu notion of the sacredness of the cow for reasons which are of interest solely because it seems incredible that they should affect the beliefs of reasoning and educated men.\*

#### 172. The distribution of religions between town and country.—The

*Abstract No. 57, Showing the distribution of town population by religion.*

Religions	Persons.	Percentage of total town population	Percentage of total religion
Hindu	3,415,708	64.27	8.40
Muslims	1,708,908	33.85	28.34
Jain	36,094	.69	43.47
Christian	46,280	.86	78.37
Arya	10,552	.20	47.84
Sikh	6,206	.12	64.71
Others	895	.02	48.19
Total	5,214,328	100.00	11.33

marginal table gives the provincial totals of Table VI showing the urban population by religion. Appendix No. XXIII gives the corresponding figures by districts. Hindus are by far more largely dwellers in rural tracts than in towns. The Muhammadans, who are descendants of immigrant non-Indian races, are as already indicated to a large extent dwellers in towns,

and the artizan classes amongst whom the spread of Muhammadanism has been greatest are urban to a still greater extent. The account already given of Jains and Aryas indicates the reasons for their excess in towns. Amongst Christians and Sikhs, the proportion of imported Government servants resident in headquarters towns and cantonment is disproportionately large.

\* Daya Nand's Gokarna Nidhi devotes a considerable part of its contents to prove that whereas the flesh of one cow appeases the appetites of only 80 carnivorous persons, it would, if preserved, feed with milk and corn 410,440 persons. A commentator on the same book adds that since a single cow gives a man a profit of Rs 2.217-8-0, India for want of faith in mathematics loses £ 812,321,316 annually by keeping up the barbarous habit contracted in the days of ignorance. The protection of this species made the ancient kings so rich and consequently so powerful, that the occidental nations consider them to be merely fabulous beings.

## Chapter VII.—HINDUISM AND ITS SECTS.

173. **Hinduism.**—The present chapter will give as brief as possible an account of Hinduism in these provinces, as analyzed by the enquiries made in the recent census. The exact definition of what constitutes Hinduism is a task which has proved too much for the most learned and inventive enquirers on the subject. "Hinduism" in the words of Monier Williams "presents for our investigation a complex congeries of creeds and doctrines which in its gradual accumulation may be compared to the gathering together of the mighty volume of the Ganges, swollen by a continual influx of tributary rivers and rivulets, spreading itself over an ever-increasing area of country and finally resolving itself into an intricate Delta of tortuous streams and jungly marshes. Nor is it difficult to account for this complexity. The Hindu religion is a reflection of the composite character of the Hindus, who are not one people, but many. It is based on the idea of universal receptivity. It has ever aimed at accommodating itself to circumstances, and has carried on the process of adaptation through more than three thousand years. It has first borne with and then, so to speak, swallowed, digested and assimilated something from all creeds; or, like a vast hospitable mansion, it has opened its doors to all comers; it has not refused a welcome to applicants of every grade from the highest to the lowest, if only willing to acknowledge the spiritual headship of the Brāhmins and adopt caste rules. In this manner it has held out the right hand of brotherhood to the Fetish-worshipping aborigines of India; it has stooped to the demonolatory of various savage tribes; it has not scrupled to encourage the adoration of the fish, the boar, the serpent, trees, plants, stones and devils; it has permitted a descent to the most degrading cults of the Dravidian races; while at the same time it has ventured to rise from the most grovelling practices to the loftiest heights of philosophical speculation; it has not hesitated to drink in thoughts from the very fountain of truth, and owes not a little to Christianity itself. Strangest of all, it has dissipated the formidable organization which for a long period confronted Brāhmanism, and introduced doctrines subversive to sacerdotalism. It has artfully appropriated Buddhism, and gradually superseded that competing system by drawing its adherents within the pale of its own communion."

The consequence of such a development is that Hinduism includes "a fluctuating mass of beliefs, opinions, usages, observances, social and religious ideas" \* the exact details of which it is impossible to reduce to anything like order and in the most diverse aspects of which it is difficult to recognize anything that is common. A belief in the religious superiority of Brāhmins, veneration for the cow and respect for the distinctions of castes are the elements of Hinduism which are most generally recognized as fundamental, but each and all of these has been rejected or is rejected by tribes, castes or sects whose title to be included amongst Hindus is not denied.

174. **The origin of modern Hinduism.**—The uncertainty which attaches to the details of the present condition of Hinduism extends in an intensified

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\* Barth, *Religions of India*, page 153.

from to the question of its origin. We have distinct and authentic accounts of the religion of the Aryans when first they entered India. It was that of a nomad and primitive people, a veneration for the personified powers of nature,—Agni, the fire god, Varuna, the sky god, Indra, the rain god, Surya, the sun god, Rudra, the storm god, accompanied by a somewhat elaborate ritual of sacrificial and other observances. The development, from the Vedic beliefs, of Brāhmanism, a purely philosophical religion embodying an elaborate social scheme for the exaltation of the persons whose speculations formulated its beliefs, can be traced; but, when the long successful reaction against Brāhmanism led by the reformer Buddha had at length been vanquished in the country of its birth, we find fully armed and fully developed, in entire possession of the country, the most elaborate and most extraordinary system of inconsistent and grotesque beliefs which the world has seen. The authority of the Vedic Hymns and of the philosophical speculations of the Brāhmins are still acknowledged, but the real beliefs of the new faith as embodied in the Puranas are entirely new, not even the names of the gods now exalted as Supreme occurring in the Vedic Hymns. The new faith was shadowed forth in the epic poems and fully embodied in the Puranas in all those aspects which the Brāhman admits to belong to it. Monier Williams believes that Hinduism—

"Sprung from the later Brāhmanism, because something more was needed for vast populations naturally craving for personal objects of faith and devotion, than the merely spiritual pantheistic creed of Brāhmanism. The chief point which characterizes Hinduism and distinguishes it from Brāhmanism is that it subordinates the purely spiritual Brāhman (non-Brāhma) with its first manifestation Brāhma to the personal deities Siva and Vishnu or to some form of these deities, while it admits of numerous sects, each sect exalting its own god to the place of the Supreme. Yet we must guard against the idea that Hinduism has superseded Brāhmanism, or that they are mutually antagonistic. The latter system is pantheistic, whereas Hinduism is theistic; but in India forms of pantheism, theism and polytheism are ever interwoven with each other."

175 The division of Hinduism into sects.—Of the Neo-Brāhmanic religions it is stated by Barth that the very essence is diversity and its proper manifestation "sect," sect in constant mobility and reduced to such "a state of division that nothing similar to it was ever seen in any other religious system." It is this characteristic of Hinduism which makes it possible to collect information so extensive as has been found to be the case by means of a simple enumeration in a census schedule. The common characteristic of all the so-called sects is the worship of some special divinity exalted above all others. The names of these special deities with some such particulars as are available regarding them and the extent to which they find special worshippers, is the information which in the late census it has been endeavoured to obtain.

The nature of Hinduism as traceable from the ancient texts and the writings of later commentators and leaders of Hindu sectarianism has been very fully dealt with by many European observers. Barth, Monier Williams and other writers have published works on the subject everywhere accessible and to which reference may be made. They trace the gradual development of the Hindu Trinity of Brāhma, Vishnu and Siva, the creator, the preserver

and the destroyer and the subsequent expansion of each person of the Trinity into two distinct natures, the passive and the active, the latter called the Sakti and personified as the wife of the person of the Trinity from which it was expanded. The subsequent obliteration of the impersonal Brâhma and the transfer of his attributes to the other gods, the attenuation of the female energy of Vishnu and the expansion of the female energy of Siva left as the leading gods of the present day so far as temple worship and ritual is concerned, Vishnu under one or other of his incarnations, Siva and the Sakti of the third person of the Trinity—Parvati, Durga, Debi, according to the aspect under which she is considered. Of these Vishnu alone preserves his attributes as a purely Aryan and Brâhmanical deity, Siva has from time to time been identified to some extent with local deities of Dravidian origin, whilst every Dravidian god or goddess adopted into the Hindu system is recognized as a manifestation or form of Debi. The adoption into the Hindu system of Dravidian and aboriginal deities and superstitions has been generally recognized by the writers on the subject. The figures in the following pages will give an idea of how great a hold these superstitions retain on the low class Hindus of the present day.

176. The instructions as to record of sects.—The instructions to enumerators and supervisors by which it was intended to obtain the desired record are as follows :—

"Column 3 (sect of religion) enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it, as Vaishnava, Vallabhaçharya, Kabirpanthi, &c., for Hindus, Sunni, Shiah, &c., for Musalmâns, and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, American Episcopalian, &c. If a Hindu cannot name his sect, the name of the divinity he especially worships should be entered. (The question will be *Ishta devata kaha hai?* or *his devata se manitar lete ho?*). For persons entered in column 2, as Bhils, Gonds, or of other forest tribes, the name of the devata will invariably be entered. If the sect or devata cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank."

"The exercise of some intelligence will be necessary on the part of enumerators and supervisors to get this column properly filled up, owing to the ignorance of many Hindus as to the sects to which they belong, and to the fact that most Hindus pay homage to all deities, whether they belong to one particular class or not in paying especial homage to one deity. Of Hindus in general there are reckoned five classes—Vaishnavas, Saivas, Saktas, Sauras and Ganpatijas. The first three only are common in the North-Western Provinces, those who worship specially or receive the mantra of Vishnu, of Siva or of the Sakti. The boundaries of these systems are ill-defined, but inside the systems of Vaishnavism and Saivism there are various well-marked sects (*sampradaya* or *panth*) whose tenets differ from those of ordinary Hindus and a record of the members of which is desired. Such are amongst Vaishnavas, Vallabhaçharya, Râmanandi, Chaitanya, Bishnow, Kabirpanthi, &c., and amongst Saivas, Langate, Pasupatas, &c. There are also amongst Hindus outside the five classes members of various societies (*Samâj*) who reject the pantheism of ordinary Hindu worship and yet do not entirely reject the Hindu system, e.g., the Arya Samâj or Dayanandis. In the Himalayan districts, again, most Hindus are Smartas, followers of Sankaracharya, worshipping the leading five Hindu deities alike. It is probable that persons of this sect will also be found in the plains. Amongst Jains (Sarnâj) two sects are mentioned, Svetâmbara and Digâmbara. Amongst Sikhs also sects are numerous. There are Namakpanthi, Gobind Singhî, Kuka and other Sikh sects. Amongst Muhammadans the sectarian subdivision is well known, and the person enumerated can ordinarily determine at once whether he is a Sunni, a Shia or what."



"On the enumeration being begun, the difficulty of obtaining full details in this column will soon be apparent. This note on sect has been given to guide you as to what is wanted. You will probably find a tendency to enter caste details in this column amongst low caste Hindus. The difference between caste and sect must be clearly realized. The one relates to social status, the other to religious belief. Except in the case of religious ascetics or mendicants, there should be no fear of confusion."

"The enumerator should insert in column 3 the answer he gets from the person enumerated, whether the sect or the devata is mentioned, and not draw inferences from the answer, e.g., if the answer is that Mahadeo is the devata whose mantra is taken, Mahadeo should be entered, not Saiva. In this column it will be well if Christians who are able to write should themselves enter their sects. If the enumerator has to write the sect in vernacular, he must be careful to record the exact pronunciation."

The specimen questions proposed for the use of enumerators were—

"(If the person enumerated is a Hindu, Sikh or a Jain) *Tumhara kya panth hai?* (If he says he does not know) *Tum khas kse devate ko mante ho?* (or) *kis devate se tumhara gahan mantr liya jata hai?* (or) *Ishta devata koun hai?*

177. The meaning to be attached to the word sect.—The word "sect" used by Monier Williams, Barth and all other late writers on Hinduism, to denote the distinctions introduced by the special devotion of certain worshippers to certain gods was speedily found to be to a great extent a misnomer. It has no equivalent in this meaning in the current Hindi language. The words sampradaya or panth, the proper equivalents of the word sect, are not usually applied to distinguish those who profess themselves the special worshippers of Siva or the special worshippers of Vishnu, unless they belong to what is really a sect, a body of men professing beliefs to some extent different from those of orthodox Hindus in general. The great body of Hindus belong to no sampradaya or panth. They profess their belief in, and reverence for, Bráhma, Vishnu, Siva and all the millions of gods of the Hindu mythology, and worship many of them at their appropriate times and seasons. Of the higher classes a large proportion regard Vishnu or Siva as their "Ishta devata," that is, the god under whose special protection they consider themselves and to whom in consequence they pay special reverence. Of the lower classes many similarly look for special protection to a special form of Devi or to one of those innumerable minor gods which the Bráhmanic system has adopted or tolerated. The fact that this special reverence is paid to one god does not, however, prevent their joining in the worship of other deities or induce them to consider themselves as in any way separated by religious belief from the special worshippers of some other god. It does not even in perhaps the majority of cases imply a belief that their special god is the most powerful of the gods. A proverb quoted in the Panjál report represents a worshipper of Guga Pir as replying to a question as to who was greater, Mahadeo or Guga Pir, with a question as to what it would avail him to say who was greater if he were to be bitten by a snake. The obvious insinuation is that Mahadeo was greater, but that he, immediately subject to the power of Guga Pir, could not venture to say so. The special reverence of one god even to this extent is by no means universal. A considerable proportion of the population were found unable to say they specially revered any god, and a still larger proportion replied to the questions put to them,

in a way which implied their rejection of pantheism and polytheism, and their recognition only of one Supreme Being.

178 The classification of the sect returns.—The classification of the returns collected in regard to Hindu sects gave an infinity of trouble. The names returned were innumerable, and though enquiries were instituted in every district in the province, very little information was forthcoming in regard to a majority of the names. I have, however, with the information given by the district lists, and sometimes from the indication given by the form of the name itself, been able to classify all into a comparatively few groups, to each of which some reference will be made.

The classification adopted is as follows :—

Class A.—Hindus devoted to no particular deity or sect.

„ B.—Monotheistic.

„ C.—Groups in which Vedic or presectarian influence is apparent.

„ D.—Puranic Vaishnava.

„ E.—Puranic Saiva.

„ F.—Puranic Sakta.

„ G.—Miscellaneous developments and additions.

„ H.—Sectarian subdivisions.

179. Non-sectarian and unspecified.—Amongst class A have been placed all who to the question what god they worshipped, replied that they worshipped all the gods ; or who were unable to name any god they worshipped.

*Unspecified*, 1,486,984.—The class is in point of population shown in the census registers, 773,310 males, 713,674 females, a fairly extensive one ; but it does not from them appear by any means so extensive as might have been inferred from the district accounts of the difficulty with which these sect columns had been filled up for Hindus. In point of fact, I believe that the numbers shown under this head should have been greater ; that the questioning of the enumerators and the example of the better instructed Hindus has induced many who do not in point of fact know what Vaishnavism, Saism and Saktism is, to record themselves as worshippers of a special god.

180 The beliefs of the ordinary Hindu.—The religious beliefs of this section of the Hindus are referred to by a writer who has closely observed the social circumstances of the Hindu peasantry.\*

“ It is difficult to make out exactly the religious beliefs of the ordinary Hindu peasant. He has practically no belief in the transmigration of souls, but has a vague idea that there is a future life, in which those who are good in this world will be happy in a heaven (Surg), while those who are bad will be wretched in a hell (Narak). His devotional offerings to demons, saints and godlings are meant rather to avert temporal evils or secure temporal blessings than to improve his prospects of the life to come. He has an idea that sin (pap) will bring evil on him and his fellows in this life as well as after death. His instincts as to good and evil are much the same as the ordinary European moral distinctions, only they do not take so wide a range ; instead of extending to the whole human race, or to the whole nation or sect, they extend only to his own tribe, or village, or family. He thinks it wrong to tell a lie unless perhaps to benefit a relative or friend ; he thinks it wicked to

\* Wilson, *Burm Settlement Report*, page 133.

injure a man unless he has been injured by him, or to cheat another unless he thinks that that other would cheat him if he got the chance; or to take a bribe without giving the promised consideration for it. He believes vaguely that it is good for him to meditate on the deity, and to show that he is not forgetting him, he mutters "Râm, Râm, Râm," or repeats the name of some other Hindu god when he gets up in the morning, and if he is piously inclined, at other times also, in season and out of season. Notwithstanding all the numerous saints and deities whom he endeavours to propitiate, he has a vague belief that above all there is one Supreme God whom he calls Narayan or Parmeswar, who knows all things and by whom all things were made, and who will reward the good and punish the bad both in this life and in the life to come. There are of course particular sects of Hindus who have developed one phase of these beliefs more strongly than another, some who believe in transmigration of souls; some who have devoted themselves to the worship of one godling more than that of the others; but so far as my experience goes, the moral and religious ideas of the great mass of the Hindu peasantry are as I have above described."

181. **Monotheistic non-sectarian Hindus.**—These remarks apply in part to the next class to be referred to—one which according to the census returns is considerably more extensive and in the future likely to become still more important and numerous, because to some extent indicative of the degree to which Hindu beliefs have been influenced by Muhammadanism and Christianity, an influence likely to increase.

Amongst all classes of the population, and more particularly amongst those castes which are highest and lowest in the Hindu system, the Brâhmins and the Châmars, a frequent answer to the question put to them as to whom they worshipped was "Eswar," "Parmeswar," "Bhagwan" or "Narayan," terms used for God in the abstract, removed from the idea of any special impersonation. It is possible that a few of the persons who entered "Eswar" meant to indicate Siva. It is probable that a few of those who recorded Narayan intended Krishna. It is, however, as certain as careful enquiries by officers in all parts of the provinces can make it, that such replies were intended in general to record belief in one impersonal God, "who made us both" one man added whom I questioned as to what he intended. The feeling which dictates such an entry is widespread amongst the most intelligent of the Hindus and amongst those who have derived their religious ideas from the teachings of Raidas, Kabir and other monotheistic teachers. To this feeling taking a more active form is due the origin of a large number of the numerous reformed sects, regarding some of which information will be collated in the last part of this chapter. Monotheistic belief is, there is reason to believe, gaining ground almost daily, and it is not too much to say that, few as the converts are whom Christian missionaries have gained to their faith, the influence of their belief has reacted upon that of thinking Hindus to an extent of which even the large numbers who have expressed their sole belief in one God is not an excessive indication. Along with the entries for Eswar, Bhagwan, or Narayan have also been included those for Kartâr, the Creator; Satnarayan, the true Narayan; Satdeo, the true God; Adjot, the Spirit that was from the beginning; Nirankar, the Formless One; Abnasi, the imperishable one. The name of *Brâhma*, the Creator, was not infrequently recorded with the same intention. The name though that of one of the gods of the Puranic Trinity has, owing to the worship of Brâhma having dropped out of general use, retained its theistic purity of meaning uncontaminated by any connection

with the grossly material superstitions which have grown up regarding the two persons now more generally worshipped. Bráhma, like Eswar, now conveys the meaning of the Supreme God.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Eswar	3,768,096	2,019,908	1,768,888
Bráhma	21,535	13,083	8,452
Total	3,810,231	2,092,891	1,777,340

The numbers of worshippers of Eswar or Bráhma are given in the margin. The total 3,810,231 is that of those I have classed as monotheistic.

182. *Pre-Puranic forms of worship.*—The next class, not a large one, consists of those whose tenets preserve at least the memory of Pre-Puranic religion, whilst they do not belong to any one of the modern reformed sects.

*Smarta*, 402,981.—The largest group in this class is that of the *Smartas*, followers of Sankarachariya, an early reformer, who, with a view to expound the tenets of the Vedanta philosophy, wandered from his birthplace in the Dakhan to the Himalayas "teaching and holding disputations with the professors of other religions wherever he went." The following account of his tenets is given by Professor Wilson :—

"His leading tenet is the recognition of Bráhma Parabráhma as the sole cause and supreme ruler of the universe and as distinct from Siva, Vishnu, Bráhma or any individual member of the pantheon. With this admission, and having regard to the weakness of those human faculties which cannot elevate themselves to the conception of the inscrutable first cause, the observance of such rites and the worship of such deities as are either prescribed by the Vedas or the works not incompatible with their authority were left undisturbed by Sankara. They even received to a certain extent his particular sanction, and certain divisions of the Hindu faith were, by his express permission, taught by some of his disciples, and are, consequently, regarded by the learned Bráhmans in general as the only orthodox and allowable forms in the present day. For thus Sankara addressed his disciples :—"In the present impure age, the bud of wisdom being blighted in iniquity, men are inadequate to the apprehension of pure unity; they will be apt, therefore, again to follow the dictates of their own fancies, and it is necessary for the preservation of the world and the maintenance of civil and religious distinctions, to acknowledge those modifications of the divine spirit which are the work of the Supreme."

The worship of special gods thus tolerated by Sankarachariya, himself a Vedantist, has become the main faith of the majority of those who in the present day call themselves his followers. They define their special faith as consisting in a belief in all the five principal gods, Siva, Vishnu, Suraj, Sakti, and Ganpati, to whose special worship separate sects of Hindus after Sankarachariya devoted themselves. The name *Smarta* is derived from *Smriti*, that which is remembered and handed down by tradition in the religious books subsequent to the Vedas to which Sankarachariya expressed his adherence.

*Smartas* are scattered over the provinces in small numbers except in Kumaun, the great temples in which are said to have been founded by Sankara, and where the influence of his teachings is extensive to the present day. The *Maháráshtra* and other imported Bráhmans of the Himalayas are probably *Smartas* in spirit as in name, but for the great majority of the

Khasiya Bráhmans and Rájputs, the entry was probably made in imitation of that made by their teachers. Their belief is probably little different from that of those who repose their prime trust in Gori or Chattarpal or any other of the gods of that curious blending of Animism, Bráhmanism and Buddhism which forms the Hinduism of the Himalayas and of which an interesting account is given in the second volume of the *Himalayan Gazetteer*.

*Saura*, 41,904.—*Sauras* or worshippers of the sun god, Suriya or Aditya, members of one of the sects said to be founded by Sankarachariya and now as a separate sect almost extinct in these provinces, are scattered in small numbers over the provinces, being proportionately more numerous in Kumaun and Oudh. Although worship of the sun as a special tutelary deity is so comparatively rare, Suraj Narayan is regularly worshipped by all high caste Hindus by fasting on Sundays (Adityawar) from sunrise to sunset.

*Agni worshippers*, 9,774.—Another Vedic deity remembered by the Vedic name is Agni, the fire god, who is worshipped by all Hindus along with other gods in marriage ceremonies and at other social events, but is regarded as a special presiding deity only by a few Agnihotri Bráhmans, whose worship of the fire god is described in the following extract from the *Benares Gazetteer*.—

"A Bráhman and his wife sit by the side of a hearth, face to face, having the hands between them. This ceremony with hom (pouring gha into the fire) and recitations three times a day continues till one of the pair dies. The fire is not allowed to die out, but if this accidentally happens, it is renewed with a certain ceremony."

The Agnihotra ceremony is also performed by Aryas. Other Vedic gods Vayu, Indra, &c., are remembered by Hindus at family festivals, but the occurrence of the special worship of such gods indicated by 550 persons is probably due to the reaction towards Vedic religion, of which we have the most visible proof in the figures for the Aryas. The entry in the schedules was mostly "Vedic gods."

*Planet worshippers*, 45,962.—We have the last remnant of Vedic worship to be mentioned in the worship of the planets, though the beliefs with which the special worship is connected are now distinctly Puranic. At the great festivals of the Hindus a small offering is made to all the planets at once, but, excepting on these occasions, they are never worshipped together. They are, however, frequently worshipped separately by the sick or unfortunate, who suppose themselves to be under the baneful influence of one or other of them. At these times they are worshipped one after the other in regular succession. Seven of the planets give names to the days of the week, the other two represent the ascending and descending nodes. Surya and Chandra (Soma) have already been noted as amongst the Vedic deities. Of special planet worshippers 45,962 have been shown at census.

183. The general distinctions between Vaishnavas and Saivas.—The classes of special worshippers so far referred to are merely isolated remnants scattered amongst the masses of the population. Our classification next brings up for consideration the cultus which is the essence of Puranic Hinduism, the special worship of Vishnu and of Siva, no longer regarded each as the comple-

ment of the other, but each by his own worshippers as including in his own person all the attributes of godhead and as the one Great God to whom all others are inferior. The essential difference between the two systems is well expressed by Monier Williams in the following remarks :—

"They represent different lines of religious thought; such lines expressing a contrast rather than an opposition. So far indeed from any necessary opposition between the systems, they are necessary complements of each other. For the worship of the composite deity Rudra-Siva is nothing but the expression of the awe felt by human beings in the presence of the two mutually complementary forces of disintegration and reintegration; while the worship of the personal god Vishnu in his descents upon earth in human form is nothing but the expression of the very natural interest felt by man in his own preservation and in the working of the physical forces which resist dissolution."

The outward distinctive signs of Vaishnavism and Saivism in the "tilak" or sectarian marks made on the forehead are for Vishnu an upright white mark of sandal wood and for Siva three horizontal marks made with ashes. A rosary of 108 beads of tulsi wood or lotus berries is worn by Vaishnavites, whilst Saivites wear 32 or 64 of the rough seeds of the Rudraksh. Vishnu is usually worshipped under the form of one of his incarnations represented by the complete image of a well-formed human being; Siva is almost invariably worshipped through the symbol of the *linga*. The offerings at the temples of the two gods are essentially different. The image of Krishna or Rāma is clothed, bathed, fed with offerings of cooked and uncooked grain. The food offered to Vishnu is eaten by all. To Siva, leaves, flowers, uncooked rice and water are offered and the remnants are eaten only by the attendant Goshains of the temple.

184. **Vaishnavism.**—The classification of worshippers of Vishnu in a scheme consistent in itself and such as to fit in with a combined account of Hinduism in general I have found difficult. I have determined to give in the first place the figures for those Vaishnavas who, so far as can be judged from the entries in the schedules, belong to none of the reformed Vaishnava sects but are Vaishnava rather from trust in Vishnu than from adherence to any special sectarian tenets. Such worshippers of Vishnu, as I take it, belong to the general system of orthodox Hinduism from which the reformed sects are to a considerable degree apart owing to their special beliefs.

The reformed Vaishnavite, as well as reformed Saivite sects, will be considered after conclusion of the general remarks on Hinduism. It is certain, however, that to some extent the entries for the members of reformed sects have been included under the general term Vaishnavite, so that the sectarian figures are probably much too low.

Vishnu's preserving and restoring power has been manifested to the world in a series of "Avatara" literally descents in which a portion of his divine essence was "embodied in a human or supernatural form possessed of superhuman powers. All these Avatara became manifest to correct some great evil or effect some great good in the world." It is in general the more personal form of Vishnu as embodied in one of these incarnations that receives the direct worship of his votaries.

"Nevertheless in his antecedent condition as Vishnu, this deity has a maternal character and individuality of his own quite irrespective of his incarnations. He is described as living in Vākuntha—a locality, as we have seen, more inaccessible and less easy to identify with any definite spot on earth than Siva's abode, Kailasa. He has a wife, Lakshmi or Sri, the goddess of fortune and beauty, who is fabled to have sprung, with other precious things, from the froth of the ocean when churned by the gods and demons. And as Vishnu in his non-avatars condition lives a life which has fewer features in common with humanity than that of Siva, so is his wife Lakshmi less human than Siva's wife Parvati. In fact, the more human side of both the god and goddess is reserved for their descents in human form, Vishnu as Rama and Krishna, Lakshmi as Sita and Rukmini. Nevertheless some details of Vishnu's separate personality as distinct from his Avataaras may be gathered from the Puranas. For example, we are told that he has a peculiar auspicious mark (Sri-vatesa) on his breast. He has four arms, and holds a symbol in each of his four hands, namely a wheel or circular weapon (Chakra) called Sudarshana, a conch-shell (Sankha) called Panchajanya, a club (Gada) called Kaumodaki, and a lotus-flower (Padma). Of these the circular symbol may possibly have been borrowed from Buddhism. If so, it was originally significant of the wheel of the Buddhist law, or of the cosmical cycles peculiar to that system. Or bearing in mind Vishnu's connection with the sun, we may reasonably regard it as emblematical of the sun's circular course in the heavens. In the later mythology it is supposed to represent a missile weapon hurled by Vishnu, like a quail, at the demons who are ever plotting evil against gods and men, and with whom he is always at war. Similarly the conch-shell is blown by him like a trumpet in his battles, its miraculous sound filling his enemies with terror and helping him to secure victory. The club is also used in Vishnu's conflicts with his demon-foes. Moreover, he is armed with a wonderful bow called Śārṅga and a sword Nandaka. He has a jewel on his wrist named Syamantaka, and another on his breast called Kaustubha. When he has occasion to move through space he is borne on the mythical bird Garuda, closely related to the sun and compared to an eagle, but represented as semi-human in form and character, with a bird-like face. Possibly this Garuda may be a personification of the sky or ethereal element which supports Vishnu—identified with the sun—one of whose names is 'air-borne' (Vāyu-Vāhana). It is noteworthy that Garuda, like the Krishna form of Vishnu, is the destroyer of serpents which typify destruction and evil. Yet serpents have also their contrary character, and even divine attributes, for at the dissolution of the Universe and between the intervals of creation, Vishnu, as the Supreme Being, reclines in profound repose on the thousand-headed serpent Shesha—typical of infinity—while his wife Lakshmi chafes his feet, and out of his navel grows the lotus which supports Brahma, the active agent in reproducing the world. Finally, Vishnu has the river Ganges issuing from one of his feet, whence it flows through the sky before it falls on the head of the god Siva."

*Worshippers of Vishnu*, 3,733,518 *Worshippers of Badri Nath*, 6,910 — As worshippers of Vishnu specifying neither their adherence to a separate sect nor a separate incarnation 3,733,518 persons have been recorded at census, and 6,910 persons have recorded their faith in Vishnu as Badri Nath, lord of Badri, sacred to Vishnu in memory of the austerities performed by him there in his dual form of Nara and Narayana

*Worshippers of Nara Sinha* 164,555 —Special worshippers of nearly all of the recognized Avataaras of Vishnu have occurred in the census schedules. For the following, which may be mentioned in the order in which they are said to have taken place, the numbers recorded are important. The first of importance was the fourth descent, that in the form of Nara Sinha, or, as it is called in the North-Western Provinces, Nar Singh, the man lion. It was undertaken to deliver the world from the

tyranny of a demon who by the favour of Bráhma had become invulnerable and who attempted to kill his son Prahlada for worshipping Vishnu. The demon whilst impiously scoffing at the idea of the omnipresence of the god and asking whether he was in a stone pillar of the hall, was suddenly confronted by the god, half-man and half-lion, and torn to pieces

*Worshippers of Parasráma*, 118,080.—The sixth incarnation, that of Paras Ráma, or Ráma with the axe, was born of Bráhma parentage to deliver the Bráhmans from the arrogant dominion of the Kshatriyas, from whom he twenty-one times cleared the earth and with whose blood he filled five Lugo lakes. Of "Parasráma" 118,080 worshippers have been recorded,

*Worshippers of Ráma*, 1,099,111.—The seventh incarnation was that of Ráma, or Rám Chaudar, the Kshatriya hero, whose story is the subject of the Rámayan, and is enacted annually in one of the most popular of Hindu festivals, the Rámhila. The story is well known and need not be repeated. The hold which it still has over the country may be inferred from the fact that the name of Rám twice repeated is the ordinary form of salutation throughout Northern India, except amongst Bráhmans who salute each other with the word "Namaskar" and are saluted by others with "Palagan." "It is noteworthy," says Monier Williams, that the Ráma legends have always retained their purity, and, unlike those of Bráhma, Krishna, Siva and Durga, have never been mixed up with indecencies and licentiousness. In fact, the worship of Ráma has never degenerated to the same extent as that of some of those other deities." Ráma and his wife were pure, there was nothing in their characters suggestive of licence, and if "the husband of one wife" and the devoted and affectionate wife had come to be associated with impure ideas, they must have lost all that gave them a title to veneration.

The Rámayan which celebrates the adventure of Ráma is to this day, in its modern recension by Tuli Das, the most popular of the Hindu religious poems. The worship of the great-minded Ráma and the pure and gentle Sita still prevails to a great extent throughout the provinces and especially in the Oudh districts, but of the number of worshippers, outside the sects devoted to the worship of Ráma, 1,099,111 cannot be relied on as an accurate indication for two reasons. It is subject to a large deduction owing to the fact that the name Rám is, like Bhagwan, Ishwai or Narayan, used commonly to indicate the deity as one and supreme. A large number of the persons included here should, therefore, probably be included in the second class referred to on pages 197-198. In certain districts where the number of worshippers of Ráma is greatly in excess of that in the neighbours, this is almost certainly the case, and it is probably so elsewhere to some extent. On the other hand, no doubt a proportion of the worshippers of Rám Chaudar have been included under the general term Vaishnava.

*Hanuman worshippers*, 937,493.—How innate in the Hindu character is the search for the grotesque and the impossible is exemplified by the great extent to which the worship of Ráma has been specially connected with the name of his ally Hanuman or Mahabir, the monkey chief, of whom no less than 937,493 special worshippers have been recorded.



"He was son of Pavana, 'the wind', by Anjana, wife of a monkey named Kesarī. He was able to fly, and is a conspicuous figure in the Rāmāyana. He and the other monkeys who assisted Rāma in his war against Ravana were of divine origin, and their powers were superhuman. Hanuman jumped from India to Ceylon in one bound, he tore up trees, carried away the Himalayas, seized the clouds, and performed many other wonderful exploits. His form is as vast as a mountain and as tall as a gigantic tower. His complexion is yellow and glowing like molten gold. His face is as red as the lightest ruby, while his enormous tail spreads out to an interminable length. He stands on a lofty rock and roars like thunder. He leaps into the air, and flies among the clouds with a rushing noise, whilst the ocean waves are roaring and splashing below. In one of his fights with Ravana and the Rakshasas, they greased his tail and set it on fire, but to their own great injury, for with it he burnt down their capital city, Lanka. This exploit obtained for him the name Lanka-dahi. His services to Rāma were great and many. He acted as his spy and fought most valiantly. He flew to the Himalayas, from whence he brought medicinal herbs with which he restored the wounded and he killed the monster Kala Nemi and thousands of Gandharvas who assailed him. He accompanied Rāma on his return to Ayodhya, and there he received from him the reward of perpetual life and youth. The exploits of Hanuman are favourite topics among Hindus from childhood to age, and paintings of them are common. He is called Marut putra, and he has the patronyms Anhi, Marut, &c., and the metonymic Anjineya. He is also Yoga-Chara, from his power in magic or in the healing art, and Rājata-dyuta 'the brilliant.' Among his other accomplishments, Hanuman was a Grammarian, and the Rāmāyana says,—'The chief of monkeys is perfect, no one equals him in Śāstras, in learning, and in ascertaining the sense of the scriptures (or in moving at will). In all sciences, in the rules of austerity, he rivals the preceptor of the gods.'"

The worship of Hanuman is general throughout the provinces and in the eastern districts is very extensive. Monkeys are regarded as his representatives and food given to them is regarded as an offering to the god and injury done to them as injury to the god. The worship of Hanuman is general amongst all classes, but is probably most general amongst the lower castes by whom his powers as a magician and as the great "Bā" are held in the greatest reverence.

Other companions of Rāma are specially worshipped to an inconsiderable extent. Lachman, his faithful brother, who gave his life for the king, has 381 worshippers, whilst the other companions of Rāma, including the gentle Sita (Jankī) herself and his brother Bharat have 7,984.

*Worshippers of Krishna, 681,372*—The eighth incarnation of Vishnu, that in which he descended to earth as Krishna, is that to which his worship is most generally directed. Under the name of Krishna in all probability a large proportion of the worshippers shown as Vaishnava unspecified should be included. The actual number of worshippers who wrote Krishna, Sri-Krishna or Krishan Narayan in the schedules was 681,372. Of the legendary adventures of Krishna the most interesting account available is that by the late Mr. F. S. Growse in his memoir on the Muttra district from which the following summary is extracted—

"It is certain that Krishna was celebrated as a gallant warrior prince for many ages before he was metamorphosed into the amatory swain who now, under the title of Kāshyapa, is worshipped throughout India. He is first mentioned in the Mahābhārata, the most voluminous of all Sanskrit poems, consisting in the printed edition of 91,000 couplets.

There he figures simply as the king of Dwarka and ally of the Pándavs; nor in the whole length of the poem, of which he is to a great extent the hero, is any allusion whatever made to his early life, except in one disputed passage. Hence it may be presumed that his boyish frolics at Muttā and Brindāvan, which now alone dwell in popular memory, are all subsequent inventions. They are related at length in the *Harivansa*, which is a comparatively modern sequel to the *Mahābhārata*, and with still greater circumstantiality in some of the later Purānas, which probably in their present form date no further back than the tenth century after Christ. So rapid has been the development of the original idea when once planted in the congenial soil of the sensuous east, that, while in none of the more genuine Purānas, even those specially devoted to the inculcation of Vaiṣṇava doctrines, is so much as the name mentioned of his favourite mistress, Rādhā, she now is jointly enthroned with him in every shrine and claims a full half of popular devotion. Among ordinary Hindus the recognized authority for his life and exploits is the *Bhāgavat Purāna*, or rather its tenth book, which has been translated into every form of the modern vernacular. The Hindi version, entitled the *Prem Sāgar*, is the one held in most repute."

*Worshippers of Balarām*, 31,412.—Of the companions of Krishna the figures for worshippers, his brother and playmate Balarāma, have been separately compiled and show 31,412 persons.

*Companions of Krishna*, 101,570.—Of other companions of Krishna including his mistress Rādhā, with whom so much of the later Krishna-vite literature is connected, 101,570 persons have been entered as special worshippers.

*Worshippers of minor incarnations of Vishnu*, 55,095.—The minor incarnations of Vishnu are worshipped by 55,095 persons. The incarnations, which find an important place in the census lists, are those of "the Varāha, the boar under which form Vishnu after a struggle of 1,000 years recovered the earth from the bottom of the sea to which it had been dragged by a demon and of the Vamana or dwarf by whom Bali the Daitya king was shorn of his dominion over the three worlds. Rāja Bali himself, to this day regarded as a model of devotion, austerity and generosity, and possibly in sympathy with the limitation of his kingdom by unfair means to the lower regions has separate worshippers, but owing to the similarity of name to that of an Aśvī god the number is unascertainable."

*Worshippers of Saṅgrāma*. 261,610.—The household worship of Vishnu is usually addressed to the Saṅgrāma an ammonite brought from Nipal and connected with the god by the following legend. —

"A reason for the sacredness of the Saṅgrāma is found in the Bhāgavata Purāna. Śani commenced his reign with a request to Brāhma to become subject to him, Brāhma referred him to Vishnu, who asked him to call upon him the next day. When he called, finding that Vishnu had transformed himself into a mountain, he became a worm named Vajrakṛta, and afflicted Vishnu for twelve years. At the expiration of that time Vishnu resumed his proper shape, and ordered that henceforth the stones of this mountain (Gandaki) should be worshipped as representatives of himself."

"The Brāhmins usually worship Vishnu in this form in their daily 'puja' at home. In the hot season a vessel of water is suspended over the Saṅgrāma, and the water continually dropping on it keeps it cool; another vessel is placed under it to catch the water, which is drunk in the evening by the worshipper. The marks of it are shown to men when dying, in the belief that the concentration of the mind on them at this time will ensure the soul a safe passage to Vishnu's heaven."

"The popular belief is that in this mountain there are multitudes of insects which perforate the stones; and they when perforated, falling into the river Gandaka, are taken out by means of nets. The more common ones are about the size of a watch, and their price varies according to their size, hollowness, and inside colouring, according to which peculiarities special names are given. For the rarer kinds as much as Rs 2,000 are given, and when it is remembered that it is believed that the possessor of one of these ammonites, and a shell called *Dukshindvartā* (i.e., a shell whose convolutions are towards the right), can never be poor, it is not to be wondered at that large prices should be paid for them. As it is also believed that in parting with them they invite misfortune, it is natural that those possessing should wish to retain them; to sell them for gain is regarded as a most dishonourable deed."

Of Vishnu in the form of the *Saligrāma* 261,610 persons are worshippers.

*Worshippers of Lakshmi*, 1,458.—Amongst the other entries specially connected with the worship of Vishnu are those of 1,458 persons, worshippers of Lakshmi, the Sakti of Vishnu, but now held in universal honour as the goddess of abundance and fortune. In Griffith's *Rāmāyana* the following description of Lakshmi or Sri is given:—

"When many a year had fled,  
 "Up floated, on her lotus bed,  
 "A maiden fair and tender-eyed,  
 "In the young flush of beauty's pride.  
 "She shone with pearl and golden sheen,  
 "And seals of glory stamped her queen:  
 "On each round arm glowed many a gem,  
 "On her smooth brows a diadem.  
 "Boiling in waves beneath her crown  
 "The glory of her hair rolled down,  
 "Pearls on her neck of price untold,  
 "The lady shone like burnished gold.  
 "Queen of the gods, she leapt to land,  
 "A lotus in her perfect hand,  
 "And fondly, of the lotus sprung,  
 "To lotus-bearing Vishnu clung.  
 "Her, gods above and men below,  
 "As Beauty's Queen and Fortune know."

Lakshmi, few as her special worshippers are, is numerously worshipped under the outward form of a rupee in the most attractive of the Hindu festivals, the *Diwali*, on which in every Hindu house in the provinces a larger or smaller number of lamps are illuminated in honour of Sri Lakshmi.

*Worshippers of Mahābhārata Heroes*, 3,957.—More closely connected with the worship of Vishnu than of Siva is that of the *Mahābhārata* heroes, the five Pandu warriors who waged a long war against the power and treachery of their rivals the Kurus. Of these the mighty Bhīsmān and the Apollo-like Arjan are the favourites, but the wise Yudhishthira also finds special worshippers. Altogether 3,957 persons worship the Pandu brothers.

*Worshippers of Tulsi*, 1,139.—*Worshippers of Garur*, 163.—The tulsi a plant worshipped mostly by followers of Vishnu, and from the wood of which the beads worn by Vaishnavites are made, has 1,139 special worshippers,

probably as an embodiment of the god. The only remaining entry connected with Vishnu is that of 163 worshippers of Garur or Garuda, the mythical bird half-vulture half-man upon which Vishnu rides. He is the great enemy of snakes and bad men, both of whom he devours.

The total number of persons so far recorded as special worshippers of Vishnu, his incarnations or of gods specially connected with him is 7,208,808.

185. *Saivism, Saivas*, 8,101,617 — Worshippers of Siva form in every way a more compact body than those just referred to. 8,101,617 persons have recorded themselves simply as Saiva or as worshippers of Siva by one of the one thousand and eight general names which the devotion of his followers has attributed to him. He is Mahadeo or Maheswara, the Great God; Ishwar, the supreme lord; Chandra Shekara, he who wears a moon on his forehead; Bhuteswara, the lord of Ghosts; Nilkantha, the blue-necked; Gangadhara, he who holds the Ganges; Digambara, the clothed with space, Sambhu or Sankara (Shankar), the auspicious, Bhairava, the destroyer; Biswanath or Biseswara (Bisheshai), the lord of all; Hara, the seizer; Ugra, the fierce; Aghora, the horrible, Bhagwat, the divine. From these names may be gathered something as to the various characters attributed to the god. The essential difference between Vishnu and Siva has already been referred to. The former is the god of faith, taking an interest in and providing for the welfare of the universe. In his worship consists, as Monier Williams points out, the only approach in Hinduism to religion in the Western sense. Siva is the god of power, a god to be feared only, removed in all his characters from the weakness of an interest in mankind. Siva as depicted in the later Hindu writings assumes a "very bewildering variety of personalities, but in the words of the author just referred to, "there are really five chief characters of the god who stand out prominently from his general protiture—

"1st. He is the universal destroyer, annihilating not only men and all created beings but good and evil demons and even Brahms, Vishnu and all the inferior gods. In this character he is called Bhairava, the terrible one, Smasana-Vasin, the dweller in burial grounds. Imps and demons are his ready servants, ferocity and unsexuality his normal condition of mind."

"2nd. In the second place, Siva is the impersonation of the eternal reproductive power of nature, perpetually reintegrating after disintegration. It is specially in this personality that he is called the eternally blessed one, 'the causer of blessings' (Siva, Sada Siva, Sankar and Sambhu), and it is in this character that he is now generally worshipped all over India under the well-known and often misunderstood symbol of the Langa."

"3rd. —In the third place, Siva is the great typical ascetic and self-mortifier (Yogi, Tapasvi), who has attained the highest perfection in meditation and 'austerity (whence his name Mahatapah, Mahayogi). In this character he appears quite naked (Dig-Ambara) with only one face, like an ordinary human being, with ash-be smeared body and matted hair (whence his name Dhurjat) sitting in profound meditation under a Banyan tree (= Vata or Bar tree), and often, like the contemplative Buddha, under a canopy formed by a serpent's head. There he is supposed to remain passionless, motionless, immovable as the trunk of a tree (dhana), and perhaps rooted to the same spot for millions of years."

"It is in this character that he teaches men by his own example the power to be acquired by mortification of the body, suppression of the passions, and abstract contemplation, as

leading to the loftiest spiritual knowledge and ultimately effecting union with himself in *Kailāsa*."

"4/A.—In the fourth place, the god Siva is a contemplative philosopher and learned sage, the revealer of grammar to the greatest of Indian grammarians, Pāṇini. This, in fact, is one of many proofs that at least one form of Saivism is as much the peculiar system of Brāhmins, learned men, and the higher classes of the Hindu community. Siva is the god of the Brāhmins, Kṛṣṇa (Viṣṇu) of the Kshatriyas, Brūhma of the Vaisyas, and Ganeśa of Sudras."

"5/A.—In the fifth place, Siva is exactly the opposite of an ascetic and philosopher. He is a wild and jovial mountaineer (*Kirīṭa*), addicted to hunting and wine-drinking, fond of dancing (*Nṛtya-priyā*), also called *Nāṭyavara*, 'lord of dancers', often dancing with his wife the *Tāṇḍava* dance, and surrounded by dwarfish, buffoon-like troops (*Gana*) of attendants, who, like their master, are fond of good living and occasionally inebriated by intoxicating liquors. The worshippers of Siva in this character usually (but not invariably) belong to the sect called *Saktas*, who are devoted to the wife of the god, and are given to self-indulgence and sensual gratification. Their religious books are called *Tāntas*, and their tenets will be explained under the head of *Saktism*."

It might have been expected that so great a variety of character in the god would have led to a corresponding variety in Saivite sects, but as a matter of fact the absence of anything like abstract religious beliefs in the worship of Siva has preserved Saivism far more united than Vaishnavism, and the so-called Saivite sects are in reality more separate orders of ascetics than separate sects. They are separated from each other by matters of outward form not of inward faith. Saivism affords little foundation for a reformer, and hence almost all attempts at reform have sprung from Vaishnavism.

*Worshippers of local Mahadeos*, 16,128.—The only group of Siva worshippers which it has been considered necessary to show separately is that which evidences the inclusion to some extent in the character of Siva of the attributes of aboriginal gods or demons—16,128 are recorded as worshippers of local and special Mahadeos, the usurpers of the position formerly occupied by some aboriginal "deo" of fame. The contrast between this number and that shown for local Devis shows to how slight an extent Siva is, as compared with Devi, identified with local gods.

*Worshippers of Bhairon*, 173,679.—Worshippers of inferior gods connected with Siva form a separate class of some importance. By far the most generally worshipped is Bhairon. In the Purāṇas a Bhairava was an inferior manifestation of a terrible character, but the Bhairon of these days enjoys a perfectly separate entity as one of Siva's attendants and more particularly as the Kotwal of Benares, Siva's sacred city. He is usually represented as armed with a club and riding upon a dog, but there are at least five different forms of Bhairon known by the separate names of—(1) *Kāl Bhairon*, (2) *Bhūt Bhairon*, (3) *Nand Bhairon*, (4) *Sūth Bhairon*, (5) *Batuk Bhairon*. His worshippers, chiefly amongst the lower classes of Saivites, are numerous in Benares and neighbouring districts.

*Worshippers of Ganeśa*, 78,188.—Ganeśa (Ganeśh or Ganpat), the reputed son of Siva and Parvati, is another Saivite deity who has in late days

arrived at greater dignity than was allotted to him in the Puranas. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles.

He has, says Sir William Jones, "the same characteristics as Janus of the Latins. All sacrifices and religious ceremonies, all serious compositions in writing, and all worldly affairs of importance are begun by pious Hindus with an invocation to Ganesa; a word composed of Isa, the governor or leader, and Gana, a company (of deities). Instances of opening business auspiciously by an ejaculation to him might be multiplied with ease. Few books are begun without the words, 'salutation to Ganesa'; and he is first invoked by Brāhmans who conduct the trial by ordeal or perform the ceremony of the homa or sacrifice to fire."

His general appearance is well known. He is represented as a short fat man of a yellow colour with a protuberant belly, four hands and the head of an elephant. An invocation to Ganesha precedes all worship by high caste Hindus, and Bhadon Sudī 4th is held specially sacred in his honour.

*Worshippers of Parvati*, 8,584.—Worshippers of Parvati, although she has been identified with Durga, have been included here, as the goddesses known by the names of Uma and Parvati have nothing whatsoever in common with the dread Kali. Uma is the name by which the consort of Siva is first known. After she had for her husband's sake immolated herself by entering the sacrificial fire and earned the name of "Sati," a true and virtuous woman, she was born again as Parvati, the daughter of Himavat. In this form she is the constant companion of her husband, and but few independent actions are attributed to her. The number of her worshippers is 8,584 only.

*Nandi-Worshippers*, 137.—The last divinity to be mentioned in connection with Siva is Nandi, the bull on which Siva rides and whose image is familiar, waiting in reverence outside all Saiva temples. Nandi is credited with 137 special worshippers.

186. *Saktism*.—From Saivism we pass to the third great division of modern Hinduism—Saktism.

It is first met with in the Puranas as the worship of force (Sakti) personified as goddesses, the female counterparts of each of the gods of the Hindu Triad. In the later Puranas special laudation is accorded to the active power of the Sakti and especially of the Sakti of Siva, but Saktism in its present development is distinctly post-Puranic. The special scriptures of the Sakti worshippers are the Tantras which in the words of Monier Williams inculcate "an exclusive worship of Siva's wife as the source of every kind of supernatural faculty and mystic craft." The influence of the Tantras never appears to have been extensive in Hindustan amongst the mass of the people, and the grosser forms of Sakti worship in which the goddess is gratified by free course being allowed to all the sensual appetites, regardless of social rules and restrictions, have never attracted notice except as connected with a comparatively small number of professional devotees regarded with horror by the people in general. It is probably amongst these that 1,576 persons have been found to record themselves as Bani, Vama-Margi, followers of the left hand path, that is, persons who avowedly devote themselves to the worship of the female side of the deity in accordance with the teaching of the Tantras. For

Bani, 1,576.

the great mass of the people, however, the worship of Debi though conducted with oblations of blood and wine is unconnected with licentious orgies. The goddess worshipped as Debi (Devi) is in appearance the dread and blood-thirsty goddess of Tantras, black and hideous, of a terrible countenance dripping with blood, encircled with snakes hung round with skulls and human heads; but the aspect of Saktism most in evidence in those provinces is one which suggests an origin very different from the semi-philosophical development above referred to. The aspect of the goddess Debi, the number, location, and nature of her shrines, the form of worship usually adopted and the caste of the great mass of her worshippers all suggest that her worship is derived by uninterrupted descent from that of the non-Aryan and probably pre-Aryan demon gods. It is in this origin we have the explanation of the contrast between the various forms of Devi, and of the identification of this repulsive goddess with the loving Uma or the wise Parvati. The gradual acceptance of worshippers of these gods into the Hindu system made it necessary to find a place for them in the Hindu mythology and the various Dravidian Devis, unlike as they were to Parvati, were in consequence recognized as one with the wife of Siva. Legends regarding them were incorporated to some extent in the later Puranas. The worship has, however, as already remarked, retained much of its old form. Devi is worshipped not at the centres of Hinduism nor in celebrated shrines, but in lonely and defined spots hidden away in the northern forests, or at long-recognized shrines, scattered over the country, round which the preservation of a patch of jungle mimes the appearance of the place where a forest demon was worshipped there under her forest name. By her worshippers at each shrine she is known by the local name the Bhawani of Ahorwa, the Debi of Tarkulwa, the Debi of Patan, the Debi who lives on Nanda. Everything indicates that under the one name have been collected a large number of different deities. The worship of Debi is rarely conducted by Bráhmans or members of a recognized religious order. Like her worshippers, her priests are of low caste and non-Aryan ancestry—Mahs, Ahirs, Pásis, Bháris, and the like. The offerings largely take the form of sacrifices of living animals, goats, pigs and buffaloes—the head of which along with as much of the forequarters as the executioner can slice away with the head being the perquisite of the attendants at the shrine, and the rest eaten by the persons who have made the offering.

The most celebrated of the Devis of this province is that of Bindhnal, a shrine on the Ganges near Mirzapur; Jvalamai, the Devi of Nagarkot in the Kangra Valley, the Devi of the Chandí hill which looks down from across the Ganges on Haridwar, and of Patan, a shrine in the Nepal Taráí. Altogether 571,536 persons have recorded themselves as worshippers of Devi with the addition of some local name. Of Devi under that name or the general names of Bhawani, Kali, Durga, Chamunda (the slayer of Chand and Mund), Ashtbhuji (who rose from the foam), no less than 9,507,409 persons are recorded as special worshippers—a larger number than have declared for any other deity in the Hindu system. Devi worshippers under all names numbered 10,080,521, of whom 5,150,143 were males and 4,930,378 females.

Bindhnal Devi ..	41,285
Jvalamai	116,769
Chandí Devi	1,420
Other local Devis	412,056

Total

571,536

187. **Miscellaneous divinities of modern Hinduism.**—In class VII have been collected a number of groups of worshippers of deities not so distinctly connected as those just mentioned with any of the great Puranic deities, but many of whom are regarded as forms of Devi.

188. **Gods of disease.**—Most closely connected with Devi of any of these groups are the gods of disease. The worship of these gods is common at all times and in especial when epidemic disease is prevalent in the neighbourhood.

*Sitala worshippers*, 119,139.—The principal, as the most dreaded, is Sitala or Mata, the goddess of Small-pox, represented as a woman riding on a dog or an ass. She is ordinarily worshipped in Asárh and Chet of every year, and when any one is ill of small-pox or after a recovery from it offerings are made to her. Amongst the lower classes she, as the most dreaded form of Devi, is likely to be recorded as specially worshipped with a view to her propitiation.

*Cholera worshippers*, 9,539.—*Hatthi*, the goddess of cholera, originally represented like Sitala as one of the seven daughters of Rája Ben, is worshipped when the disease is prevalent. Another cholera goddess is *Marimai*, who is to be propitiated by the offering of (1) a pumpkin, (2) a cock, (3) a he-goat, (4) a ram, (5) a male buffalo, (6) a woman, or (7) a man.

*Hardaul Rája*, 5,034.—The worship of Hardaul or Hardeo Rája or Hardaul Lála is frequent throughout the provinces for the purpose of averting epidemic disease and in especial cholera. It is mentioned in the Gonda Gazetteer as prevalent in that district. It is shown in the census returns as prevailing to some extent throughout Oudh and the districts of the Allahabad Division, the name being usually given as Hardeo. Elliot, Glossary vol. I, page 269, gives the following account of the worship :—

“Hardaur is the name given to the oblong mounds raised in villages, and studded with flags, for the purpose of averting epidemic diseases, and especially the cholera morbus. It is called after Hardaul Lála, the son of Bir Singh Deo, from whom are descended the Rájas of Dattia. The natives have a firm persuasion that the cholera broke out in Lord Hastings' camp, in consequence of beef having been killed for the European soldiers within the grove where repose the ashes of this Bundelkhand Chief. So rapid has been the extension of this worship, that it now prevails throughout the upper and central Doáb, a great part of Rohilkhand, and to the banks of the Sutlej. To the eastward, the worship of Hulka Devi (the Goddess of Vomiting) has been prevalent since the same period.”

*Agwan*, 25,069.—Agwan, the return of whose worshippers is considerable in the eastern districts, has not been fully identified. The word simply means a leader and may apply to the pujari in any temple. One district note states that Agwan is a disease god, the son of Rája Beti, and, therefore, brother to the seven small-pox sisters.

189. **Serpent worship.**—Serpent worship, one of the most widespread primitive cults, has without doubt been incorporated by Hinduism from the aboriginal tribes which it adopted into its system. The extent to which it has been interwoven into the Puranic legends is a proof of the great extent to which Hinduism is an offspring of the Indian soil and not derived from the



Aryan religion of the Vedas. Vishnu is represented as sleeping on the thousand-headed serpent, Sheshnág, the head of the serpent forming a canopy over him. The linga of Siva is often represented as protected with serpents coiled round it. The names which occur in the census schedules are many of them connected with the Mahábhárat legend which narrates how Manasa, the sister of Vasuki, the king of snakes, married an eminent sage and had by him a son, Astika, who saved the serpent race when menaced with extinction by Janamejaya offering up a sacrifice to procure the extinction of all snakes. Astik, the saviour of the snake race, has 41,351 worshippers. Farukhabad, where Janamejaya made his sacrifice, contributes 3,683 to this number; the rest are mostly in Oudh. The names of other serpent gods, Sheshnág, Vasuki, &c., also occurred in the schedules, but in the return are contained under the general name *Nága* or *Nágadevota*.

*Naga worshippers*, 25,366, *Guga Pir*, 122,991.—A large part of the entries under the above Puranic names are probably made by Agarwala Baniyas who claim descent from Vasuki, the *Nága* king, and who are specially devoted to serpent worship, calling themselves *Nága upashiki*. Serpent worship is, however, general amongst all classes on *Nág Panchmi*, the fifth day of Sawan, when in every house offerings of clarified butter and sugar are made to a rude "geru" drawing of a snake on the wall. The most generally worshipped of snake gods in the west and everywhere by Agarwala Baniyas is *Guga Pir* or as he is also called *Zahir Pir* or *Zahir Diwan*. An account of this divinity is given by Elliot (*Glossary*, I, 256). His connection with snake worship or claims to saintship are not very distinct. The most generally received accounts of his life represent him either a Chauhan Rájput as contemporary of Pirthi Rája and as having fought with desperate valour against the Muhammadans with that king or as having fallen with forty-five sons and sixty nephews opposing Mahmud Ghaznavi. The local Hissar tradition states that in a quarrel about land he killed his two brothers, and to avoid his mother's curse wished that the earth might open and swallow him up, horse and all. A voice from heaven declared that he could not have this satisfaction until he repeated the *Kalima* and became a Muhammadan. "He appears to have had no difficulty in doing this, upon which the earth opened and he leaped into its bosom." Be his origin what it may, it is neither as a suicide nor as an opponent of the Muhammadans that he is now worshipped, but as a god able and willing when propitiated to protect against snakes.

As Monier Williams points out, snakes are regarded in India as embodiments of the contradictory ideas of destruction and regeneration, malevolence and benevolence, demonism and divinity, death and immortality. The divinity worshipped on the *Nág Panchmi* is beneficent, but the idea mainly connected with the snake gods of the lower classes is fear. The gods regarded by the Agarwalas as ancestral and *Guga Pir* are probably often regarded as beneficent. The special snake gods of the lower classes are, however, worshipped entirely through fear. The return of special worshippers for such gods was with one exception small, and as the name generally given was general, e.g., *Sámp devota*, they have been included in *Nága*, a general term

for snake gods. *Ahiraṇ*, a snake god, worshipped in Sultānpur by daily offerings of red lead, water and rice, has also been so included

*Sokha*, 13,578.—An exceptionally large number of persons worshipping *Sokha*, stated to be the spirit of a Brāhman killed by a snake, which is now supposed to have the power of inflicting death by snakebite on persons who do not propitiate him. He is worshipped with this view largely in the Benare and Gorakhpur Divisions. The prejudice against killing snakes appears not to be so widely felt in the North-Western Provinces as elsewhere. Doing so is associated with a certain amount of fear, but it appears to be connected more especially with the snake attacked and his mate. If a snake is struck and not killed he is believed to be certain to return to bite his assailant.

190. *Animism in the Hindu system*.—We have seen that under the name of *Devi* most of the low caste gods of importance have been incorporated into the Hindu system and have to a great extent lost their identity in being so incorporated. In the next class we have mostly to deal with divinities or devils not so fully identified with *Devi*, who, though many of whom are of aboriginal or Dravidian origin, are in spite of Brāhmanical influence and absorptiveness still largely worshipped by the mass of the low caste people of the provinces as distinct from the great Hindu gods. These objects of worship belong to two markedly distinct classes—those regarded as superhuman in their origin, local, household, forest, and field gods, and those who owe their origin to the virtues, the vices, or the misfortunes of human beings, whose ghosts remain to bless or most generally to plague mankind after their death. The second class is as regards number of special worshippers far more important than the other and it may be dealt with first.

191. *Ghost worship*.—It owes its origin to a variety of superstitious regarding what follows after death. In general, persons who have died a violent or sudden death and have not received due funeral rites become ghosts for the most part malevolent. The spirits of persons noted for evil doing in their lives become after even a natural death the impersonations of the vices they practised in their lives. Men who have married become ghosts if they die without having begotten or adopted a son. On the other hand the ranks of benevolent spirits are very constantly recruited by the addition of the ghosts of men who have been eminent for holiness or well-doing in their lives. The list of those ghostly spirits which are specially worshipped to a noteworthy extent in these provinces is a somewhat lengthy one. I have divided the list into two groups according to their origin. The first is of purely Indian origin. In the second, the influence of Muhammadan reverence for the early martyrs of their faith was the originating principle.

*Brāhman worshippers*, 406,787.—Of spirits of Hindu origin the most important class as regards special worship are “Brāhmans” or the spirits of Brāhmans who have died a violent death or who have committed suicide, in general to revenge themselves for some act of injustice committed against them. It is to the present day an act so common amongst Brāhmans to attempt to attain any object particularly desired by gradually starving themselves that a section in the Penal Code had to be specially provided to punish

this form of unlawful influence. Bráhmns are worshipped at the spot where they died by all and sundry, but are especially feared by the families of the persons who are either actually or according to Hindu ideas responsible for their deaths, and are accordingly specially worshipped by them. Bráhm worshippers occur to some extent in western districts, but the main seat of such worship is in Oudh and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The Rájput occupation of the Bais parganas is said to have caused a large number of Bráhmán deaths, and the brickwork "chaura" or "asthan" raised over the spot where a Brahman died is very common in Bais villages. Rae Bareilly, Lucknow, and Unao, therefore, show the largest number of Bráhm worshippers in the provinces. The stories connected with the death of such Bráhmns are in general so much alike that to quote one or two will be a sufficient indication of their nature. Perhaps of all such spirits that most worshipped in North-Eastern Oudh, is the Bráhm of Ratan Pando, whose story is told in the Gonda Gazetteer. The race referred to in the quotation is that of Kalhans Rájas of Gonda.

"The last of the race, Rája Achal Narain Singh, stands out clearly in tradition as an example of the divine vengeance which overtakes lust and tyranny. His last act in a career of unbridled oppression was to carry off to his fort at Lurha Ghát, near Khatmasa, the virgin daughter of a small Bráhmán zamindár in the Burhapera pargana. The outraged father pleaded as vainly as the father of Chryseis for reparation, and his vengeance was as dramatic and more complete. For twenty-one days he sat under a tamarind tree at the door of the ravisher, refusing meat and drink, till death put an end to his sufferings. His wife, who had followed him, died at the same time from grief. Before his spirit fled, he pronounced a curse of utter extinction on the family of his oppressor, modifying it only in favour of the offspring of the younger Rám, who alone had endeavoured to induce him to break his fast, and to whom he promised that his descendants, the present Rájas of Bahhnipair, should succeed to a small ráj, but that as his eyes had fallen in from hunger, so should they be always blind. His ghost went to the river Sarju, and implored her assistance in avenging himself on the Rája, but she referred him to her elder sister, the Ganges, who said she was too distant to interfere effectually, and referred him back to the Sarju. At last that stream, the faithful friend of Bráhmns, consented to help him, on the condition that he would get the Rája into his power by inducing him to accept some present. He went to the Rája's family priest, and gave him a sacred cord, with the direction that he was to invest his enemy with it. Achal Narain Singh put it on, and then asked where it had come from. When told from the hands of Ratan Pando, his conscience struck him, and he cast it away in terror. But it was too late, the present had been accepted, and a few days later, on the 13th of the light half of Aghan, a lofty wave rushed up from the Sarju through the Mahádeva pargana, and on its crest sat the angry wrath of Ratan Pando. When it reached Lurha Ghát it broke, and overthrew the Rája's fortress, carrying away everything in indiscriminate ruin, and leaving not a member of his household alive. A deep lake is still shown, under which it is said that in the hot weather the fisherman can strike with his punt-pole the ruined towers of the old palace, and all around the shore are large brick mounds, the remains of ancient mansions, and the palm and date trees of former gardens. Coins are occasionally disinterred by the rains, and I have myself found a copper piece there of a mint which I could not recognise myself or identify in Prinsep. It would of course be a vain task to attempt to disentangle the elements of fact from this singular tradition, but the story is told with a circumstantiality and vividness which render it hard to imagine that it is purely an invention or even an ordinary myth. The exact date is given, the descendants of the avenging Brahman are still in existence, and the scene of the asserted disaster was certainly at one time the site of a populous town. The Mahádeva pargana is scarcely all

over with the channels of rivers which have dried up or changed their course, and there is no difficulty in believing either that a Brahman did starve himself to death at the Rája's gateway, or that the palace was destroyed by some extraordinary natural convulsion, possibly an earthquake, which drove the waters of the Tirhi into a new channel."

Another account of the death of a Bráhm, whose worship is spreading largely over the eastern districts, is given in the following note from *North-  
ern India Notes and Queries* for June 1892 :—

"In Chayanpur Babua, in the Arrah district, there is a platform in honour of Harshu Bráhm. There was once a King Sahbaran there. He built a great palace Harshu Pánde was his family priest. He had four sons. They built a house higher than the Rája's palace. One day the Rája and Rám were asleep on the roof of the palace, and they saw a light hush up on Harshu's house. The Rája told the Rám that this was the house of their family priest. Next day the Rám got her courtiers to hunt to the Rája that his family priest by building his house as high as that of the Rája showed his intention of contending with his master. So the Rája was angry and sent workmen, who knocked down Harshu's house. He was so grieved that he sat dharna at the palace door for twenty-two days without food or drink. No one could induce him to go away. Finally the king's daughter implored him to drink, and Harshu drank a little water from her hand. Sugar had been mixed in the water. When he drank this, Harshu said: You said you would give me only water, why did you give me sherbet? She said she gave it to him only to relieve his thirst. He blessed her, and told her that her progeny would increase and the Rája be destroyed. Then Harshu died. When they went to take his corpse to Benares they saw him standing there with his wooden sandals on. He said he had become a Bráhm, and whoever worshipped him would get his desires fulfilled. Now his altar is worshipped with fire sacrifice, Bráhmanical cords, and sweets. If any one obtains his wish he offers a golden Bráhmanical cord and a silken waist string, and feeds Bráhmans in his name."

The legends are all more or less similar, and it is unnecessary to quote further. The names classified in the list of Bráhmns are almost innumerable. The information available about them varies from a full and circumstantial account like that given for Ratan Pande or which might be given for Hari Rám, the Ráj Bráhm of the Basti district, down to that derived from the name only, the Bráhmanical character of which was taken to show that the particular Baba referred to was a Bráhm. The total number of Bráhm worshippers according to the census statements was 406,787, large numbers of whom belong to the Rájput caste, the members of which are most likely to incur persecution from a murdered or injured Bráhman. The forms of death selected by suicide Bráhmns are diversified in the extreme. Of all I have heard the most horrible and most likely to impress the imagination of the persons against whom it was directed was that of a Bráhman in the Partabgarh district, who when turned out of his land, to avenge himself, gathered a heap of cowdung in the centre of one of the fields and lay down on it till he was eaten by worms. This happened sixty years ago, but his fields still stand a waste of jangal grass in the middle of rich cultivated land, and neither Hindu nor Muhammadan will put a hand to a plough to till them. Whether Bráhmns are to be classed amongst malevolent or beneficent spirits is a question which would probably be answered differently by different worshippers. Those families to whose account a Bráhman's death is due probably regarded him as malevolent but elsewhere a beneficent interest

is taken by Bráhmans in human affairs. Ratan Pande is said to be the tutelary deity of many Gonda villages.

*Other ghosts, 394,830.*—Spirits of persons of other castes are not known by distinctive names, but are for the most part known by the general names of Bhút or Pret. Spirits of low caste persons, especially Ahírs, are often called *Bir*, although this name also applies to beings of supernatural origin. Ghosts of low caste women become *churéis*, a particularly malevolent and active form of evil spirit physically distinguishable from living women only by the feet being turned backwards. Of such ghosts unspecified and most of them unidentified 394,830 persons have been shown as special worshippers. It is possible that a number of worshippers of local gods not ghosts have for want of information been included here. Under the head of Bir, 22,553 worshippers have been classed. The information on the subject of each is in general scanty, to the effect that this Bir is the ghost of a Nat and that of an Ahír, that this is honoured with offerings of ganja and that with offerings of food. Birs are, I believe, distinctly maleficent.

*Burhe Baba, 54,849*—Burhe Baba is a divinity largely worshipped in the western districts. He is said to have been a Gadariya, distinguished from other Gadariyas by a knowledge of Sanskrit. No trace of his education is visible in his conduct after death. He occupies himself in sending itch, ringworm, or boils to the children of those who offend him. He is, however, placable and contented with little.

*Kashi Dass, 172,599.*—Kashi Dass is reported to be another spirit god particularly worshipped by Ahírs throughout the eastern districts. It is uncertain whether he was a Bráhman or an Ahír in life. His worshippers number 172,599.

*Jokhaiya, 87,061.*—A low caste spirit, extensively revered in Etáwah and neighbouring districts is Jokhaiya, of whom the following account is given in the District Gazetteer for Mainpuri—

“Pundhat is noted, however, for the large gatherings which take place there at the shrine of Jokhaiya and at the temple in Magh and Asérh. There is no fixed day, but the Sundays in the latter fortnights of those months called Jat are chosen. The story runs that during the war between Pithuráj and Jachand of Kannauj, an Ahír was bringing his wife from home, and with him were a Bráhman and a low caste man, a Bhangí or Dhanak. The three men joined in the fight and were killed. The Bhangí fell first, and the other two fell at some distance from him. Even when dead their headless trunks (rand) continued the fight. The Bhangí became a blut (or spirit) under the name Jokhaiya, and the place where he fell is called Jokhaiya to this day. Drovers of pigs are grazed here, and at the time of the great gathering the swineherds will kill one of them for a trifle and let the blood flow on the spot. At the other place, where the Bráhman and Ahír fell, there is a temple, and coconuts and the like are offered. People come in thousands from the surrounding districts, even from Farukhabad, which touches the opposite side of the district, to pay their devotions here. The great object of the journey is to obtain offspring and have an easy childbirth. The mela is also said to have a good influence on the winter rains or mahawat. The worship of Jokhaiya is also noticed under the Etáwah district.”

*Worship of Ghosts of Magicians.*—Of the remaining spirits worshipped, the most important class is that of the ghosts of sorcerers, fear of whose

malevolence has shown itself the predominating religious feeling of 174,304 people. The majority of the sorcerers are Muhammadans, and greatest of all is Sheikh Saddu, of Amroha fame, of whom the following account is given in the Moradabad Gazetteer —

" Sheikh Saddu or Sadr-ud-din was a former crier (Mu'azzin) of the mosque, and the popular explanation given of the renown attached to his memory is that he practised magic. What is said to be the tomb of Saddu is pointed out under the central arch, that of his mother, Ghassia, is under the northern, and that of a demon, Zen Khán, said to have assisted Saddu, is under the southern arch. The ceremonies observed consist in offering oblations to all three and in touching the chain (called Murrads). The credulous worshippers believe that Sheikh Saddu had two demons in his service, who ministered to his lusts by bringing young and beautiful females to the magician. He is said to have finally been destroyed by these fiends, who dashed out his brains against the roof. Perhaps the legendary account may contain a glimmering of truth, and the so-called saint may have met his death for licentiousness not unknown among persons of his class "

The fear which the evil of his life inspired has led to his ghost being propitiated by large numbers of low caste Hindus throughout Rohilkhand. Worshippers of other Muhammadans reputed to be sorcerers are numerous in the eastern districts. In all the population so recorded amounts to 174,304.

*Satti worship*, 8,533 —The spirits of women who immolated themselves with their husbands are everywhere worshipped, and 8,533 persons have recorded themselves as regarding such spirits as tutelary deities. The cult appears from the returns to be spread throughout the province.

*Bagaha*, 7,784, *Sapaha*, 156.—Two small classes of worshippers remain for mention before we pass to the next group. They are the ghosts of persons killed by tigers and snakes, propitiation of whom is believed to protect from a similar death. Worship of the former is general throughout Oudh and the Gorakhpur districts. In Gorakhpur, Gonda, or Bahraich it might have been expected, but it seems extraordinary that such worship has retained its hold in Sultanpur. Probably the comparative rarity of such a death in the southern districts of late years made it appear the more impressive and preserved its memory the longer. The worship of persons killed by snakes appears in small numbers in several of the eastern and Bundelkhand districts.

192. *Worship of Muhammadan Saints*.—We now pass to the mention of the worship of a class of spirits who are amongst the last whom it might be supposed would be worshipped as beneficent deities by Hindus of these provinces.—I mean that of the Muhammadan "Shahids" who fell in battle against the Hindus whilst the country was being overrun. This cult has spread to an extent hardly credible amongst all classes in the eastern districts. Even the Bráhmán makes his daily offerings of food and water to the spirits of the great Pir and his associates, and for the low caste man the household worship of the five Pirs is in many districts his sole religious trust. The adoption into the Hindu system as divinities considered beneficent of those men who were most instrumental in the overthrow of the Hindu kingdoms, the subjection of Hindus to an alien rule, and the conversion to Muhammadanism, forcibly in many instances, of large numbers of

Hindu worshippers is not the least bewildering of the many puzzles connected with Hinduism. The cult probably spread through its early adoption by low caste converts who, altogether uninstructed in the principles of Muhammadanism and searching for concrete objects of worship of the nature of those they had abandoned, found their gods in the dead heroes, whom genuine Muhammadans revered as martyrs who had fallen on behalf of the faith. Hinduism and especially low caste Hinduism is the least bigoted of religions as regards the objects of worship of other faiths, and it is easy to imagine how the worship of the low caste Muhammadans at shrines dotted all over the country and known by all extended to the low-caste and thence to all Hindus. The five Pirs are not the only Muhammadan martyrs who are worshipped. On the contrary all are esteemed worthy of worship. Every tomb reputed to be that of a "Shahid Mard" has its lamps burning on Fridays. The names of those who have been recorded in the census as specially worshipped are almost innumerable.

The cult is, however, far more extended and far more special in the case of five Pirs than of any other Muhammadan saints. Who the five were is a question variously answered by worshippers in every district. It would be useless to attempt to reproduce a description of the legends which have grown up in connection with the worship, a somewhat elaborate account of which has been recently published by Mr. R. Greevon. It is sufficient to say that the worship centres in Sayyid Salar Masaud Ghazi or Ghazi Mian, sister's son to Mahmud Sabaktagin, who was defeated and killed in 1034 A.D., near Bahraich, whilst leading an expedition against Sohildeo, a Bhar, Tharu or Rájput Rája of Gonda. Of the other Pirs variously quoted from district to district as belonging to the five, some can be identified with companions of Sayyid Salar, whilst others have been introduced into the legends since the adoption of the worship by Hindus. Thus the names of well known Hindu gods, like Kalka and Bhairon, appear in some lists. Amongst the Pirs believed to be identified with the companions of Sayyid Salar are the Hatholi Pir said to be Ghazi Mian's sister's son, Mian Rajjab or Rajjab Salar, and Sikandar Diwana the Búahna Pir, all buried at Bahraich, and Sabu Salar, father of the prince of martyrs, buried near Bara Banki. Amina Satti, a Hindu Rám, Suthan and Palihar are connected with Ghazi Mian by almost all the legends connected with his story, but have not been identified with any of his historical associates.

The Musalmán origin of the worship even when adopted into the households of Hindus is never forgotten. The offerings to the Pirs are taken by Musalmán dafulis or drummers, who go about reciting the ballads regarding the Pirs, and the great annual pilgrimage to the Pirs' tombs in Bahraich brings profit only to the Muhammadan guardians of the tomb. The ceremonies observed in worshipping the Pirs are not materially different from those with which the Kare gore deo or other low caste gods are worshipped, but there is a distinction of importance in the fact that whilst the worship of the Kare Gore Deo is ignored by high caste Hindus the sanctity of the Pirs is acknowledged.

The number of persons who recorded themselves as special worshippers of the five Pirs was 1,690,985, almost entirely in the Gorakhpur and Benares

Divisiona. Most of the Pirs included in any list of the Panchon Pir have been shown also as separately worshipped. Those the number of whose worshippers was most important are given in the margin. Closely connected

Amina Basti	...	...	8,202	with the worship of the five Pirs is that of
Bida'una Pir	...	...	51,017	Sanwar or Kunwar Dhir, though his name is
Hatali Pir	...	...	2,777	not included in any lists of the five I have seen.
Fahhar	...	...	39,954	

He is stated by a note from Gházipur to be worshipped like the five Pirs with the assistance of a Dafali. His worshippers are numerous in Gorakhpur, Basti, and Ballia.

Other Muhammadan saints are worshipped all over the provinces. A large number of the returns were made under the general names of Shahid Mard, Shahid Pir or the like, but the actual names which occur in the schedules are very numerous. Amongst them occur the names of Bibi Fatima and Bibi Zohra, the latter identified with the Amina Satti of the Pachpiriyas. She is said by the Bara Banki legend to have been cured of blindness by Saiyid Salar and after to have married and died with him at Bahraich. A brick of her tomb was carried to Rudauli in Bara Banki, and a bed is now annually offered to her by sweepers, who are her principal worshippers. The names of Muhammad and of Ali and Imam Husain, themselves "Shahids," occur frequently; all the leading Muhammadan saints of India find Hindu worshippers. Saiyid Abdul Kadir Jilani appears by the names of Miran Pir, Piran-i-Pir, Pir-i-azam, Pir-i-Dastgir, Kadiya Pir. Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti appears as the Khwaja Pir. Shah Bazi-ud-din buried at Makhanpur on the Ganges appears as Zinda Shah Madar or Shah Madar. He is a favourite object of worship amongst the lower classes of Hindus, as his worshippers are said to be secure against the bite of snakes and scorpions. Kahárs are in the habit of shouting his name "Dam madar" as an invocation for protection when passing through forest. Pir Jalil of Lucknow, Pir Muhammad of Jaunpur, Jalal-ud-din Bukhari *urf* Shah Makhdum Ashraf are amongst the other names of note. The total number of worshippers of Pirs not associated with Ghazi-Mian is 501,571.

*Sakhi Sarwar*, 8,429.—Besides these 8,429 persons were recorded in the western districts as worshippers of the Sarwar Pir or Sakhi Sarwar, a Panjáb saint mostly worshipped by Jats. He appears with a very much slighter historical foundation to be the Panjáb Ghazi Mian, and legends are there current, like those of Saiyid Salar in these provinces, of the doings of his mare, his wife, and his friends and enemies. Bhairon appears to be associated with Sakhi Sarwar in the Panjáb as here with Ghazi Mian. Of Muhammadan saints of all kinds no less than 2,333,643 persons have professed themselves special worshippers—a number which shows that this branch of Hinduism in these provinces has reached an importance such that Ghazi Mian and his fellow saints can fairly be recognised as rivals to the greatest of the orthodox Hindu gods.

193. *Ancestral and caste gods*.—The next class of worshippers to be referred to are those of ancestral or caste gods, a group intermediate between the distinctly "Ghost deities" just mentioned and those of supernatural origin who follow.



*Chitra Gupta*, 1,967.—The best known of the ancestral gods is perhaps Chitra Gupta, the reputed ancestor, and hereditary deity, of the Kayastha caste. In the Puranas Chitra Gupta was the scribe of Yama, the Judge of the dead. He is worshipped by Kayasthas daily as their ancestor, and especially three times a year after the Diwali, on the Holi, and on the Dasakra. The form of worship is described in the following extract :—

" Chitrugupta, according to the regular ritual, is invoked at meals. After grace is said each person places either four or five small mouthfuls (grāṣa) of food on the ground on the right side of his place. These are called simply *akuti* or offerings, or sometimes *Chitra-kuti* offerings to Chitr or Chitrugupta. While placing the mouthful he should say 'Homage to Chitra to Chitrugupta, to Yama, to Yamadharma, to Bhur bhuvah swah.' After the dinner is over these morsels are left to be eaten by cats, if there are any in the house, or together with the leaf plates and whatever is left in them, they are thrown out to dogs or other animals."

The number of special worshippers of Chitrugupta are few, as Kayasthas are in general orthodox Saivites or Vaishnavites and worship Chitrugupta with simply a somewhat greater degree of reverence than other castes use to the spirits of their ancestors. Other ancestral gods occur rarely by special names, but under such names as Kuldeota or Bare Purakh, 7,575 persons have shown themselves as special worshippers of their ancestors. Special worship of ancestors is rare; the only form their worship ordinarily takes is in pouring out in the daily "puja" some water in their honour between the fingers and the thumb of the right hand, that for the recognised gods being poured down the palm of the hand.

Caste deities are in number not a few, but in general not to a great extent specially worshipped. One of the most important is Nathu, the special tutelary deity of the Guriya Kahars, who is said to have been buried alive under the foundation of the fort at Akbarpur in Fyzabad, where a fair is held in his honour. Nathu has had 124,170 worshippers recorded. Chāk Deo, the god of the Wheel, has special worshippers amongst the Kumhars. Bharbhujas have a special caste deity "Chanda Khartal," whom they worship to some extent, and in whose honour a fair is annually held at Shahabad in Hardoi, at which in the presence of the god the assembled Bhurjis settle their disputes for the year. All such minor caste gods with 4,862 worshippers have been shown together in the table.

*Biskarma*, 18,805.—Amongst the caste gods may be classed Visvakarma (Biskarma) the omniscient, the Puranic architect of the universe. The Mahabharata describes him as "the lord of the arts, executor of a thousand handicrafts, the carpenter of the gods, the fashioner of all ornaments, the most eminent of artisans, who formed the celestial chariots of the deities, on whose crafts men subsist, and whom, a great and immortal god, they continually worship."

This deity is regarded by Lohars and Barhais as their especial god, and 18,805 persons have recorded themselves as devoted to his worship.

194. Low caste gods, *Kare-Gore Deo*, 756,151.—Very much important as a general cult than the worship of such special caste gods is that of the worship of certain deities by low castes. Ordinarily their gods have become Devis, but a few have been considered beneath Brāhmanical notice and have

had their worship continued in the simple low caste form by the offering of food and drink without further formality. Most important of these are the Kare-Gore Deo, the black and white gods, extensively and daily worshipped throughout Oudh by the majority of Chamárs and other low castes. The information obtained on the subject is vague and limited. The godlings are supposed to reside in a corner of the house in which a pice has been buried and are worshipped daily by offerings of food. I have been unable to get any satisfactory information as to the origin of the worship. One account connects the Kare-Gore Deo with Kali Singh and Guga Pir; another with two Muhammadan saints, Kalu and Ghori, said to be buried in the Partágarh district; but the worshippers themselves only know that the cult has been handed down to them by their ancestors. 756,151 persons, mostly in Oudh and the Allahabad Doab districts have been recorded as worshippers of the Kare-Gore Deo.

*Bal Raja*, 76,395.—Bal Rája as especially worshipped by Ahírs and Bhárs, has been included in this group, although like many other low caste gods, his worship is connected with the idea of protection from snake bite. The Rája was while in life one of two Bhar brothers who ruled at Dalmau and Rae Bareilly, and who were conquered and slain by the advancing Muhammadan conquerors in the time of Ibrahim Sháhi of Jaunpur. It is said that, in their memory, the women of the Bharautiya sub-caste of Ahírs still in time of mourning abstain from wearing anklets. The worship of Bal Rája is most general in Rae Bareilly, where Bal lived died, and Basti, where Bhárs are numerous, and exists to some extent throughout all Eastern Oudh districts. Altogether Bal Rája has 76,395 worshippers.

*Kalupanthi*, 266,161.—Another low caste god, extensively worshipped in the Meerut Division, is Kalu Kahár, of whom a legend quoted in the Muzaffarnagar Gazetteer relates that he was born of a Kahár girl who by magical charms compelled King Solomon to marry her, with the result that she brought forth a son, Babu Kalu, now worshipped extensively by Kahárs, Chamárs, Sainis, Gadariyas, and other low castes. The fetish is represented as a stick decorated with peacock's feathers, and like other low caste gods is worshipped by petty offerings of food.

*Lálbeg* 265,967.—Lálbeg, the sweeper god, is another divinity worshipped by a special class, of importance as regards numbers. He is the special deity of the Lálbegi Bhangis and has had 265,967 special worshippers recorded. There are various accounts of Lálbeg, or the Lálguru, as he is called by Hindu sweepers. Elliot identifies him with the Rakshas Arunakirta. Another account identifies him under the name Ishk Lál with the Lál Bhikshu of Buddhism. Again, he is believed to be identical with Bálmik, the author of the Rámayan, whilst the account usually given by Mussalmán sweepers is that he is the Lál Pir, a follower of Abdul Kadir Jilani. The caste admits and obtains not a few recruits from outside who are admitted after offering a quantity of mince pies, "chura," to Lálbeg and the brotherhood.

*Madain*, 2,639.—Whether *Madain*, the god of Wine, should be regarded as specially a low caste god or as belonging to the class of demons with

whom he would be classed by most Hindus is an open question. He is, though feared by Oudh Chamárs as far more terrible than any other god, little acknowledged as a special tutelary god, his worshippers being in general ashamed to admit that they regard him as their god, although they regard a false oath sworn by Madain as more certain, to attract retribution than one by any other god in the Pantheon. Madain, well known and well feared as he is, has therefore only 2,639 special worshippers.

195. *Demon gods*.—With Madain we have passed into the class of beings believed to be supernatural in origin and not simply the ghosts of dead human beings. He is, as I have said, generally classed amongst demons, and the remaining entries in this class may now be mentioned.

*Kerarbir Deo*, 31,408.—The largest number of special worshippers are those of Kerarbir Deo, after whom a mihalla of Jaunpur is named. The following account is given in an interesting article on Jaunpur in the *Calcutta Review* of October 1865.—

"Thus much, however, may be written boldly, that in the earliest times the region of Jaunpur was held by the Bhurs, that aboriginal people of whose civilization we catch glimpses by no means suiting our idea of them as derived from the sight of their outcast descendants. Yet what traces they have left of their long occupation it is hard to say. Along Burna bank are the sites of large cities, destroyed by fire, perhaps when Brahmanism won its final victories, on Gumti bank stood vast temples which perished in the first inroad of the Musalmán; but what founders, and what antiquity these cities and temples boasted none can now say, yet a local legend gives a hint of one stage of the great conflict, when the aborigines were falling, yet not wholly subdued. When the great Rám Chaudar ruled in Ajulhia there dwelt in the neck of Gumti, where now Jaunpur stands, the giant demon Kerar. And, whereas the highways were unsafe by reason of his violence, Rám Chaudar in person marched against him, and having vanquished him in single combat, left the giant's trunk lying as a memorial and a warning, but flung his limbs and head to the corners of heaven. Yet over the trunk the demon's followers built a temple, there paying divine honours to their lost lord. Thus the legend, but we, translating it, suspect the truth to be that in some battle here the Bhur hero fell before the might of the invader, and the honour his sorrowing clansmen paid to his remains in time so impressed his enemies that they, giving a different reason, in time paid the same worship. Péroz found here a temple dedicated to Kharlar within the lands of mauza Kerar. The Hindus named the new fort Kerarkot, and the ground adjoining to the north is still known as mihalla Kerara. An equally probable interpretation of the myth is that Kerar names, not a single hero, but a clan of Bhurs. Elburt names Kerar as a still existing Bhur state. Kenakat, the eastern pargana of Jaunpur, may be by some thought to derive its name (Quasi-Kerarkot) from the same clan. Still under the southern wall of the fort is the shrine of Kerabir, partly covered by the stones of the fallen wall, but still the scene of worship, whose offerings are supposed to be some Rs 20 or Rs. 25 a month, a sum probably doubled for a few days after the failure of the first mine which was to blow up that corner of the fort, for, somewhat to the annoyance of the engineer, the natives said that Kerar was stronger than the English powder. The object worshipped is a large stone bearing a rude resemblance to the upper part of a human trunk, smeared thickly with turmeric and the like, so that it is impossible to say what kind of stone it may be."

Kerarbir Deo has 31,408 worshippers in Jaunpur, Benares, the Gorakhpur Division, and some Oudh districts.

*Mazn*, 1,929, the demon of the burning ghât, has 1,929 special worshippers in the eastern districts. He usually "possesses numerous small memorials at all burning ghâts. Persons possessed without any assignable cause are for the time being said to be under his influence. Masan is supposed to be of a black colour and hideous appearance; he comes from the remains of a funeral pyre and chases people passing by, who sometimes die from fright, others linger for a few days, and some even go mad." Burglars use ashes from a burning ghât in the name of Masan to prevent the persons being robbed from being awakened. Persons possessed by the demon are supposed to waste away, and in early accounts of the suppression of infanticide in Sahâranpur it is mentioned that all the female children who died of neglect and ill-treatment were stated by their parents to be possessed by Masan.

A more classical demon is *Makha Suror Bhainsa Sur*, worshipped by 13,141 persons in the eastern districts. The classical name was Maheshasura. The Mahabharat narrates that he was killed by Skanda. The Vamana Purana gives the following account of his defeat and death at the hands of Durga:—

Purana Demons.

"Siva gave her his trident Vishnu a discus, Varuna a conch-shell, Agni a dart, Vayu a bow, Surya a quiver full of arrows, Indra a thunderbolt, Kavera a mace, Brahma a rosary and water-pot, Kala a shield and sword, Visvakarma a battle-axe and other weapons. Thus armed and adored by the gods, Katyayini proceeded to the Vindhya hills. Whilst there the Asuras Chanda and Munda saw her, and being captivated by her beauty, they so described her to Mahusha, their king, that he was most anxious to obtain her. On asking for her hand, she told him she must be won in fight. He came and fought. At length Durga dismounted from her lion and sprang upon the back of Mahusha, who was in the form of a buffalo, and with her tender feet so smote him on the head that he fell to the ground senseless, when she cut off his head with her sword."

Worshippers of other demons have been classed together, giving a total of 154,215. The names included have been numerous and many of them unidentified except by the name ending in Sur. Of those identified one of the best known is *Agia Baital* or *Dano*, a terrible demon, who, sallying forth at dusk to his usual food of dung beetles, tempts unwary travellers from the path and leads them into the recesses of the forest till their reason fails them. *Kansa* and *Ravana*, the well known demons of the Ramayan, also occur as specially worshipped, and so do *Sumbha* and *Nisumbha*, demons, who, according to one of the Puranas, having by austerities and self torture continued for several thousand years obtained immortality, imagined themselves superior to the gods until they were destroyed in single combat by Durga. Why demons so described should obtain special worshippers appears extraordinary and the only at all likely explanation I have heard suggested is that the low caste worshippers identify *Rawan*, *Kans*, and *Sumbha* like *Kerabur* with demi-gods of earlier races, amongst whose descendants their worship is still kept up, although all authentic account of them is lost.

196. *Village, Forest and Local gods*.—The next group is a very distinct one, including the special worshippers of a number of divinities distinctly outside the Puranic system, and possibly more intimately connected with the ghost worship of pre-Aryan tribes than with the Hindu system—I mean the village, forest, and other local gods

connected with agriculture and pasturage. The deohar or village gods form a very distinct group, to whose honour in almost every village petty offerings are made at appointed seasons at the mounds "thán" sacred to each in almost every village in the Province. The principal of the village gods is Bhumiya, the earth. The name is of Sanskrit origin, and as the attributes of the goddess are those of the Vedic Prithwi, the mother of all beings, it is apparent that the worship of Bhumiya is in direct continuation of that offered in Vedic times to Prithwi. In dignity, however, the god has sadly fallen. He is now simply the "zamindár," the landholder, the tutelary patron of cultivation and of boundaries, propitiated by the humblest offerings of the fruits of the earth. He is described by Atkinson as beneficent, employed in protecting the growing or grown crops from hail, blight, and wild animals whilst in the field, and afterwards in the granary from rats and insects. He finds time, however, to interest himself in the general welfare of the village, and as a reward partakes in the good things provided on all occasions of rejoicing. Of Bhumiya 85,731 persons are shown as special worshippers. They are scattered all over the provinces, Kumaun and Oudh furnishing a somewhat larger proportion of them than the rest of the North-West Provinces. A somewhat but less clearly beneficent godling is Kalsen, whose worshippers number 33,087, mostly in Rohilkhand and Kumaun. Another Deohar godling, has 3,785 worshippers in Lucknow and Sitapur. Whilst the village gods just named are the tutelary deities of settled villages, those most revered in the wilder tracts are the forest gods Banaspati and Samai, most generally worshipped by Bhars and other semi-aboriginal castes. Samai is worshipped as a Devi with offerings of blood. To Banaspati Mai the offerings are more Hindu in character, consisting of grain and ghi, afterwards made over to a Brahman. Of the gods just named and other forest gods, the number of worshippers are shown in the margin. They are most general in the eastern districts and in Kumaun.

Samai	...	37,584
Banaspati	..	10,493
Other forest gods	...	17,650

Local or village gods not yet identified with Devi are worshipped to a considerable extent throughout the province in much the same form as Bhumiya. The total number of worshippers was no less than 367,591. Of the gods so worshipped the names of many like Chatpal, Nagarsen, and Bholanath, &c. are well known, but regarding the great majority all I have been able to learn is that they are of the Deohar class.

197. Rivers and river gods.—Before passing to a brief mention of the returns for reformed sects, there remains for notice a somewhat miscellaneous group of objects of worship consisting of river gods, holy places, and deified devotees.

For the former group the figures in the statement are shown in the margin. By far the most important is the Ganges, a well-known object of worship amongst Hindus, whose reverence for her appears from their regarding an oath on Ganges' water as the most binding that can be taken. Bathing in the Ganges is believed

Ganga	...	284,804
Jamuna	..	8,816
Saraswati	..	5,311
Khwaja Khizr	..	7,730
Other river gods	...	13,604

to have the effect of cleansing from all sin, present, past and future. It is beneficial at all times, but more especially so at the time of full moon. Of all full moons the most propitious is that which ends the month of Katik, when not a small proportion of the population of the provinces assembles on the bank of the Ganges to plunge into the stream at the time the moon reaches its full size. The Ganges by this name has 284,594 worshippers, and under the name of Bhagirathi 5,293 more. Many other rivers in the province are sacred, but the Jamna is the only other local river divinity that has worshippers enough to deserve separate classification. Of the mythical Saraswati 5,311 worshippers are shown. It is probable that these are due less to her position as a river goddess than to those attributes which she acquired as the patroness of the ceremonies performed on the margin of her holy waters, and subsequently as the inspirer of the hymns recited at these ceremonies. She is now known mainly as the goddess of speech and learning, the inventress of the Sanskrit language, and patroness of arts and sciences.

A river god not specially connected with any one stream, and whose worship rather belongs to the Panjáb than to these provinces, is Khwájá Khizr. He is popularly represented as a venerable Muhammadan riding on a fish. He is said by Ibbetson to be properly the Muhammadan saint, to whom the care of travellers is allotted, but is now in the western Doab and in the Panjáb the Hindu god of Water, worshipped by offerings of ghee and cakes presented to Brahmins at the village well or pond. Khwaja Khizr has 7,730 worshippers, all in the western districts, and all probably amongst the Kahárs or Mallahs, whose avocations are specially connected with water.

198. *Worshippers of holy places.*—Of the various holy places of Hinduism 56,702 persons appear as worshippers. The greatest of these is Káshi, on whose sanctity generation after generation of Hindus have relied to procure them instant transfer after death to a happier life. Other places which occur in the schedules are Ajudhiya, the centre of the worship of Ráma; Chitrkot, in the Mándá district, also connected with Ráma's travels; Kailas, the Himalayan home of Siva; Gobardhan, the scene of Krishna's boyhood; Haridwár; Prág (Allahabad), Sonon and Bithur, sacred places on the Ganges; and Gaya in Behar, a place of pilgrimage at which offerings are made for the salvation of the worshippers' ancestors.

199. *Worshippers of deified devotees.*—Deified devotees, saints and teachers have 274,900 worshippers. The majority of these are Vedic or Puranic sages. Vasishtha, a Vedic sage, author of several of the hymns of the Veda, has been declared to be their tutelary deity by 6,886 persons, included in the above. Narad, another Vedic Rishi, Valmiki, the author of the Rámayan; Vyasa, the "arranger" of the Vedas; Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit Dramatist, also appear in the schedules amongst the devotees worshipped. With them are joined names so recent as those of Sur Das and Tulsi Das, the two great stars of the modern Hindi poetic firmament, who, the one in praise of Krishna and the other of Ráma, are believed between them to have exhausted the possibilities of the poetic art. Tulsi Das, though not known as

the founder of a religious sect, has through his translation of the Rāmāyan had a great and most beneficial influence in the religious life of Northern India :—

"The book is in every one's hands, from the court to the cottage, and is read or heard and appreciated alike by every class of the Hindu community, whether high or low, rich or poor, young or old. It has been interwoven into the life, character, and speech of the Hindu population for more than three hundred years, and is not only loved and admired by them for its poetic beauty, but is revered by them as their scriptures. It is the Bible of a hundred millions of people, and is looked upon by them as much inspired as the Bible is considered inspired by the English clergyman. Pandits may talk of the Vedas and of the Upanishads, and a few may even study them; others may say they put their faith on the Puranas; but to the vast majority of the people of Hindustan, learned and unlearned alike, their sole norm of conduct is the so-called Tulsī-Krit Rāmāyan. It is indeed fortunate for Hindustan that this is so, for it has saved the country from the taint of oleaginosis of Saivism. Rama Nand was the original saviour of Upper India from the fate which has befallen Bengal, but Tulsī Das was the great apostle who carried his doctrine east and west and made it an abiding faith. The religion he preached was a simple and sublime one, a perfect faith in the name of God. But what is most remarkable in it, in an age of immorality, when the bonds of Hindu society were loosened and the Mughal empire being consolidated, was its stern morality in every sense of the word. Tulsī was the great preacher of one's duty towards one's neighbour. Valmiki praised Bharat's sense of duty, Lachman's brotherly affection, and Sita's wifely devotion, but Tulsī taught them as an example."

200. *Miscellaneous Puranic gods.*—A group of worshippers of miscellaneous Puranic gods or heroes concludes the enumeration of worshippers of special gods not belonging to defined sects. The number is 2,596. None of the names entered is of general importance. Rāja Sagar, a Rāja of Ajudhiya of the solar race, indefinitely connected by Puranic legend with the origin of the Ganges, and Dharmarāja, the Puranic Judge of the dead, are the best known names included.

201. *Sectarian sub-Divisions, Saiva.*—There now remain for mention those Hindu sects properly so called, incorporation in one or other of which implies adherence to certain defined doctrines. All Hindu sects strictly so called are either Vaishnavite or profess doctrines more akin to Vaishnavism than to Saivism. Certain entries have, however, appeared in the sect column pertaining to Saivism which require mention here, as they have been treated by Wilson and other writers on the subject as sects in somewhat the same sense as the word bears when applied to Vaishnavite sects. The entries for which figures have been abstracted from the sect columns are given in the margin. In point of fact these entries simply indicate Saivite ascetic orders, distinguished from each other in general purely by matters of outward observance and not of belief. They would be made only by professional ascetics and not by ordinary adherents of Saivism. It is no more correct to call them sectarian divisions than it would be to call Franciscan and Dominican friars separate

Christian sects. It is in the sub-caste column in which under the general instructions full details of these orders must be looked for. The figures so far as distinctly Saivite are abstracted in the margin. The Dasnami

Angular	5,219
Aghori	1,000
Alakhanm	10,886
Gorakhpanti	29,816
Mimā Saivite sects	1,370

Goshami Dasnami	103,320
" unspecified	38,477
Jogi { Angular, Gorakhpanti, }	78,497
" unspecified and others }	4,538
Dasnami	1,108
Aghori ..	630

Goshams contribute the best instructed and most respectable body of Saivite

ascetics. They are recruited from the twice born castes and include a number of men of learning, the leading exponents of the philosophical side of Saivism. Wilson distinguishes three and a half of the ten orders as "Dandis" adhering strictly to the precepts of the founder Sankaracharaj in regard to their neglect of worldly possessions and cares. The remaining six and a half members of the Dasnami class, although considered as having fallen from the purity of practice necessary to the Dandi, are still, in general, devoted to their religious profession, and are usually denominated Atits. The chief points of difference between them and the preceding are their abandonment of the staff; their use of clothes, money, and ornaments; their preparing their own food, and their admission of members from any order of Hindus. They are often collected in Maths, as well as the Dandis, but they mix freely in the business of the world, they carry on trade and often accumulate property, and they frequently officiate as priests at the shrines of the deities. Some of them even marry, but in that case they are distinguished by the name Sanjogi from the other Atits. Goeshams of the latter six and a half classes are most numerous in these provinces.

Jogis, the next most important group of Saivite ascetics, derive the name from Yoga school of philosophy, which maintains as its leading tenet the possibility of acquiring complete control over material substances by the practice of ascetic practices. To attain perfection in the object of Yoga practices is considered to require a protracted existence and continuation in several births, and to be impossible in the Kali age; but ascetic practices, though thus impotent, are not infrequently continued. The principal group of Jogis is that of Kanphatas, who acknowledge as their founder Gorakh Nath and are distinguished by having their ears bored and rings inserted in them at the time of their initiation. The Gorakhpanthi Jogis belong to a distinct order, in general living together in "Maths" and are respectable as compared with a variety of other classes included under the name Jogi, many of whom are rather mountebanks and fortune tellers than religious ascetics. Popularly, Jogis are divided into classes by the particular form of asceticism practised. Those who go naked are Nagas or Abhinit; those who raise one or both hands to the sky are Urdibahu; those who turn the face to the sky Akasimukhi. Other Saivite orders of importance shown in the returns are Aulhar, Alakhnami, Aghori, and Sambhanga. The first named are usually regarded as Jogis and pretend to some magical powers. They are both in appearance and in observances of a far lower class than the Kanphata. Their bodies are smeared with ashes, and in regard to food and drink they incline to much that is filthy and disgusting. These latter observances are exaggerated in the Aghori, a class now happily nearly extinct. Aghoris keep themselves in a state of perpetual intoxication and eat the flesh of all animals, even of a human dead body. They rub their body with, and eat and drink, the foulest substances, affecting to regard them as delicious food and tasteful liquor.

In the Alakhnami we have more of our approach to a tenet of belief than is usual in Saivite ascetic order. Their belief is that religion consists in contemplation of Siva as "Alakh" or incomprehensible. Rāja Siva



Perśād in the Benares Gazetteer gives the following brief account of the Alakhnami :—

"A coat of blanketing and a long cap form his dress. The members of the sect live by mendicancy, which they follow in a very peculiar and deserring manner. Their practice is to pronounce the word *Alakh* once, and if during that time anything is given them, they take it; if not, they go through the same form elsewhere."

*Minor Saivite Sects*, 1870.—Jangamas, ascetics of the Lanyagnt school, who worship Siva under the symbol of the *Linga*, Pañmahans are those who are vowed neither to speak nor to raise their hands in eating, and other minor classes, are included together under the heading minor Saiva sects, of whom 1,870 persons were shown in the sect returns.

202 *Vaishnava, unitarian and miscellaneous sects*.—With the next class, that of *Vaishnava sects*, begins Hindu sectarianism properly so called, those distinguished from ordinary orthodox Hinduism by matters of belief. Growse traces the origin of these sects in the following remarks :—

"So far as it is possible to compare natural with revealed religion, the course of Hinduism and Christianity has been identical in character; both were subjected to a violent disruption, which occurred in the two quarters of the globe nearly simultaneously, and which is still attested by the multitude of uncouth fragments into which the ancient edifice was disintegrated as it fell. In the west, the revival of ancient literature and the study of forgotten systems of philosophy stimulated enquiry into the validity of those theological conclusions which previously had been unhesitatingly accepted, from ignorance that any counter theory could be honestly maintained by thinking men. Similarly, in the east, the Muhammadan invasion and the consequent contact with new races and new modes of thought brought home to the Indian moralist that his old basis of faith was too narrow; that the division of the human species into the four *Manava* castes and an outer world of barbarians was too much at variance with facts to be accepted as satisfactory, and that the ancient inspired oracles, if rightly interpreted, must disclose some means of salvation applicable to all men alike, without respect to colour or nationality. The professed object of the reformers was the same in Asia as in Europe, to discover the real purpose for which the Second Person of the Trinity became incarnate, to discern the truth, as He had revealed it from the accretions of later superstition, to abolish the extravagant pretensions of a dominant class, and to restore a simpler and more severely intellectual form of public worship."

That they are confined to the *Vaishnava* side of Hinduism may be readily inferred from the account of the worship of Vishnu given above. Salvation by faith is the central belief of the reformed sects. Faith can attach itself only to a God believed to take a direct and personal interest in the welfare of mankind.

It has already been pointed out that returns for sects tend to lose to a large extent to the general heading *Vaishnava*. This is especially the case amongst the older *Sampradaya*, whose beliefs approach most closely to the common standard of *Vaishnavism*, and it is inevitable where the sectarian name approaches closely in form that of the general subdivision of Hinduism.

These facts explain the low figures shown for the original *Vaishnava Sampradaya* in the returns and the entire disappearance of one *Sampradaya* which is known to exist—the *Sri-Vaishnava* founded by Rāmanuj in the 11th or 12th century. They are by no means important in these provinces, but attracted some attention of late years by the conver-

Original *Vaishnava Sampradaya*,  
Nimbarka *Vaishnava* 18,205  
Madhva-charya 8,220

sion to their beliefs from Jainism of two of the family of the Muttra Seths. The doctrine which is the foundation of their creed is that Vishnu, the one Supreme God, though invisible as cause, is as effect visible in a secondary form in creation. They differ in one material respect from the rest of the older Vaishnava sects in refusing to believe that reverence is due to Radha. The sect is represented in these provinces mainly by persons connected with the Seths' temple at Muttra, all belonging to one of the two sects into which the Sampradaya are divided. The sects are the Tenkalai and the Vadakalai. The account of the difference in their belief given by Growse is interesting as illustrative of the matters to which in the classical reformed sects enquiry and argument are usually directed.—

"The doctrinal points of difference are as follows. The Tenkalai maintain that the female energy of the godhead, though divine, is still a finite creature that serves only as a mediator or minister (Purusha-Kāra) to introduce the soul into the presence of the deity, while the Vadakalai regard it as infinite and uncreated, and in itself a means (Upāya) by which salvation can be secured. The second point of difference is a parallel to the controversy between the Calvinists and Armenians in the Christian Church. The Vadakalai, with the latter, insist on the concomitancy of the human will in the work of salvation, and represent the soul that lays hold of God as a young monkey which grasps its mother in order to be conveyed to a place of safety. The Tenkalai, on the contrary, maintain the irresistibility of divine grace and the utter helplessness of the soul, till it is seized and carried off like a kitten by its mother from the danger that threatens it. From these two curious but apt illustrations the one doctrine is known as the Markata-Kishora-Nyāya, the other as the Marjala-Kishora-Nyāya; that is to say, the young monkey theory or the kitten theory."

*The Nimbarak Vaishnavas.*—The second of the original Sampradaya, founded by Bhaskaracharya, includes a large number of the Vaishnava hermits scattered throughout part of the province, each withdrawn from the world in his own little patch of sacred grove. The name, meaning the sun is in a nim tree, is derived from an incident in the life of the founder when the sun delayed setting to allow a guest of Bhaskaracharya, vowed to eat only in the day, time enough to enjoy his food. Their tenets appear to be obscure and have never been committed to writing. They believe in salvation by faith and by contemplation of the one infinite and invisible God. The reward of faith is not, as with most Hindu sects, final extinction, but final enjoyment of the visible presence of the deity. Radha and Krishna as separate personalities are mere symbols of divine love, and like the symbols adopted by other religions disappear, whilst the essential love for and trust in a Supreme God remains.

*The Madhva Vishnavas.*—Founded by Madhvacharya, a native of Southern India, the third Sampradaya, includes in these provinces a scattered and not very numerous body of adherents. Their distinctive tenet is the assertion of an essential duality between the Jivatma or principle of life, and the Paramātma or Supreme Being identified with Vishnu. They consequently deny the doctrine of absorption into the universal spirit after death. Ten duties form the moral code of the Madhvas—truth, good counsel, mild speaking, study, liberality, kindness, protection, clemency, freedom from envy, and faith. The usual rites of Hindu worship are followed, images of Siva as well as of Vishnu being admitted to the Madhva temple, but rites are of value only as evidencing a desire to conciliate Vishnu.

*Vallabhachariyas* 13,183.—The faith of one early Sampradaya, the Vishnu Swami, has disappeared in its original form, but the name has to some extent been appropriated by the followers of Vallabhacharya, a southern Brāhman of this Sampradaya who at Gokal and Benares introduced a new devotion in honor of Krishna in which the god is adored as a child Balkrishna or Bal Gopal. As taught by Vallabhacharya, the doctrines of the sect are unexceptionable. Sin of all kinds is washed away by a union with God. Krishna is the refuge of all, and to the holy Krishna, man must dedicate his bodily faculties, his life, his soul, his belongings, with his wife, his house, his children, and his whole substance. The scandal which has attached itself to the name of the sect is due to a development of this doctrine, apparently in the time of Gokal Nath, the grandson of Vallabhacharya, which identifies the Goshain with the divinity. By the act of dedication a man submits to the pleasure of the Goshain as God's representative not only his worldly wealth but the virginity of his daughter or newly married wife. Under this teaching the Vallabhacharyas have become the epicureans of the east and assert that the ideal life is attained through social enjoyment. Members of the sect are invariably family men and engage freely in secular pursuits.

A sect represented in the provinces and having its principal temples in Brindaban, but which does not appear in the census schedules to any appreciable extent, is that of the *Bengali* or *Gauriya Vaishnavas*, founded by Chaitanya in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Its disappearance from the schedules is no doubt due to the fact that in Muttra it is considered to be sufficiently described by the use of the word Vaishnava. The special tenets of the Bengali Vaishnavas are the identification of Vishnu with the Supreme God and in his possession of "sensible and real attributes," as contrasted with Vedanta belief in the negative properties of God, the identity of Krishna and Chaitanya as embodiments of the God; and the all-sufficiency of faith, such faith being adequately expressed by the mere repetition of the name. The connection of Krishna with Radha occupies an important position in the Gauriya Vaishnava creed. Chaitanya taught the equality of all castes, but this doctrine has not been fully acted on by his successors.

*Hari Das*, 1094.—Lineally descended from the sect of Chaitanya, but indigenous in its growth, is that of Hari Das, a saintly Sanadh Brāhman of the Muttra district, whose miraculous powers are stated to have attracted the belief of the Emperor Akbar. The tenets of the school are not materially different from those of the Vaishnava sects just spoken of. The modern representatives of the Goshains, of this sect, all of them now family men, though Hari Das himself was a celibate, appear to have little claim to respect, either for their learning or the purity of their morals.

*Radhaballabhi* 34,795.—Of more importance in the provinces than either of the above is the Radhaballabhi sect, founded by Hari Vans, a Gaur Brāhman of Sahāranpur, originally a Madhavachariya Vaishnava, but whose natural passions led him to devote his devotion in a very secondary degree to Krishna himself and mainly to Krishna's mistress, Radha, who was deified as the goddess of Lust. In the writings of Hari Vans, "the language of the

brothel is," in the words of Growse, "borrowed for temple use. But strange to say, the Goshains, who accept as their gospel Hari Vans's sensuous ravings, are respectable men who contrast favourably both in sobriety of life and intellectual acquirements with the professors of sects based on more respectable authorities."

*Ramanandi*, 421,433.—The sects so far mentioned have their headquarters in the home of Krishna and regard that god as the chief incarnation of Vishnu. That next to be mentioned, much more important in its hold over worshippers who are not professional ascetics, addresses its devotions particularly to Rāma Chandra and has its capital in Ajudhiya. Rāmanand was a disciple of Rāmanuja, but made it his avowed object in founding a new sect to liberate his followers from the fetters of the earlier sect in matters both of form and doctrine. The Rāmanandi tenets are, therefore, beyond their assertion of the superiority of Rāma and the necessity for the worship of Rāma and Sita, somewhat indefinite. It was probably this fact which has led to the foundation of separate sects by so many of the followers of Rāmanand, Kabir, Raidas, Sena, and others. Throughout the adherents to the original sect and those of the later developments, a purer tone of belief than amongst the sects devoted to Krishna is manifest. The original Rāmanandis are largely, especially in Oudh, Rājputs. The later sects have many of their followers amongst the lower castes, Rāmanand having taught liberation from caste as well as from other ceremonial observances and chosen many of his leading disciples from men of the lower castes. Nabhaji, a follower of Rāmanand and the writer of the *Bhakt Mala*, the lives of the saints, the work of highest authority amongst the Vaishnava sects, is said to have been a Dom, Kabir a weaver, Sena a barber, Raidas a Chamār. The principal gospel of the Rāmanandis is the *Rāmāyan* of Tulsi Das, a work regarding which it has already been remarked that Northern India owes to it much of the freedom it enjoys from the licentiousness which has disgraced many of the sects connected with the worship of Radha Krishna or of the Sakti of the Tantras.

The sects which were founded by followers of Rāmanand are somewhat numerous. Their followers are probably more fully enumerated than those of the parent sect, both because their tenets are more distinctly defined and because several of them have taken special hold amongst certain defined castes.

The first mentioned, Kabir Panthi, is important both from the number of its adherents and because Nanak the founder of a much more important sect was a follower of Kabir. Kabir, said to have been a Brāhman by birth but adopted by a weaver, was originally a follower of Rāmanand, but preached the doctrine of emancipation with a boldness and freedom from superstitious beliefs which completely separated his followers from the general body of Rāmanandis, and leaves it doubtful as to whether the sect founded by him should be included amongst Vaishnava sects. "With an unprecedented boldness Kabir assailed the whole system of idolatrous worship, and ridiculed the learning of the Pandits and doctrines of the Sastras in a style peculiarly

Kabir Panthi	318,253
Raidas	417,127
Sena Panthi	1,355
Nanddeo Panthi	10,358
Dadu Panthi	5,010
Nanak Shikhi	336,108

well suited to the genius of his countrymen to whom he addressed himself, whilst he also directed his compositions to the Musalmán, as well as to the Hindu faith, and with equal severity attacked the *Mulla* and *Korán*. The effect of his lessons, as confined to his own immediate followers, will be shown to have been considerable, but their indirect effect has been still greater, several of the popular sects being little more than ramifications from his stock, whilst *Nanak Shah*, the only Hindu reformer who has established a national faith, appears to have been chiefly indebted for his religious notions to his predecessor Kabir. This sect therefore claims particular attention." Kabir himself, though constant in condemning the prevailing idolatry of the Hindu system, appears himself to have laid down no distinct principles of belief for the guidance of his followers. The consequence has been that to some extent the modern leaders of the sect, though in form of worship completely separated from other Hindus, have adopted many notions from the earlier and more orthodox Vishnava sects. They admit of but one God, the Creator of the world; they assert that he has a body formed of the five elements of matter and a soul endowed with the three qualities of being. He is free from the defects of human nature and from all restraints as to shape and form, but in other respects the pure man is his living resemblance and after-death his associate and equal. The Supreme Being was alone for many ages, but then to renew the world, became manifest in a female form, the deceiving *Maya*, from whom the Hindu Trinity and Saktis and all the mistaken notions current amongst mankind originate. The true Kabir Panthi, however, refuses any reverential homage to *Maya* or the gods whom she created. For him the essence of religion is the true knowledge of Kabir, a knowledge to which both Hindus and Muhammadans are strangers. The moral code of the Kabir Panthis inculcates humanity, including absolute respect for all life, truth, retirement from worldly passions and desires, and submission to the guru or spiritual guide, the latter, however, to be dependent on the pupil's conviction of the worthiness of the guru. The influence of the teachings of Kabir has extended far beyond the limits of his own sect. It has led to the foundation of not a few later important sects and influences, possibly to a still greater extent, the thoughts of Hindus not outwardly separated from the general body of Hindu worshippers. Kabir Panthi ascetics are numerous and in outward appearance not very different from the Gorakhpanthi Jogis, by whom some connection in religious feeling is admitted.

An interesting development of the principles of Kabir we have in the tenets of the Dadupanthis, followers of Dadu, a cotton cleaner or Dhuna of Ahmadabad, but who settled in Ajmir, round which his sect is now strongest. The following interesting account of this sect was given in the *Pioneer* of the 26th March 1892 —

"Dadu, who, like Nanak and Kabir, gave his name to his followers, was born in Ahmadabad about 1541, and died in Narana (50 miles W. by S. of Jeypore) in A. D. 1603. His biographer, Jan Gopal, in 2,864 lines, tells how he spent that life in the country between Ahmadabad and Delhi and Agra, teaching, discussing and making many disciples. He appears to have lived a good deal in Amer, the old capital of Jeypore. He had frequent interviews with Akbar at Sikri, and some wonderful stories are told of him there. Dadu's name as a reformer comes along with Kalar, Nanak, Namdeo, Lal Das, and many more. They all protested against abuses that had sprung up in Hinduism, and sought, with more

or less success, to get back to the original and simple truths about God, man, and the way of return to Him. These teachings are embodied in his Bani, which is to the Dadupanthi what the Granth is to the Sikh or Nanak Panthi. It contains 20,000 lines. About half the book is made up of sacred songs, while the other half has 37 short discussions on such subjects as 'The Divine Teacher,' 'Remembrance of God,' 'The pain of separation from Him,' 'The Meetings,' 'Mind,' 'Birth,' 'Maya,' 'Truth,' 'Prayer,' &c. Dadu at his death left many disciples; but of these only 152 were initiated. Of these, again, only 52 wrote much and spread the reformed doctrine far and wide. I know not the present number of his followers. They themselves say, when asked, 'Thousands,' 'Many.'

"The Dadupanthis, like most other religious communities in India, have a two-fold division: (1) the exoteric and (2) the esoteric. The exoteric, or uninitiated, are the householders; disciples of the initiated or Shammadhu order. These grihasthis read, believe, and practice certain of the doctrines of the Bani, and furnish the Dadupanthi Shami with lodging and food when he visits their villages. They are not put out of caste for becoming Dadupanthi Chelas, and so retain all their marriage and social rites and privileges. They retain as a rule their janes, or holy thread, and other charms, and frequently are found in the temples at idol worship. They attend the Dadupanthi Melas at times. I saw this year several of this class at the melas at Naraina, which is just over. They are the working bees in the Dadupanthi hive, and often provide large sums of money for feasts and other expenses.

"The esoteric or initiated, are called Shami, or master; Sadhu, perfect, pious, holy; sant, saint; guru, teacher; and such like. They renounce the world and live 'a life of single blessedness.' The vows of celibacy and of chastity are clearly laid down and strictly enforced. I find the initiated follow these five professions:—

"(1) **Teachers or gurus.**—Their duty is to teach the Bani and keep their chelas in the right way. Some of these men are good scholars and have a great following of initiated disciples, who go with them about the country. I have seen as many as 50 with one man. They study with him the Bani and also some Sanskrit books, grammar, rhetoric and philosophy. They visit large towns and stay days or weeks as arrangements can be made. Others of them are very sorry fellows indeed, with no education and no influence. They usually go about alone and beg their food from door to door. They wear the Bhagwan kapra, or salmon coloured cloth, and use the mata, which they ought not to do. They find they cannot get on without these."

"(2) **Money-lenders.**—Two of our wealthiest Jeypore citizens are Dadupanthi money-lenders. They are reported to be rich. They have fine gardens outside and large clean houses inside the city. They give money on interest much as other Seths do."

"(3) **Doctors.**—His Highness the Maharaja has a most respected Dadupanthi doctor in daily attendance on the Court. He is well up in native medicine, which he learned from books, and from his predecessor. None of these now study in our colleges. They know little surgery. They are not trained in our sense of the term, but they know Sanskrit shloks, descriptive of diseases, and the remedies to be applied, and many believe in them."

"(4) I am told that it is not below the dignity of the initiated to open a small shop and sell oil, salt and such like. I have not seen this, however. They do keep cows and sell milk."

"(5) The Dadupanthi soldiers of Nāga. There are over 5,000 or more in the service of the Jeypore Durbar alone. This does not represent their full number, for there must be young men in the camp, and old too, unfit for service. Their pay is *one anna* per able-bodied man a day; and with this they clothe and feed themselves. They live in seven camps or villages well out on the borders of the State. These they guarded in olden times. Now they visit those villages that have not paid up their rent. On great State occasions they are summoned to the capital. They are never all out on duty. Those who are out

got two annas a day, and those left at home cultivate land, breed camels, lend money, and such like, and thus help the common fund. It is said that this soldier saint took his origin from Blum Singh, a younger brother of a Bikanir King, becoming Dadu's disciple. Dadu made him take up and use the sword and shield he had laid at his feet. The then King of Jeypore, Bhagwan Das, gave him some allowances from the treasury, and he was soon surrounded by more soldier saints. In lawless times they would have many opportunities of enriching themselves. They have done good work in Jeypore for the State. They were faithful to us in the Mutiny. They are nice, simple men, but hardly now deserve the name of soldier."

"There are thus seven villages and many, many houses in Jeypore without women in them. There are no female Nāgas, nor villages without men. The ranks of the Nāgas are filled up by adoption from all the higher Hindu castes. They are not so numerous as of old. In lawless times they got recruits where they could. The loot of villages gave them wealth, and many a father has reduced his debt by throwing a son or two into the bargain."

*Rai Das* was another of the pupils of Rāmanand who founded a separate sect, whose purity of belief ranks it with or above that founded by Kabir, although its adherents are almost entirely amongst the lowest of the people, the Chamārs, from whom Rai Das himself sprung. In spite of his low birth the purity and influence of his teaching earned him a mythical position in the Bhaktmala or lives of the Vaishnava saints as a Bṛhmcchari reborn, and disciples even amongst Rājputs so proud as the Ranas of Chittor.

The belief of his followers of to-day, so far as can be ascertained, is purely theistic. They acknowledge one supreme omnipotent and all-seeing God to whom alone worship is due. Their numbers as shown in the schedules are considerable, but they are not improbably still more numerous as many of them are likely to be included amongst those who return themselves as worshippers of Parmeswar.

The persons recorded as *Senapanthi* in these provinces are probably all or nearly all of the same caste as the founder of the sect, a Nai, who was included amongst Rāmanand's disciples. The Bhakt Mala relates that Sena, the barber of the Rāja of Bandhogarh, was a devout worshipper of Vishnu, but that his devotion to his religious duties prevented on one occasion his appearance at the proper time in attendance on his earthly master Vishnu to save his votary from punishment for this neglect appeared himself in the form of Sena and performed his duties undetected by the Rāja until Sena himself appeared with many excuses for his absence. The recollection of the divine fragrance which flowed from the barber showed the Rāja what had happened and the barber was elevated to the position of the Rāja's guru. Sena's present followers in these provinces are probably to a considerable extent more a subcaste than a genuine sect. They appear in the caste lists as the "Sambansa" subcaste of Nais. From a doctrinal point of view, however, record as *Senapanthi* implies, as in the other sects sprung from that of Rāmanand, a belief in the superior power of one Supreme God.

In every way the most important of the sects in which the influence of Rāmanand and Kabir is traced is that founded by Nanak from which the Sikh faith was developed by a later disciple. Nanakpanthi Hindus number in all 336,168 persons and are found all over the provinces, but are by far

more numerous in the western districts in which for the upper agricultural classes this is almost the only reformed faith professed.

"It appears to be a well-ascertained fact that this great teacher was born, not in Lahore itself, but in a neighbouring village, called Talvandi, on the river Ravi, not far from Lahore, in the year 1469, a few years before Christianity in Bengal and Martin Luther in Europe. Of course the various biographies of Nanak, called Janam Sākhs, and written in the Panjābī dialect, are filled with myths and stories of miraculous events, invented to justify the semi-deification of the founder of the sect soon after his death. That all the Hindu gods appeared in the sky and announced the birth of a great saint (Bhagat) to save the world, is not quite capable of proof, nor can we quite accept as a fact another statement of his chroniclers, that one day angels seized him while bathing and carried him bodily into the presence of the deity, who presented him with a cup of nectar and charged him to proclaim the One God, under the name of Hari, upon earth. But we need not disbelieve the statement that at an early age he became a diligent student of Vaishnava religious books, and that in his youth he imitated the example of other incipient reformers, wandering to various shrines in search of some clue to the labyrinth of Hinduism. It is even affirmed that his travels included the performance of a hajj to Mecca, and that on being reproved by the Kan for lying down with his feet towards the Ka'bah, he replied, 'put my feet in that direction where the house of God is not.'"

"Nanak, however, laid no claim to be the originator of a new religion. His teaching was mainly founded on that of his predecessors, especially on that of Kabir, whom he constantly quoted. He was simply a guru, or teacher, and his followers were simply Sikhs or disciples. But he was also a reformer who aimed, as other reformers had done before him, at delivering Hinduism, and especially the Vaishnavism of Northern India, from its incubus of caste, superstition and idolatry. Yet it does not appear that Nanak directly attacked caste or denounced it in violent language. He simply welcomed persons of all ranks as his followers, and taught that the Supreme Being was no respecter of persons."

"The plain fact was that Nanak found himself in a part of India where Muhammadans formed the majority of the population. Though himself originally a Hindu, he became partially Islamized, to the extent at least of denouncing idolatry. His idea was to bring about a union between Hindus and Muhammadans on the common ground of a belief in One God. Yet the creed of Nanak was really more pantheistic than monotheistic. God, he said, is Supreme Lord over all (Paramesvara). He may be called Brāhma, or by other names, such as Govinda, &c, but his especial name is Hari (=Vishnu). This Supreme Being does not create the universe out of nothing, but evolves it out of Himself. It is a kind of expansion of His own essence which takes place for His own amusement (khēla). Such expansion being made up of the three Gunas, Sattva, Rājas, and Tamas, in perfect equilibrium. It is Illusion or Māyā which disturbs this equilibrium and causes the apparent separation between God, the world and the human soul all this is pure Brāhmanism. We find also that, except in denouncing idolatry, Nanak differed very little from a pure Vaishnava, for he taught that in the present age of the world (the Kali Yuga) the repetition of the name of Hari is the only means of salvation. Notwithstanding the merit to be gained by benevolent works and religious ceremonies, and that the knowledge of this name is only to be secured through a properly ordained teacher (guru). It is curious, too, that a religious movement which commenced in an effort to draw the adherents of Sikhism and Muhammadanism together, should have ended in exciting the bitterest animosity between them. Nanak's death is known to have occurred on the 10th of October 1538. One of his sons expected to succeed him, but to the surprise of those who were present at his death, he passed over his own son and nominated as second guru his disciple Lahauri, whose name had been changed to Angādā because of his devotion. He had, so to speak, given up his person (angā) to the service of his master. This appears to have been his chief merit. He was quite illiterate, though tradition makes him the inventor of the peculiar alphabet called Guru-mukhī (a modification of the Devanāgarī) in which the



Sikh Bible was written. Angada nominated Amardās to succeed him as third guru. Seven others were appointed to the succession in a similar manner. These make up the ten chief gurus of the Sikh religion. They were, four, Rāmdas; five, Arjun; six, Hargovind; seven, Harrai; eight Harkman (for Har-Krishna); nine, Teg-Behādur; and ten, Govind Singh."

With the fourth guru, Rāmdas, the Nanakshahi faith began to assume a different character. Rāmdas and his son Arjan understood the power of wealth and organization, and under them the faith began to assume political importance. This led to opposition and persecution by the Muhammadan Government, till the suicide of the ninth guru, Teg Behādur, whilst being subjected to cruel tortures by the order of Aurangzeb, led Govind Singh, his son, to swear his followers to undying feud against Muhammadanism. Henceforward the followers of Govind Singh were Sikhs, and their history belongs to that of the neighbouring province. In the North-Western Provinces the sect remained in the position it was left by Nanak, and whilst proud to acknowledge a connection with the faith of the warlike Sikhs, it is far more distinctly a branch of Hindu Vaishnavism. Nanakshahi Hindus in these provinces have been recorded as 336,168 in number. It is probable that not a few of the persons included amongst Sikhs in the western districts are really Nanakpanthi Hindus.

*Namdeopanthi*, 10,358.—Namdeopanthis are somewhat similarly situated to the Senapanthi. Namdeo was a follower of Rāmanand, a Chhipi or cotton printer by caste, who founded a sect to which what has now become a subcaste of his fellow Chhipis somewhat extensively belong. The unity of the deity and the uselessness of ceremonial appear to be the leading characteristics of the creed. Like Raidasi Chamāra and Sonapanthi Nais, the Namdeopanthi cotton-printers have been separated from their caste-fellows by the superior purity of their beliefs and now form a separate subcaste, shown in the caste returns as Namdeobansi. Writings by Namdeo form a part of the Sikh Granth or sacred scripture.

*Satnami*, 152,734.—Of the other sects remaining for mention, by far the most important in these provinces is that of the Satnami worshippers of the true name, founded by Jagjivandas, a Rājput of the Bara Banki district, who died in the beginning of the present century. He is said to have been the disciple of a Saivite Goshain, but of the sect he founded the doctrines are distinctly Vaishnavite. Proselytizing was carried on extensively after Jagjivandas' death by fourteen well-known disciples mostly Rājputs and Brahmins, but amongst whom were numbered two Kurms, a Chamār and a Mochi. The influence of the sect is great amongst low-caste people, more especially in the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is most general in Bara Banki, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Rae Bareilly Sitapur and other districts not far removed from the home of the founder. To a less extent it occurs throughout the province; indeed there is no province in Northern India in which Satnamis do not occur. The following account of the tenets of the sect is given by Wilson :—

"These profess to adore the true name alone, the One God, the Cause and Creator of all things, *Nirguna*, or void of sensible qualities, without beginning or end."

"They borrow, however, their notions of creation from the Vedānta philosophy, or rather from the modified form in which it is adapted to vulgar apprehension. Worldly exist-

ence is illusion, or the work of *Māyā*, the primitive character of *Bhārati*, the wife of *Siva*. They recognise accordingly the whole Hindu Pantheon, and, although they profess to worship but one God, pay reverence to what they consider manifestations of his nature visible in the *Avatāra*, particularly *Rāma* and *Kṛṣṇa*."

"Unlike the *Sādās* also, they use distinctive marks, and wear a double string or silk bound round the right wrist. Frontal lines are not invariably employed, but some make a perpendicular streak with ashes of a burnt offering made to *Hanuman*."

"Their moral code is something like that of all Hindu quietists, and enjoins indifference to the world, its pleasures or its pains, implicit devotion to the spiritual guide, clemency and gentleness, rigid adherence to truth, the discharge of all ordinary, social or religious obligations, and the hope of final absorption into the one spirit which pervades all things."

To feed the needy, to wound no one's feelings, to work with the plough till midday, and to spend the rest of the day in prayer and rest are the moral precepts of the sect. Strictly speaking, the Satnami should not worship idols, but a good deal of tolerance is extended towards local superstitions. Incense is burnt to *Hanuman* under the name of *Mahabir*. *Rāmchandar* is also an object of reverence. Meat, masur and intoxicating liquors are forbidden and so is the "baingan," the fruit of the egg-plant. The latter prohibition is stated to be in memory of a miracle by which the founder converted a "baingan" into meat for the consumption of a relative, the *Rāja* of Gonda, who insisted on being provided with animal food. Caste is observed and in social ceremonies the usual family customs are adhered to. The number shown under the head Satnami is 152,734. The great majority are followers of *Jagjivandas*, but a more restricted sect is entirely included, that of the *Sādās*, a body of Hindu unitarians most numerous in *Farukhabad* and *Mirzapur*, who, though identical in name with the sect just described, are absolutely distinct and in point of fact are not *Vaishnava*, strictly so called. The sect was founded by *Birbhan*, a resident of *Narnaul* near *Delhi*, in 1858. The substance of their creed is given in twelve "hukms" quoted as follows by *Wilson*.—

1. "Acknowledge but one God, who made and can destroy you, to whom there is none superior, and to whom alone therefore is worship due; not to earth, nor stone, nor metal, nor wood, nor trees, nor any created thing. There is but one Lord, and the Word of the Lord. He who meditates on falsehoods, practices falsehood and commits sin, and he who commits sin falls into Hell."

2. "Be modest and humble, set not your affections on the world, adhere faithfully to your creed and avoid intercourse with all not of the same faith; eat not of a stranger's bread."

3. "Never lie nor speak ill at any time to or of anything, of earth or water, of trees or animals. Let the tongue be employed in the praise of God. Never steal, nor wealth, nor land, nor beasts, nor pasture distinguish your own from another's property, and be content with what you possess. Never imagine evil. Let not your eyes rest on improper objects, nor men, nor women, nor dances, nor shows."

4. "Listen not to evil discourse, nor to anything but the praises of the Creator, nor to tales, nor gossip, nor calumny, nor music, nor singing, except hymns, but then the only musical accompaniment must be in the mind."

5. "Never covet anything, either of body or wealth. Take not of another. God is the giver of all things; as your trust is in Him so shall you receive."

6. "When asked what you are, declare yourself a *Sadh*; speak not of caste; engage not in controversy; hold firm your faith; put not your hope in men."

7. "Wear white garments; use no pigments, nor collyrium, nor dentifrice, not *menks*, nor mark your person, nor your forehead with sectarian distinctions, nor wear chaplets or rosaries or jewels."

8. "Never eat nor drink intoxicating substances, nor chew *pān*, nor smell perfumes, nor smoke tobacco, nor chew nor smell opium; hold not up your hands, bow not down your head in the presence of idols or of men."

9. "Take no life away, nor offer personal violence, nor give damnable evidence, nor seize anything by force."

10. "Let a man wed one wife, and a woman one husband; let not a man eat of a woman's leavings, but a woman may of a man's, as may be the custom. Let the woman be obedient to the man."

11. "Assume not the garb of a mendicant, nor solicit alms, nor accept gifts. Have no dread of necromancy, neither have recourse to it. Know before you confide. The meetings of the Pious are the only places of pilgrimage, but understand who are the Pious before you so salute them."

12. "Let not a *Sadh* be superstitious as to days, or to lunations, or to months, or the cries or appearances of birds or animals: let him seek only the will of the Lord."

The principles of these commandments are founded on the unitarianism of Kabir, Nanak, Dadu and other similar writers with possibly some assistance from Christianity. In notions as to the constitution of the universe, the existence of the inferior deities and the object of all devotion—liberation from life on earth, *Sadhs* do not differ from other Hindus. Caste was originally ignored in the *Sadh* community and converts received from all classes of the population. They have now, however, ceased to receive converts and form a close caste organization in themselves, the poorer members of which are assisted by the wealthier. A considerable proportion of the *Sadhs* are wealthy traders, amongst the poorer classes they are largely cotton printers. They have not preserved in its entirety the high standard of honesty and charity inculcated in their commandments, and are believed to reckon amongst their ranks quite as large a proportion of persons, whose standard of conduct in such respects is low, as does any other religion or sect in the North-West Provinces. It is unfortunate that they appear as a caste in Farukhabad only, where the numbers in the caste return are 1,866. They are known to be fairly numerous in Mirzapur and to be found to some extent elsewhere.

The remainder of the sects included as Vaishnava are more or less unimportant and may be dealt with briefly.

*Apapanthi* 4,207, Munna Das 2,638.

The *Apapanthi* sect was founded a century ago by Munna Das, a goldsmith ascetic of Mandwa, a village in the Kheri district, to whose miraculous powers an escape from drought which threatened the country was believed to be due and who has since had a not inconsiderable number of followers in the district of his birth and Sitapur and Bahraich. It does not appear that the tenets taught by Munna Das to any considerable extent differ from those of the usual Vaishnava sects. *Anantpanthi* with a following of only 170 persons appears in Rae Bareilly and Sitapur. It is a monotheistic reformed sect, the name of which implies a worship of Him who is without beginning or end.

*Charandasi*, 599.—Charandasi is a Panjáb sect of a more orthodox Vaishnava character than those just described. In these provinces it has only 599 followers. It was founded by Charandas, a merchant of the Dhussar caste, who lived in Delhi in the reign of the second Alauddin. They regard Krishna as the universal source and inculcate his worship combined with that of Radha. Professor Wilson gives the following account of their tenets :—

“Reverence of the Guru, and assertion of the pre-eminence of faith above every other distinction are also common to them with other Vaishnava sects, from whom probably they only differ in requiring no particular qualification of caste, order, nor even of sex, for their teachers : they affirm, indeed, that originally they differed from other sects of Vaishnavas in worshipping no sensible representations of the deity, and in excluding even the Tulsi plant and Saligram stone from their devotions : they have, however, they admit, recently adopted them, in order to maintain a friendly intercourse with the followers of Rāmanand : another peculiarity in their system is the importance they attach to morality, and they do not acknowledge faith to be independent of works : actions, they maintain, invariably meet with retribution or reward : their moral code, which they seem to have borrowed from the Madhvas, if not from a purer source, consists of ten prohibitions. They are not to lie, not to revile, not to speak harshly, not to discourse idly, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to offer violence to any created thing, not to imagine evil, not to cherish hatred, and not to indulge in conceit or pride. The other obligations enjoined are, to discharge the duties of the profession or caste to which a person belongs, to associate with pious men, to put implicit faith in the spiritual preceptor, and to adore Hari as the original and indefinable cause of all, and who, through the operation of Māyā, created the universe, and has appeared in it occasionally in a mortal form, and particularly as Krishna at Brindaban.”

“The followers of Charan Das are both clerical and secular ; the latter are chiefly of the mercantile order ; the former lead a mendicant and ascetic life, and are distinguished by wearing yellow garments and a single streak of sandal, or gopichandana, down the forehead ; the necklace and rosary are of tulsi beads : they wear also a small pointed cap, round the lower part of which they wrap a yellow turban. Their appearance in general is decent, and their deportment decorous ; in fact, although they profess mendicancy, they are well supported by the opulence of their disciples ; it is possible, indeed, that this sect, considering its origin, and the class by which it is professed, arose out of an attempt to shake off the authority of the Gokulastha Goswami.”

*Eswaranandi*, 3,966.—Eswaranandi (Sateswari) like Satnami is a sect founded by an Oudh religious thinker in protest against the idolatry and superstition of the beliefs prevailing around him. Eswaranand was a resident of Pura Nand in the Partabgarh district, the son of a religious ascetic. He spent his 85 years of life in obtaining converts to a faith in no way distinguishable by points of doctrine from those of the other Vaishnava Unitarian sects. The number of the sect shown at census was 3,966, principally in the Gonda district.

*Parnami*, 21,113.—Persons of the similar *Parnami* sect, considerably more numerous (21,113), are found mostly in Gonda, Bahraich, Rae Bareilly and Gorakhpur. It is said to have been founded a century ago by a Vaishnava ascetic of Gwalior and spread by the agency of his disciples into Oudh, where they have many lay adherents. The principles of the sect add to those beliefs usual to reformed Vaishnava sects the special one that all the vicissitudes of human life, including birth and death, tend to promote the general welfare, that in fact “whatever is best.”

*Prannathi*, 65.—The Prannathi sect shows for the province only 65 persons. It appears from Growse's Mathura, that at the time it was written they owned a single representative in that district. The founder of the sect was a Bundelkhand Rājput. His religion was an attempt to effect a compromise between Hinduism, Muhammadanism and Christianity. It condemned idolatry, but found truth to some extent in all religions, and alike looked forward to the coming of Moses, of Christ, and of Muhammad. A full account of part of the religious books of this very minor sect is given at page 230 *et. seq.* of Growse's Mathura.

*Mohandasi*, 1,118.—Of somewhat similar principles is the sect founded by Mohan Sain or Mohan Das, a religious ascetic of the Fyzabad district, by which the Muhammadan faith is adopted as foundation of their beliefs, but qualified in many respects by adherence to the Hindu system and the Hindu mythology. The sect numbers 1,118 persons.

*Siva Naraini*, 24,814.—*Siva Narainis* are considerably more important, especially in Gházipur, Ballia and Gorakhpur, which are close to the birth-place of the founder. They are Unitarians in the strictest sense of the word, paying no regard to any of the objects of Hindu or Muhammadan reverence. They originally received proselytes from both Hindus and Muhammadans and even it is believed from the lowest order of Christians.

"Truth, temperance and mercy are the cardinal virtues of this sect, as well as of the Sadhs; polygamy is prohibited, and sectarian marks are not used: conformity to the external observances of the Hindus or Muhammadans, independently of religious rites, is recommended, but latitude of practice is not unfrequent; and the *Siva Narayanis* of the lower orders are occasionally addicted to strong potations."

"The sect derives its appellation from that of its founder, *Siva Narayan*, a Rājput of the Nervana tribe, a native of Chandavan, a village near Gházipur: he flourished in the reign of Muhammad Sháh, and one of his works is dated Samvat 1791, or A. D. 1735. The sect is strongest amongst Rājputs, but Kshátr and other low caste men are also admitted to a considerable extent.

*Radhá Swami*, 188.—*Radhá Swami* with 188 adherents, in Muttra mostly, is believed to be a sect founded by Rai Salig Rám, the late Postmaster-General, regarding the tenets of which I have no information.

*Swami Naraini*, 235.—*Swami Narainis* are shown as numbering 235 persons in these provinces. The founder of the sect, Sahjanand by name, was born in Chaplá Swami Narain in the Gonda district, but his religious work was entirely accomplished in the Bombay Presidency, and the adherents of the sect in these provinces are confined to those connected with a magnificent temple which has been built in the birthplace of the founder. Swami Narain acquired great wealth during his ministry, which, with the leadership of the sect, was bequeathed by him to his relatives in Gonda, who are now the "*Mahárájas*" of the faith. The institution of the sect was intended as a protest against the licentiousness of the Vallabhacharyas, to whom Sahjanand originally belonged. Radha and Krishna receive the same honour as in the Vallabhacharya faith, Swami Narain himself being added as the third member of the Trinity. Further details regarding the sect,

which is influential in Bombay, are given in Monier Williams' *Bráhmaṇism and Hinduism*.

*Gobindpanthi*, 4,605.—More important in these provinces is the less known *Gobindpanthi* sect, whose adherents number 4,605 persons. It was founded by Gobind Das, a mendicant, buried at Ahrauli in the Fyzabad district, in whose honor an annual fair attended by several thousand worshippers is held in Aghan. The beliefs of the sect are theistic, but beyond this I am unable to give any details.

In the margin are given the numbers of adherents of two Ballia

Náth Bábh	...	1,277	Rájput sects, of whom the local Gazetteer gives
Shikha Bábh	...	1,277	the following account :—

"The first of these takes its designation from the founder, whose original name was Amar Singh. He is supposed by Dr. Oldham to have lived 200 years ago, and to have been a defied hero of the Sengar tribe. The local tradition about him is as follows :—He became an ascetic at five years of age; and after 24 years of wandering life, spent mostly in the Panjáb, returned to his people. His divine power was manifested by the singular phenomenon of his cooking-fire remaining unextinguished in the rain, and his identity was proved by a miraculous renewal of lactation in his aged mother. He is represented as a guardian deity, interfering in various ways, and with constant success, on behalf of his votaries. Their successful resistance to the Rájás of Benares, and the restoration of the pargana to them by the English Government, are regarded as instances of the power and influence of Náth Bábh. Every third year in the month of Baisakh a festival is held in his honour at Rasra, the peculiar feature of which is the large offerings of cakes then made. His worship consists principally of adoration of various relics. His shrine is supported, among other offerings, by the voluntary contribution of one pie in the rupee on the Government revenue of pargana Lakhnesar. The zamindárs, indeed, were willing to have this recorded and made a legal claim upon them, but the Government declined to have anything to do with its collection or legal recognition, and it continues to be a voluntary offering."

"Similar to Náth Bábh among the Sengars is Bhika Sháh among the Kausik Rájputs of Kopachit. The history and tenets of this sect are given as follows, by Bhola Nath, a kándingo of the Ballia tahsil. There was a devotee in Dehli whose name was Sháh Muhammad Yari. In his time a certain zamindár of Bhirkura, named Mardan Sinh, was arrested for default in payment of revenue and sent by the Viceroy (Subadár) to Dehli, where he was imprisoned. A servant who had attended Mohan Sinh paid visits in his leisure hours to Muhammad Yari Sháh. One day the devotee enquired what he was and where he lived. On this the servant narrated the circumstances of his master's imprisonment and of his own presence there. 'Go and tell your master,' said the devotee, 'that he will be set free to-morrow by the order of the Minister of State, and that he should then present himself to me.' Mardan Sinh was actually released the next day, and, as directed, attended on Muhammad Yari Sháh. After several days' attendance and devotion, the devotee expressed himself satisfied, and directed Mardan Sinh to proceed to his own country, and there worship the Atma, and show mercy to the poor and hungry."

"He also gave him a *reli*, or necklace of black silk, worn as a distinguishing mark by the chief who sits on the *gaddá* when he has occasion to go to his disciples. Mardan Sinh was further instructed by Muhammad Yari Sháh to observe the following simple ceremony at the time of making a disciple: a *kantá*, or sacred garland, is put round his neck, and the disciple is strictly enjoined to repeat constantly the invocation 'Rám, Rám,' and never to take life or tyrannize over any one. Mardan Sinh on his return to Bhirkura made one Bhika his disciple, and the latter finally settled in Baragaon. This happened some 400

years ago, and the Bhika Shibi gaddi (seat) was thus founded. It may be noticed with regard to the above account that a Muhammadan fakir is represented as enjoining the repetition of the strictly Hindu formula 'Rim, Rām.' If the legend is a correct statement of fact, the circumstance is an interesting illustration of the partial amalgamation of Muhammadan and Hindu forms, which we know was the aim of some Vaishnava reformers."

*Darya Das*, 2,310.—A similar sect in the Gházipur district was founded by one Darya Das, a Vaishnava mendicant of the Koeri caste, whose followers now number 2,310.

*Bishnois*, 49,559.—The last sect to be specially mentioned is in many respects an important one, that of the Bishnois. They number altogether 49,559 persons, mostly in Bijnor. It is by no means certain that the figures given are entirely correct, owing to the identity of the name Bishnoi in the Persian character with Baishnavi, as Vaishnavi is often written and its close resemblance to the corrupt form of Bishni, by which name Hindu Baniyas often describe themselves by way of contrast to "Jaini" fellow-caste men. The Bishnoi sect had its origin in the bordering districts of the Panjáb. The following account of it is taken from the Sima Settlement report.—

"The name Bishnoi is evidently derived from the prominence they give in their creed and worship to the god Vishnu, though they themselves say it is derived from the twenty-nine (Bis-Nau) articles of their creed as prescribed by the founder of the sect. It is said that any member of the higher Hindu castes can become a Bishnoi, but in this district at least they are almost all Ját or Khatri by tribe, and retain the language, dress and other characteristics of the Bagnis; but they try to sink their tribe in their religion and give their caste as Bishnoi merely. The account they give of the founder of their sect is as follows.—At Pindáwar, a village south of Bikaner in the Jodhpur territory, there lived a Rájput Panwar, named Laut, who had attained the age of sixty years and had no son. One day a neighbour going out to sow his field met Laut, and deeming it a bad omen to meet a childless man, turned back from his purpose. This cut Laut to the quick, and he went out to the jungle and bewailed his childlessness until evening, when a faqir appeared to him and told him that in nine months he should have a son, and after showing his miraculous power by drawing milk from a calf, vanished from his sight. At the time named a child miraculously appeared in Laut's house and was miraculously suckled by his wife Hānsá. This happened in Samlat 1508 (A. D. 1451). For seven years the boy, who was an incarnation (*avatar*) of Vishnu, played with his fellows, and then for 27 years he tended cattle, but all this time he spoke no word. His miraculous powers were shown in various ways, such as producing sweets from nothing for the delectation of his companions, and he became known as *Akshabha* (the wonder), whence his name of Jhāmbhā, by which he is generally known. After 34 years a Brahman was sent for to get him to speak, and on his confessing his failure, Jhāmbhā again showed his power by lighting a lamp by simply snapping his fingers, and uttered his first word. He then adopted the life of a teacher and went to reside on a sandhill some 30 miles south of Bikaner, where after 51 years he died and was buried instead of being burnt like an ordinary Hindu. He did not marry, but devoted himself to the life of an ascetic teacher. His sayings (*vaśis*) to the number of 120 were written down by his disciples, and have been handed down in a book (*pothi*) which is written in the Nagri character and in a Hindu dialect similar to Bāgrī, seemingly a Mārwarī dialect. The "twenty-nine" precepts given by him for the guidance of his followers are as follows:—For thirty days after childbirth and five days after a menstrual discharge a woman must not cook food. Bathe in the morning. Commit not adultery. Be content. Be abstemious and pure. Strain your drinking-water. Be careful of your speech. Examine your fuel in case any living creature be burnt with it. Show pity to living creatures. Keep duty present to your mind as the Teacher bade. Do not

stral Do not speak evil of others. Do not tell lies. Never quarrel. Avoid opium, tobacco, bluing, and blue clothing. Flee from spirits and flesh. See that your goats are kept alive (not sold to Musalmáns who will kill them for food). Do not plough with bullocks. Keep a fast on the day before the new moon. Do not cut green trees. Sacrifice with fire. Say prayers. Meditate. Perform worship and attain heaven. And the last of the twenty-nine duties prescribed by the Teacher—Baptize your children if you would be called a true Bishnoi."

"Some of these precepts are not strictly obeyed for instance, although ordinarily they allow no blue in their clothing, yet a Bishnoi, if he is a servant of the British Government, is allowed to wear a blue uniform, and Bishnows do use bullocks, though most of their farming is done with camels. They also seem to be unusually quarrelsome (in words) and given to use bad language. But they abstain from tobacco, drugs and spirits, and are noted for their regard for animal life, which is such that not only will they not themselves kill any living creature, but they do their utmost to prevent others from doing so. Consequently their villages are generally swarming with antelope and other animals, and they forbid their Musalmán neighbours to kill them and try to dissuade European sportsmen from interfering with them. They wanted it made a condition of their settlement that no one should be allowed to shoot on their land, but at the same time they asked that they might be assessed at lower rates than their neighbours, on the ground that the antelope, being thus left undisturbed, do more damage to their crops, but I told them this would lessen the merit (*pun*) of their good actions in protecting the animals and they must be treated just as the surrounding villages were. They consider it a good deed to scatter grain (chiefly bajra and moth) to pigeons and other birds, and often have a large number of half-tame birds about their villages. The day before the new moon they observe as a Sabbath and fast-day, doing no work in the fields or in the house. They bathe and pray three times a day, in the morning, afternoon and in the evening, saying "Bishno, Bishno," instead of the ordinary Hindu, Rám, Rám. Their clothing is the same as that of other Bégns, except that their women do not allow the waist to be seen and are fond of wearing black woollen clothing. They are more particular about ceremonial purity than ordinary Hindus are, and it is a common saying that if a Bishnoi's food is on the list of a sting of 20 camels and a man of another caste touches the last camel of the string, the Bishnoi will consider his food defiled and throw it away. They do not reverence Brahmins, but have *janests* (*Sadh*) of their own, chosen from among the laity. They do not burn them dead, but bury them below the cattle-dall or in a place frequented by cattle such as a cattle-pen. They observe the Ekoh in a different way from other Hindus. After sunset on that day they fast till the next forenoon, when after having read the account of how Prahlád was tortured by his infidel father Hámaksh for believing in the god Vishnu until he was delivered by the god himself in his incarnation of the lion-man, and mourning over Prahlád's sufferings, they light a sacrificial fire and partake of consecrated water, and after distributing impurified sugar (*gaur*) in commemoration of Prahlád's delivery from the fire into which he was thrown, they break their fast. Bishnois go on pilgrimage to the place where Jhambaji is loved, south of Bikaner, where there is a tomb (*maf*) over his remains and a temple (*wandur*) with regular attendants (*pujars*). A festival takes place here every six months in A-suy and Phagan, when the pilgrims go to the sandhill on which Jhámabai lived, and there light sacrificial fires (*how*) of gaudi wood in vessels of stone and offer a burnt offering of barley, til, ght and suga, at the same time muttering set prayers. They also make presents to the attendants of the temple and distribute *maf* and other grains for peacocks and pigeons which live there in numbers. Should any one have committed an offence, such as having killed an animal, or sold a cow or goat to a Musalmán, or allowed an animal to be killed when he could have prevented it, he is fined by the assembled Bishnois for the good of the temple and the animals kept there. Another place of pilgrimage is a tomb called Chhámabola in the Jodhpur country, where a festival is held once a year in Chait."

A somewhat different but probably incorrect account of the sect is given in the Bylor Gazetteer in which Jhámabaji is identified with Sháksh Makh-



dum Jhania Jahangasht, a Muhammadan saint of Mārwar. In Bijnor the Bishnois are mostly Baniya and in the use of the Muhammadan salutation *salām alaikum* and the title Shaikhji appear to differ from those of the Panjáb. The Bijnor Bishnois account for this by saying they murdered a Muhammadan Kazi who prevented their burning a widow, and were glad to compound the offence by pretending to adopt Muhammadanism. The separation between the Bishnois and other Hindus is, though decreasing, still considerable, and religious prejudices on either side are still apt to give trouble.

*Minor and unclassified sects*, 38,093.—Sects which have not been identified or which occur only to a very minor extent in these provinces number 38,093 persons, and are shown together as the last entry in the table.

203 *Sectarian distribution of population*.—The following abstract gives the total of each of the groups and classes referred to above and shows the proportion included in each of the total Hindu population. Roughly, Sakti worshippers are 25 per cent. of the total population. They are closely allied to and would popularly be combined with the 16 per cent who are animistic. Altogether over 41 per cent. of the population belongs to the class whose religion is directly descended from that of the non-Aryan aborigines of India. Next in importance as regards numbers are the Vaishnavas, those at the furthest extreme in religious matters from the animists. Vaishnavas, including reformed sects, include over 22 per cent. of the population, next in numbers with just under 21 per cent are the Saivas. Less than 10 per cent. profess themselves monothestic and non-sectarian. Less than 1 per cent. were unable to specify their beliefs, and the remainder over 2 per cent. belong to various small groups not specially connected with either of the main divisions of Hinduism.

*Abstract No 58.—Showing the population and proportions to the total number of Hindus of the great sectarian classes.*

Class	Group	Population	Percentage of total Hindu population
Class I—Belonging to no sect or to subdivisions		1,486,784	3.04
Class II—Monothestic		3,910,291	9.11
Class III—Etc. Pantheistic beliefs		561,171	1.27
Class IV—Worshippers of Paramahatma connected with Vishnu	Group (a) Worshippers of Vishnu and Rudra	3,740,125	9.26
	" (b) Worshippers of incarnations of Vishnu and of gods and demigods connected therewith	3,468,790	8.59
	Class IV	7,208,908	17.85
Class V—Worshippers of Paramahatma connected with Shiva	Group (a) Worshippers of Shiva and local and special Mahadevi	8,117,715	20.11
	" (b) Worshippers of gods and demigods connected with Shiva	2,61,559	6.4
	Class V	8,479,274	20.75
Class VI—Worshippers of Paramahatma		10,080,521	24.96

*Abstract No. 59.—Showing the population and proportion to the total number of Hindus of the great sectarian classes—(concluded).*

Class.	Group.	Population.	Percentage of total Hindu population.
Class VII.—Developments and additions to Saktaism	Group (a) Worshipers of gods of disease ..	158,780	30
	" (b) Snake worshippers ..	203,286	51
	" (c) Worshipers of spirits of deceased persons who have died a violent death ..	1,329,450	3 29
	" (d) Worshipers of Muhammadan saints ..	2,333,048	5 74
	" (e) Worshipers of caste and ancestral gods ..	157,479	30
	" (f) Other gods worshipped by special classes ..	1,370,888	3 30
	" (g) Demon-worshippers ..	203,332	51
	" (h) Worshipers of village, forest and local gods ..	561,007	1 30
Class VIII.—Worshippers of other Puranic gods and demigods and objects of reverence	" (i) Worshipers of river and river gods . Class VII. ...	919,545 6,637,211	79 10 54
	...	384,108	88
Class IX.—	Group (a) Sectarial subdivisions, Savite ...	47,807	12
	" (b) Vaishnavas, Upanishads and miscellaneous sects. Class IX ...	1,288,803 1,336,750	4 27 4 79
Net properly Hindus ..	...	5,353	01
Total ...		40,880,108	100 00

## Chapter VIII.—THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

204 The tables showing conjugal condition.—Statistics regarding the civil condition of the population are prepared in a very elaborate form in Tables VIII and D. In the former the population is classified by civil condition for each religion with the same full detail of age as in the age tables. In the latter all castes and races in the province are shown as single, married, or widowed for the age-periods 0 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 39, 40 and over.

Table VIII is of value in these provinces only in so far as the conjugal condition of the whole population and of Hindus, Muhammadans and Jains are concerned, of the other religions, none constitute self-contained groups, statistics regarding them are complicated by the absence of children or wives connected with the population recorded in other religions or other countries.

*Abstract No. 59, showing for North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the marriage statistics as returned in the schedules together with their proportions to total population.*

	Gross numbers			Percentage on total population		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Single	17,841,171	10,011,547	6,929,624	38.15	23.35	14.80
Married	21,001,136	11,825,708	11,875,428	50.72	27.21	25.51
Widowed	5,425,178	1,778,150	3,747,028	11.13	2.28	8.67

leaving slightly less than half the total population as single and widowed, 38.1

*Abstract No. 60, comparing the marriage statistics of North-Western Provinces and Oudh with those of England*

	Males			Females		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,563	4,963	631	3,008	5,251	1,677
England	6,154	3,465	312	5,925	3,347	750

proportion borne by the population of each of the civil conditions to the total

*Abstract No. 61, showing the percentage per 10,000 of each sex of the single, married and widowed at each age-period*

	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh			England		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
<b>Males</b>						
0-14	3,448	344	9	5,740	199	2
15-24	641	1,011	11	1,883	964	20
25-34	613	1,114	101	157	964	20
35-44	50	1,011	112	135	964	10
45-54	45	606	111	79	681	59
55 and over	41	415	200	79	645	221
Total, Males	4,741	4,243	611	6,191	5,165	112
<b>Females</b>						
0-14	2,975	679	11	3,855	125	1
15-24	18	1,514	50	1,611	1,067	20
25-34	18	1,595	125	176	964	91
35-44	0	902	295	176	964	145
45-54	1	391	440	117	611	409
55 and over	1	172	616	117	611	409
Total, Females	2,995	5,251	1,677	5,427	7,500	750

this condition is considerably more than double as many as in England.

Attention is thus at once drawn to the three phenomena of most importance and interest in connection with marriage statistics in India—(1) infant marriage, (2) the universality of marriage, (3) enforced widowhood. In considering all these phenomena, a comparison by ages of each civil condition as presented in the marginal table abstract No. 61, is necessary.

**205. Infant marriage.**—In England and Wales there are no persons married before 15 and only 5 males and 24 females in 10,000 of each sex married under 20. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the contrary, out of 10,000 males 344 are married below 15 and 420 more between 15 and 20. For females the corresponding figures are still higher, 679 and 667. Table VIII shows that marriage is occasionally practised in India almost immediately after the birth of a child; 1,971 persons are shown as married in the first year of life. The numbers steadily rise for succeeding years until 13,076 boys and 20,517 girls are shown as married under 4. Marriage of children under four is happily exceptional, but it exists in nearly all parts of the province, and in all branches of the population; the proportion of such marriages amongst Muhammadans not being materially different from those amongst Hindus. It is, I believe,

*Abstract No. 62, showing for married the absolute numbers of males and females and their proportion to 10,000 of same sex and age-periods.*

Age periods.	Absolute numbers of males and females married		Proportion to 10,000 of same sex and age-periods	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
0 year	857	1,314	10	13
1 "	857	1,172	24	31
2 "	1,883	2,713	31	41
3 "	3,382	5,301	47	71
4 "	6,057	10,014	93	139
5—9 "	13,076	20,517	43	63
10—14 "	1,017,774	791,373	434	319
Total, 0—9 "	162,819	311,890	268	506
10—14 "	681,958	1,221,870	2,417	5,741
15—19 "	1,020,382	1,567,733	5,014	9,119
20—24 "	1,444,669	1,911,373	6,923	9,404
25—29 "	1,651,390	1,856,521	7,449	8,125
30—34 "	1,776,861	1,745,479	8,206	8,301
35—39 "	1,185,019	988,512	5,256	4,040
40—44 "	1,393,592	1,050,577	6,157	4,488
45—49 "	661,188	494,967	2,770	2,052
50—54 "	886,034	454,035	3,741	1,891
55—59 "	263,162	132,643	1,144	586
60 and over	746,220	245,005	3,132	1,048
Total	11,820,698	11,673,898	4,663	5,857

confined to the lowest classes of the population, and amongst Muhammadans probably to a great extent is amongst sweepers, whose ideas of Muhammadanism are, as already remarked, indefinite in the extreme. It is said to be an occasional custom amongst certain castes to betroth children before they are born conditionally on their turning out of opposite sexes. The custom of marriage of infants under 4, though prevailing to some extent everywhere, is specially prevalent in certain districts, Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Agra, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad showing specially large numbers in the western districts, whilst the eastern districts both of Oudh and North-Western Provinces all show a proportion of such marriages considerably above average. From 5 to 9 marriage becomes important, nearly 433 per 10,000 of the male population of that age-period being married and 999 per 10,000 of the female population. Between 10 and 14 nearly nine-tenths of the female population

pass into the married state, but considerably more than one-half of the males still remain unmarried. Between 15 and 19 there are 15 married females for each one unmarried, whilst at the end of the period only 60 per cent. of the males have been married. By 24, practically the whole of the female population have been married, almost the whole of those unmarried at this and later ages being women whose avocations preclude marriage or whose physical or mental health forbids it. Of men, considerably more than a fourth are unmarried up to 24, whilst an appreciable but diminishing number remain unmarried through all subsequent age-periods.

*Abstract No. 63, showing the distribution of 10,000 Hindus according to sex and age*

Age periods	Single		Married		Widowed		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	671.0	652.2	2.9	4.1	1	2	677.0	659.7
5-9	656.6	654.8	31.8	61.9	1.0	1.8	689.6	621.0
10-14	118.5	178.8	151.2	259.0	3.6	1.8	1065.2	152.6
15-19	201.9	39.1	221.2	421.6	8.7	9.2	141.5	119.1
20-24	120.1	5.1	310.4	105.8	11.5	20.0	411.8	140.9
25-29	76.2	3.6	151.2	296.2	21.6	31.2	152.0	111.0
30-34	52.8	3.6	179.9	372.7	32.1	68.6	165.1	119.8
35-39	26.8	1.9	112.0	211.5	25.1	60.7	219.2	254.1
40-44	25.4	1.8	207.3	222.9	11.1	124.1	266.9	399.0
45-49	11.7	7	110.8	124	25.8	62.1	178.1	155.1
50-54	11.7	1	186.1	118.8	29.1	150.9	229.5	216.8
55-59	11.6	1	65.5	30.0	18.1	31.7	78.5	71.9
60 and over	12.3	1.1	151.2	50.9	37.5	251.9	251.0	306.9
Total	2,327.7	1,150.1	4,511.9	2,536.9	330.8	817.3	5,187.1	1,810.5

*Abstract No. 64, showing the distribution of 10,000 Mussulmans according to sex and age.*

Age-periods	Single		Married		Widowed		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	661.3	706.8	2.7	4.4	3	1	667.1	710.5
5-9	652.8	562.3	17.1	45.8	8	1.1	101.0	629.2
10-14	155.3	247.1	101.7	205.5	2.7	3.1	619.7	160.0
15-19	2,877.6	42.7	182.0	321.7	5.9	6.9	427.7	771.3
20-24	122.8	13.2	291.1	119.8	11.6	15.1	427.6	498.4
25-29	60.1	8.9	312.9	305.2	20.1	21.9	428.1	429.0
30-34	35.8	8.9	376.7	374.1	28.8	47.9	611.3	470.9
35-39	10.3	4.4	212.5	207.3	21.5	38.8	280.8	250.4
40-44	13.3	5.1	237.7	233.2	37.3	105.6	348.4	313.9
45-49	5.1	1.8	141.5	150.0	20.0	52.0	167.2	148.8
50-54	0.9	3.6	205.0	111.9	15.6	160.0	267.5	265.5
55-59	2.2	1.1	60.1	33.3	16.7	30.0	79.0	73.4
60 and over	7.1	4.2	161.7	60.8	73.7	252.1	291.5	327.1
Total	2,351.8	1,620.3	2,132.8	2,512.0	306.6	717.4	5,111.2	4,888.7

For Muhammadans the distribution is not materially different from that for Hindus, which dominates the total tables. The proportion of each sex unmarried at the earlier age-periods is somewhat greater than amongst Hindus, whilst at the later age periods the proportion of men unmarried is distinctly lower, and that of single women distinctly higher. This is what might be expected. It is well known that a considerable proportion of men remains unmarried amongst Hindus of several castes, and that a large proportion of the prostitutes and dancing girls who have not been born to the occupation either are or become Muhammadans; in the latter case to escape from the absolute social death that befalls them amongst Hindus of the caste in which

they were born. For Jains, the general outlines are the same, but whilst the

*Abstract No. 65, showing the distribution of 10,000 Jains according to sex and age.*

Age-periods	Single.		Married		Widowed		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-4	532.9	532.2	5	2.2	6	2	531.6	531.6
5-9	508.6	491.6	10.5	26.0	7	9	513.8	510.3
10-14	469.6	192.9	115.3	218.4	27	5.9	578.6	417.2
15-19	247.1	13.6	211.8	470.6	9.6	22.1	401.8	106.5
20-24	172.6	3.6	332.9	414.1	28.0	11.4	541.6	161.1
25-29	120.5	2.3	422.7	399.6	37.4	65.2	490.1	4.81
30-34	99.5	2.9	417.6	311.8	38.0	116.5	491.3	125.2
35-39	56.4	2.0	217.9	191.6	51.5	80.2	315.7	275.3
40-44	67.8	1.0	254.6	196.2	84.5	108.9	391.1	356.8
45-49	34.1	1.0	151.9	83.8	62.8	80.7	217.8	163.5
50-54	33.3	1.3	150.7	86.6	101.4	171.0	285.1	260.9
55-59	14.3	1	62.6	41.3	52.8	51.0	126.9	85.3
60 and over	26.1	1.3	111.1	49.8	150.1	258.1	287.6	290.6
Total	2,422.2	1,217.8	2,461.2	2,311.7	640.4	1,051.6	5,192.2	4,667.1

expected from the entire absence of women of the dancing girl class amongst the Jains.

Of the total population above 15 who are single, married and widowed,

		Single	Married	Widowed
N-W. Provinces and Oudh	(Males)	1,702	7,292	1,006
	(Females)	150	7,224	2,626
England	(Males)	3,918	5,512	550
	(Females)	3,773	5,161	1,162

the marginal table shows the proportion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in England for 10,000 of each sex.

To sum up, we have seen

1st, that whilst marriage begins almost immediately after birth for some castes amongst both Hindus and Muhammadans, it is most general for males just before the age of twenty and for females just before fifteen, 2nd, that after 30 for males and 19 for women, only a small fraction of the total population remains unmarried, 3rd, that marriage is but slightly later amongst Muhammadans than amongst Hindus, and that it is, on the whole, more universal in the former than in the latter religion. The difference between the ages at which Hindus and Muhammadans are usually married is probably, amongst Hindus of good caste, fully more than compensated for by the fact that the bride does not usually go to her husband's house until a subsequent ceremony "gautna" is completed, usually after six or seven years after the marriage. Hindu marriages are not therefore finally completed till usually three years after they have been celebrated. Amongst Muhammadans the bride goes to live with the bridegroom's family immediately after marriage, which, in the words of a Muhammadan author, is usually celebrated "when the youth is eighteen and the young lady thirteen or fourteen at the most. Many are married at an earlier age, when, in the opinion of the parents, an eligible match is to be secured. And in some cases, where the parents on both sides have the union of their children at heart, they contract them at six or seven years old, which marriage they solemnly bind themselves to fulfil when the children have

reached a proper age. Under these circumstances the children are allowed to live in the same house, and often form an attachment for each other, which renders their union a life of real happiness."

There is no reason to believe that in these provinces the age of consummation of marriage is earlier amongst Hindus than Muhammadans, or that the premature consummation, the religious necessity for which was of late so much insisted on in Bengal, takes place at least amongst any except the very lowest castes.

**206 Widow marriage.**—The figures for widowed present several features of great interest. The distinction between the different religions is here much more marked than in the earlier conjugal condition. Of 10,000 of the total Hindu population, 331 males and 817 females are widowed, 306 males and 747 females amongst Muhammadans; and no less than 639 males and 1,054 females amongst Jains. It is clear, therefore, that both males and females, but particularly the latter, remarry more extensively amongst Muhammadans than Hindus, and very much more frequently amongst Hindus than amongst Jains. As regards females, this is exactly what might have been expected from what is known of the social circumstances of the three religions. Muhammadans permit remarriage alike amongst males and females and the excess of female widowed is due to the same reasons as the excess in England. The higher proportion of widowed of both sexes as compared with England is of course mainly due to the higher proportion of marriages. The somewhat higher proportion of excess amongst Muhammadan widows over Muhammadan widowers as compared with English figures is probably due to the greater facilities an English widow enjoys for remarriage. Amongst Hindus, as is

	Gross numbers	Percentage
Not permitting widow remarriage	9,711,087	21.05
Permitting widow remarriage	30,067,061	75.55
Total, Hindus	40,180,168	100.00

well known, remarriage is in the higher caste permitted only for males. The castes which do not permit widow remarriage are roughly one-fourth of the whole, so that Hindus as regards female-remarriage occupy a position

between Muhammadans and Jains but nearer the former than the latter. The latter are practically as regards such matters Hindus of high caste and permit no widow remarriage, hence the high proportion of widows

The figures for males are noteworthy; they tend to show that in those religions and castes which enforce widowhood on their women, the men also remarry to a considerably less extent than in those in which widow remarriage is permitted. This was to be expected, as early marriage and enforced widowhood for females would ordinarily necessitate for a widower a marriage very unequal in point of age, and therefore even amongst a people so given to unequal marriages as Hindus comparatively difficult and comparatively objectionable.

A comparison of the number of widowers and widows in each age-group for the Hindu and Muhammadan religions is instructive. It shows

how the number of Hindu widows almost at once begins to rise above that

*Abstract No. 66, showing widows to 1,000 widowers at each age-group for Hindus and Muhammadans*

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
Hindus	1,364	1,354	1,479	1,976	2,653	2,880
Muhammadans	1,228	1,158	1,199	1,721	2,720	2,913

to remarry than a man, and the number of widows to widowers consequently rises suddenly.

207 The fecundity of the population.—A comparison of the fecundity of Indian with that of European women may be interesting. The tables show in all 8,011,921 married women between the ages of 15 and 40, which may be assumed to be the limits of the reproductive period in India. The actual births during the year of census as reported by the Sanitary Commissioner were 1,751,168; we have seen that his returns are probably considerably too low, and that the actual birth-rate was about 43 per cent., giving a total number of births 2,016,915 for the above number of child-bearing women or 251 births for each 1,000 wives. The corresponding English rate for the census of 1881 was 292

Some rough comparative indication of the usual difference in age between husbands and wives amongst Hindus and Muhammadans may be derived from a calculation of the mean age of husbands and wives in the method referred to on page 139. For Hindus the mean age of husbands is 34.48

*Abstract No. 67, comparing the marriage statistics for the present and the 1881 censuses, per 10,000 of each sex.*

	Males		Females	
	1881	1891	1881	1891
Single	4,522	4,503	3,615	4,070
Married	4,818	4,804	5,277	5,214
Widowed	680	683	1,708	1,676

and of wives 28.95. For Muhammadans the figures are 36.31 and 29.89. The calculation for women is disturbed by the uncertainty attaching to the ages of women, but it is not in error to at all the same extent as that for all women, as the omissions of women in the age-period in which they

*Abstract No. 68, comparing by age the marriage statistics for the present and the 1881 censuses per 10,000 of each sex and civil condition.*

		0-14	15-24	25-39	40-49	50 and over
<i>Males</i>						
Single	1881.	7,700	1,425	680	132	123
	1891.	7,660	1,425	650	147	121
Married	1881.	667	1,969	3,996	1,730	1,547
	1891.	700	2,095	3,805	1,738	1,503
Widowed	1881.	183	608	2,559	1,803	4,467
	1891.	141	643	2,387	2,068	4,741
<i>Females</i>						
Single	1881.	9,669	225	00	30	30
	1891.	9,089	191	78	22	24
Married	1881.	1,238	2,880	2,900	1,545	705
	1891.	1,262	2,880	2,806	1,261	700
Widowed	1881.	70	306	1,861	2,251	5,485
	1891.	76	364	1,768	2,380	5,543

that of 1881 is given in the accompanying abstracts. The variations shown

of widowers, whilst amongst Muhammadans the numbers continue fairly close to the age of thirty, when it is more difficult for a woman

to remarry than a man, and the number of widows to widowers consequently rises suddenly.

being of course owing to later marriage and longer life, considerably higher than in this country.

A comparison of the marriage statistics for the present census and for



are in all respects trifling, showing that in so far as affecting the census returns the results of the late agitation against early marriage that we have heard so much of is absolutely *nil*. In connection with this question the figures for married Aryas may be advantageously compared with those for Hindus. It must be borne in mind that a comparatively large number of Aryas have been

Abstract No. 69, showing Married Aryas 10,000 of each sex

	0-14	15-24	25-39	40-49	50 and over
Males ...	523	3,021	4,065	1,315	1,041
Females ...	798	3,912	3,639	1,016	606

included within that religion of late years, and that on being included the connections already

made remain. The figures for males are complicated by the inclusion of a number of educated young men as yet comparatively free from family burdens, to such an extent that no inference can be drawn from them. For females also, there is a large excess of young women under 25, but in spite of this there is reason in the large deficit in the married under 14, to believe that to some extent the Aryas do act upon their belief in the inexpediency of early marriage.

208. Local variations in marriage statistics.—Before passing to the consideration of the figures for civil condition of castes, the comparative topographical distribution of the characteristics of civil condition may be referred to. The accompanying tables show for each of the divisions of the province, 1st the distribution by civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex, and 2nd the distribution by age of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition. These must be examined in view of the Divisional comparison of ages given at an earlier page. Thus the noticeably high proportion of females single in the Gorakhpur Division is due to the large proportion of children in that division. It is not so noticeable for men because of the unusually high proportion of men who are married in that division. These tables show that the proportion of men who remain unmarried after 25 is noticeably higher in the Meerut, Agra and Allahabad Divisions than elsewhere and considerably lower, in Gorakhpur than in any other division. The proportion of females unmarried after 24 is every where very low. Infant marriage both of males and females is most rife in Benares and Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad following at some interval. Widow remarriage leading to a low proportion of widows and especially of widows under 40 is commonest in Gorakhpur, Oudh, and the largely Musalman divisions of Rohilkhand and Meerut.

Abstract No. 70, showing the distribution by civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex.

Divisions.	Single		Married.		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females
Meerut ...	4,358	2,928	4,817	5,136	825	1,526
Agra ...	4,706	2,862	4,540	5,225	864	1,915
Rohilkhand ...	4,725	3,104	4,599	5,259	676	1,537
Allahabad ...	4,321	2,948	5,012	5,363	707	1,829
Benares ...	4,408	2,907	5,023	5,174	504	128.59
Gorakhpur ...	4,337	3,328	5,300	5,108	945	1,474
Kanoun ...	4,853	3,651	4,611	5,059	513	1,120
N.W. Provinces ...	4,454	3,037	4,653	5,399	664	1,704
Lucknow ...	4,723	3,390	4,690	5,142	588	1,568
Fyzabad ...	4,410	3,081	5,071	5,380	519	1,029
Oudh ...	4,687	3,180	4,922	5,240	551	1,060
N.W. Provinces and Oudh ...	4,808	3,070	4,864	5,354	569	1,070

*Abstract No. 71, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Single.*

Divisions.		0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Meerut Division	..	7,374	9,701	1,808	209	720	58	179	15	133	17
Agra	..	6,753	9,710	1,920	157	804	80	187	27	130	26
Bohlikhand	..	7,371	9,009	1,683	195	683	61	150	21	114	24
Allahabad	..	7,549	9,673	1,830	177	708	63	196	29	137	29
Benares	..	8,008	9,706	1,073	170	677	70	148	23	99	30
Gorakhpur	..	8,519	9,740	969	169	404	60	67	15	51	10
Kanpur	..	7,452	9,650	1,083	825	463	77	74	23	40	19
N.W. Provinces	..	7,819	9,701	1,442	180	649	70	148	21	112	23
Lucknow Division	..	7,624	9,003	1,547	845	690	90	160	20	108	38
Pyralal	..	7,909	9,710	1,802	172	616	79	195	20	138	25
Outh	..	7,676	9,669	1,369	206	635	81	147	21	133	20
N.W. Provinces and Outh	..	7,660	9,600	1,422	191	650	73	147	22	121	24

*Abstract No. 72, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Married.*

Divisions.		0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Meerut Division	..	685	1,131	2,412	3,378	3,950	3,742	1,630	1,180	1,373	680
Agra	..	368	1,172	2,153	3,141	4,222	3,841	1,858	1,143	1,396	503
Bohlikhand	..	514	1,163	2,116	3,036	3,916	3,744	1,799	1,286	1,666	746
Allahabad	..	662	1,659	2,667	3,776	3,864	3,883	1,758	1,265	1,670	671
Benares	..	996	1,628	1,984	3,468	3,469	3,833	1,721	1,307	1,661	675
Gorakhpur	..	902	1,348	2,187	2,730	3,739	3,942	1,661	1,361	1,611	719
Kanpur	..	323	1,299	2,020	3,250	4,120	3,603	1,848	1,174	1,084	694
N.W. Provinces	..	791	1,414	2,150	2,935	3,863	3,681	1,745	1,213	1,501	638
Lucknow Division	..	642	698	1,856	2,835	3,979	4,018	1,808	1,360	1,592	618
Pyralal	..	820	1,382	1,944	2,661	3,693	3,680	1,606	1,400	1,643	698
Outh	..	661	1,152	1,906	2,685	3,818	3,667	1,746	1,363	1,679	648
N.W. Provinces and Outh	..	709	1,202	2,066	2,880	3,865	3,868	1,738	1,251	1,603	709

*Abstract No. 73, showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and civil condition by age. Widowed.*

Divisions.		0-14		15-24		25-39		40-49		50 and over	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Meerut Division	..	101	68	716	613	2,480	1,869	2,128	2,304	4,650	5,326
Agra	..	74	68	706	642	2,661	2,127	2,380	2,544	4,300	4,640
Bohlikhand	..	104	68	668	606	2,683	1,548	2,070	2,104	4,000	5,021
Allahabad	..	208	93	618	563	2,480	2,005	2,258	2,462	4,688	4,938
Benares	..	318	109	639	604	2,389	1,968	2,010	2,217	4,902	5,388
Gorakhpur	..	181	79	676	560	2,348	1,625	2,063	2,206	4,718	5,284
Kanpur	..	88	89	672	604	2,667	1,877	2,070	2,196	4,604	5,284
N.W. Provinces	..	140	89	676	589	2,466	1,975	2,145	2,288	4,671	5,227
Lucknow Division	..	96	48	618	563	2,144	1,581	1,868	2,060	5,057	5,040
Pyralal	..	191	73	664	583	2,113	1,897	1,891	2,068	5,261	5,544
Outh	..	148	62	683	561	2,188	1,468	1,898	2,073	5,209	5,160
N.W. Provinces and Outh	..	141	78	643	563	2,367	1,766	2,068	2,200	4,741	5,548

**Abstract No. 74, showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each case by age and civil condition.**

[illegible]



209. **Caste variations in marriage statistics.**—An abstract for the principal castes and groups of castes of the table showing civil condition by caste is given in abstract No. 74.

The proportions given are for 10,000 of each caste. The result of this elaborate table is only to confirm what was already known of the majority of castes. It shows us that the largest proportion of males who remain permanently unmarried is amongst Jats, Rājputs, Brāhmins, Kayaths, Khatries and to a less extent amongst Baniyas. It shows that marriage is latest for men in these castes also whilst it is earliest for the low caste cultivators, forest and hill tribes, Julahas, Kumhars, Telis, Dhobis, Fishing castes, Chamárs, Pasis and vagrant castes, the highest figure of all being for Kumhars. The figures for women are in certain respects both more pronounced and more important than for men. For women the largest numbers permanently unmarried amongst respectable Hindus are amongst Rājputs and Khatrias. The high proportion amongst the former may have to do with the claim made by many of the dancing castes to be Rājputs. Why it should be high amongst Khatrias I have been unable to ascertain or imagine. Banjaras and vagrant Hindu castes show proportionately much larger numbers. Amongst the Muhammadans the higher the caste, the higher the proportion of women not married at all. Female infant marriage is most extensive amongst cultivating castes, grazing castes, forest and hill tribes, Koris, Julahas, Kumhars, Telis, Dhobis, Chamárs, Pasis, sweepers and vagrant castes. Of the whole, Pasis are easily first, Kumhars following a close second. Widows are most numerous amongst Brāhmins, Rājputs, Kayaths, Banyas, Khatrias and Sayyids, easily the highest proportion being amongst Khatrias and Brāhmins. The lowest proportion of widows is amongst the forest and hill tribes and after them amongst sweepers, Pasis, Julahas and Chamárs in all of which castes woman is peculiarly a helpmate for man. As I have said, almost all of these facts, though never before reduced to figures, were fairly well known. The table in which they are incorporated was by far the most troublesome and expensive of those prepared. It is perhaps well it has been done once, that the trouble, expense and vexation of preparing it should be a matter of past and not of future history.

## Chapter IX.—EDUCATION.

210. The tables showing Education.—Two tables were prepared in regard to education at the present census. The first table IX shows in three age-periods and for each religion the number of persons learning, literate and illiterate. The second table C shows for each caste in the province the number of persons learning, literate in English, literate in other languages but not in English and illiterate.

The instructions to enumerators on the subject of the education entries indicate the meaning it was desired to attach to each of the terms employed.

"Rule 12, column 12 (instruction). Enter in this column against each person, whether grown-up, child or infant, either learning, literate or illiterate. Enter all those as learning who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as literate those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as illiterate those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own names but not read."

"Rule 13, column 13 (language known by literate) Enter here the language which those shown as literate in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as vernacular, enter "English" also."

"This column is not to be filled up for those shown in column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except where English is known, only one language should be entered, that which he knows best."

211. Reasons to believe the return of learners inaccurate.—The figures recorded at the present census for learning, literate and illiterate are compared with those at last census in the accompanying statement. It will be at once observed that whereas there is a large decrease in the number of learning

*Abstract No. 75, comparing the last census figures for learning, literate and illiterate with those recorded at the present census.*

Education.	1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females
Learning ...	238,441	8,404	299,225	9,771
Literate ...	1,257,149	88,468	1,033,458	21,500
Illiterate ...	22,806,011	22,554,612	21,679,973	21,163,052

there is a large increase in the number of literate, the differences being so large as to indicate a change in some essential point of classification. Returns prepared annually by the Department of Public Instruction in which not only all the pupils in Government schools are enumerated, but an estimate made of the other learners throughout the districts of the province give some assistance in tracing the cause of the variation. These returns show the total number of male learners as 275,851 against 238,441 enumerated at census, and 13,870 female learners against 8,404 at census. The district returns examined in detail show that the census figures are most in defect in those districts in which the number of pupils at private institutions is largest. This gives a clue to the apparent reason for the

error. In the instructions the word school was translated Madrasa. It was overlooked that the word Madrasa was in the vernacular of the common people used only to designate a Government school. The consequence has been that a large number of pupils learning at private institutions have not been shown as learning and either omitted or included in literate. Similar omissions took place, I am informed, in the Panjáb for the same reason at the present census and in several other provinces at the last census and possibly now. It was believed that at last census record of pupils was omitted owing to want of specification in the instructions. It will in future be necessary therefore to specify still further and make express use of the words "Maktab" and "Patsala" to include vernacular schools as patronized by Muhammadans and Hindus.

The return for learners at the present census therefore loses most of its comparative value. That of the Educational Department, though nearer the truth, does not supply the deficiency, as it is materially lower than the returns at last census, though it appears probable that the actual number of learners as well as the actual number of literate has increased. This mis-enumeration appears to have affected different classes of the population differently. For Hindu males the number of learners out of 10,000 persons is only 98. For Muhammadans it is 154, whilst the proportion of literate is somewhat lower than for Hindus. For Jains the proportion of learning to literate is nearly the same as for Hindus, whilst for Aryas it is even higher than for Muhammadans. From figures varying so greatly no general inferences of value can be drawn. Muhammadans and Aryas either make use of Government schools to a much larger extent than Hindus and Jains or their superior knowledge of Urdu has enabled them more correctly to interpret the word "Madrasa." For Aryas the extremely high proportion of male learners to literate males shows that a number of young men whose education is not yet completed have recorded themselves as Aryas whilst their parents are amongst Hindus. The question whether children learning at private schools have been omitted or simply included amongst literate is of importance. Amongst Hindus it appears certain that some proportion has been omitted, as even to put the average age of beginning education so late as ten does not fully account for the difference between the difference of the literate and learning in the two age-periods of 0-14 and 15 to 24. It is probable that children learning at private schools who could not be said to be able to read and write have been actually omitted, and that others have been in general included in literate. The total number of omissions cannot have been great, as Hindus learning and literate combined show a larger proportionate advance on the figures of last census than do the figures for the whole population. Subsequent remarks in regard to the proportion of literate and illiterate must be understood to be subject to correction on this account.

212. The proportion of literate persons in the population.—The total number of persons literate and learning in the provinces was 1,495,590 males 46,872 females against an illiterate population of 22,808,011 males and 22,554,612 females; that is to say, out of 10,000 males 615 were literate or learning and 9,385 illiterate; out of 10,000 females 21 were literate or learning and 9,979 illiterate. The proportions are compared with those

for other Indian provinces in the marginal abstract. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh enjoys the distinction of being the most illiterate of the great provinces of India, it is surpassed in this respect only by the backward Central Provinces.

Provinces	No of illiterate per 10,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,385
Bengal	8,921
Madras	8,512
Bombay	8,086
Punjab	9,258
Central Provinces	9,431
Assam	9,244
Burma	5,505
Hyderabad	9,285
Mysore	8,947

for several European countries is shown in Abstract No 77, showing per 1,000 the proportions of illiterate males and females in several European and foreign countries.

Country.	Males.	Females
Ireland	446	409
Italy	628	704
Austria	479	533
Hungary	602	717
Ceylon	750	809
Portugal	731	971
New South Wales	312	333
Victoria	215	245
Queensland	321	309
South Australia	283	299
New Zealand	272	275
Chile	719	779

marriage. This will compare fairly enough with the North-Western Provinces figures for males and females after their education is complete; that is from 25 upwards.

	Proportion of illiterate per 1,000 of each sex.	
	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	96	1,15
Scotland	46	83
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,16	3,08
France	1,43	2,26

population. Whilst the North-Western Provinces is in general education greatly below the level of the least educated country of Europe, there are certain classes educated to such an extent as to compare favourably enough with many European countries. This variation in literacy is very considerable in the different religions of the country, the comparative figures for which are given in the abstract accompanying.

Abstract No. 73, showing literate and learning per 10,000 of each sex and religion.

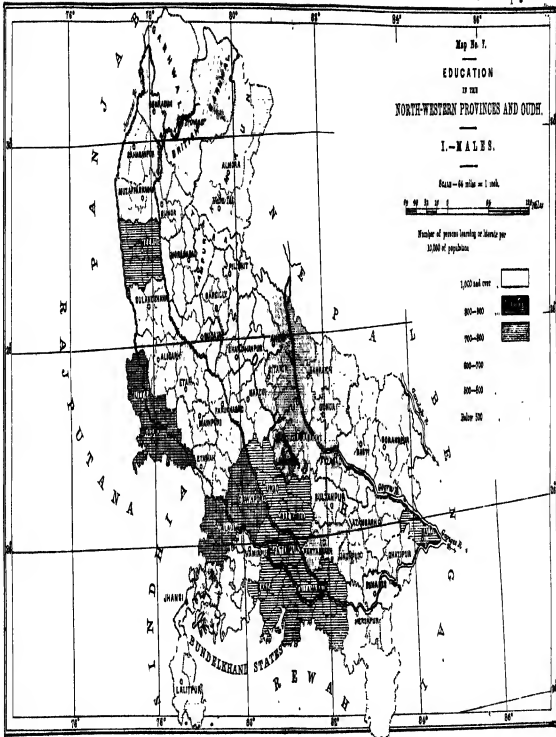
Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	522	13
Muslims	606	26
Jains	4,805	52
Christians	2,370	5,395
Aryas	5,058	704
Sikhs	3,300	138
Others	5,991	4,111

figures for which are given in the abstract accompanying. Hindus, by whom





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the statistics for general education are owing to their large numbers dominated, are themselves well below average in point of education. Excluding children under five, Hindus have 8,103 males and 8,553 females illiterate against 8,077 and 8,543 for the population as a whole. Musalmáns are decidedly above average, the number of illiterate males and females being 8,049 and 8,520 besides children under five. The remaining classes of the population are distinctly more literate, as a whole; the comparatively small body of Christians, including the Europeans in India, is of course incomparably more literate than any other religion, and even if foreign and Eurasian Christians are excluded, the Native Christian community is, considering both sexes, better educated than any other religion except amongst the foreigners included under other religions. Out of 10,000 total population they have the comparatively small number of 5,750 illiterate men and 6,631 illiterate women, thus showing the community as a whole to be better educated than the Italians. The standard of education amongst Native Christians has been greatly lowered by the late additions to the faith, large numbers of whom are, as has already been shown, from the lowest classes. Native Christians excluding the additions made within the last decade are by their general education well fitted to take a much higher place in the community than they now enjoy. Best educated as a whole after the Native Christians and with the male population better educated than in that class are the Aryas, who including children under five have rather more than half the total male population educated, and excluding children under five nearly three-fifths. For women the proportion of illiteracy is high, but it is far better than for any other religion except Christians. They have 764 literate and learning women per 10,000 against 21 in the general population. Jains follow after Aryas with a somewhat smaller proportion of literate men and a very much smaller proportion of literate women. The figures are 4,865 against 5,058 for literate men, and 92 against 764 literate women in 10,000 of each sex. After Jains come Sikhs largely imported and better educated than the average in their own country. From Sikhs there is a great drop both in males and females educated to Muhammadáns and Hindús.

214. Education by districts.—The distribution of the population by localities naturally shows very much less variation than that by religion, but it is still considerable. The accompanying abstract shows the districts arranged in order of literacy and the proportion of illiterate males and females in 10,000 in each. As regards males the first six districts are (1) Benares, (2) Dehra Dún, (3) Garhwál, (4) Jhánsi, (5) Lucknow, (6) Muttra. Two of these districts are centres of Hindu religion and owe their literacy to this fact; Dehra Dún owes its position to the large European population and Jhánsi partly to the large European population and partly to the generally high standard of education in Bundelkhand; Lucknow is high owing to the high standard of intelligence in the city, to which the large European population contributes. The position taken by Garhwál by virtue of the education of a purely agricultural population is noteworthy. The six most uneducated districts or states are (1) Rámpur, (2) Kheri, (3) Budaun, (4) Taráí, (5) Hardoi and (6) Basti. Rámpur is considerably more illiterate than any British district, and as the literacy is there more confined to the capital than in British districts, the difficulty in obtaining enumerators already referred to may be

understood. The distribution of literacy is shown in the accompanying map No. 6. Kumaun, as a whole, is the most literate division, followed close by Allahabad and Benares. Oudh is less literate on the average than the North-Western Provinces, but the two most illiterate divisions are in the North-West Provinces, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur.

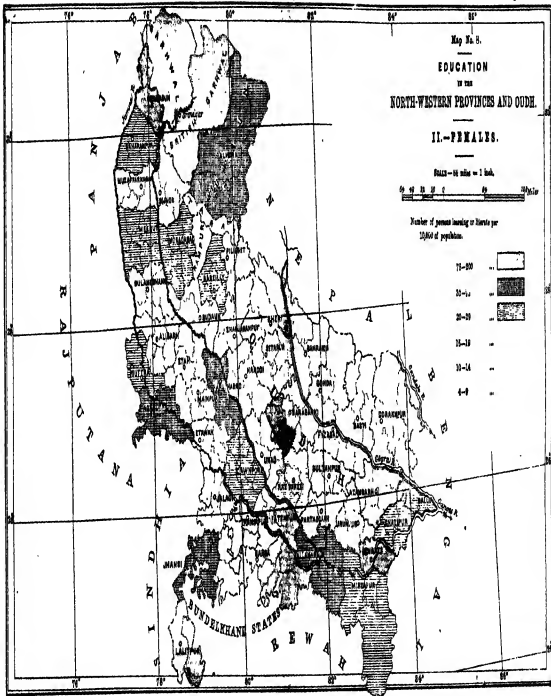
*Abstract No. 79, showing the districts of the provinces arranged in order of literacy and the proportion of illiterate males and females in 10,000 of each.*

District	Number of illiterate males in 10,000.	District	Number of illiterate females in 10,000.
Benares	8,787	Dehra Dûn	8,808
Dehra Dûn	8,809	Benares	9,010
Gorakhpur	8,914	Lucknow	9,024
Jaunpur	8,985	Agra	9,032
Lucknow	9,007	Allahabad	9,064
Muttra	9,009	Jaunpur	9,007
Agra	9,108	Allahabad	9,070
Jaunpur	9,117	Kanoun	9,070
Cawnpore	9,185	Muttra	9,073
Ballia	9,232	Cawnpore	9,073
Meerut	9,209	Ballia	9,078
Rae Bareilly	9,271	Saharanpur	9,077
Allahabad	9,276	Meerut	9,077
Banda	9,280	Bareilly	9,077
Unao	9,291	Moradabad	9,077
Faizpur	9,294	Muzaffarpur	9,078
Kumaun	9,300	Ghazipur	9,079
Faizpur	9,302	Shahjahanpur	9,081
Hamirpur	9,343	Engh	9,082
Muzaffarpur	9,344	Gorakhpur	9,083
Ghazipur	9,349	Rae Bareilly	9,083
Muzaffarpur	9,350	Etawah	9,084
Ballia	9,367	Bihar	9,084
Saharanpur	9,367	Bulandshahr	9,084
Lahore	9,392	Meerut	9,085
Etawah	9,400	Tamr	9,085
Rae Bareilly	9,407	Saharanpur	9,085
Faizpur	9,420	Shahjahanpur	9,087
Ballia	9,449	Faizpur	9,087
Saharanpur	9,448	Jaunpur	9,088
Engh	9,452	Muzaffarpur	9,089
Jaunpur	9,455	Aligarh	9,089
Saharanpur	9,474	Parturghur	9,090
Bihar	9,474	Engh	9,090
Bareilly	9,481	Jaunpur	9,090
Parturghur	9,489	Shahjahanpur	9,090
Aligarh	9,492	Engh	9,090
Shahjahanpur	9,494	Shahjahanpur	9,090
Gorakhpur	9,501	Jaunpur	9,091
Tamr	9,515	Lahore	9,091
Moradabad	9,521	Unao	9,091
Arangpur	9,532	Shahjahanpur	9,092
Muzaffarpur	9,574	Banda	9,092
Parturghur	9,580	Meerut	9,092
Aligarh	9,582	Arangpur	9,092
Shahjahanpur	9,584	Meerut	9,093
Tamr	9,590	Aligarh	9,093
Banda	9,591	Gonda	9,094
Kher	9,597	Saharanpur	9,095
Jaunpur	9,611	Tamr	9,095

The figures for literate women are in general very small, so much so as to be much more affected than those for men by the inclusion of European women. Dehra Dûn, Benares, Agra, Allahabad, Ballia, Lucknow, are easily the most literate, whilst the lowest proportion of literate women is to be found in several of the Oudh and Bundelkhand districts. All this appears much more fully in the accompanying maps Nos. 7 and 8. The figures for female education in certain districts are so low as to give rise to the suspicion suggested to me by a Hindu that women, even when they are literate, do not in view of Hindu prejudices, wish to so record themselves. The returns of the Educational Department show 13,870 girls learning, and if this is under the mark in the



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same proportion as for boys, the number of learning is so large as to account for a much larger literate population amongst women than has been shown.

**215. English education.**—The returns of the present census collect for

*Abstract No. 80, showing population literate in English.*

Religion	Males.		Females	
	Actual numbers	Per 10,000 of population	Actual numbers	Per 10,000 of population
Hindus	17,465	8	118	—
Musliman	4,199	13	39	—
Jain	265	69	1	—
Christian	20,801	5,578	6,412	3,083
Arya	478	353	5	5
Sikhs	14	17	—	—
Other religions	151	948	3	128
Total	43,304	18	6,578	3

the first time some interesting information as to the number of persons literate in English. The result is shown by districts and religions in an appendix to Table C. In the whole of the provinces and for all religions only 43,364 males and 6,578 females have been shown as literate in English. The figures by religions with the proportion to 10,000 total population for

each sex and religion are shown in the margin. From these have to be excluded 19,326 literate males and 5,360 literate females of foreign or Eurasian birth, so that the whole number of the native population in these provinces who are literate in English is only 24,038 males and 1,218 females. The proportion is far higher amongst Native Christians than in any other religion to which natives of the province belong. They have literate in English 1,192 males and 953 females per 10,000 of each sex. Aryas follow second with 393 males and 5 females. Sikhs, Jains, Musalmáns, Hindus follow in the order named, the latter with only four persons per 10,000 of both sexes literate in English. It is understood, of course, that this does not include persons learning English, who are probably considerably more numerous in proportion.

**216. The increase in Education.**—The total number of males of all religions and all ages learning and literate at last census was 1,332,683. The increase in persons educated or being educated was therefore 162,907 males or 12·2 per cent. against an increase in the total male population of 6·07 per cent. Similarly for females the actual number educated or being educated was at the present census 46,873 or 21 per cent., an increase over the figure of last census of 15,511 persons and 49·4 per cent. Education has, therefore, on the whole, considerably improved. The improvement extends to all religions except Christians, for whom as already remarked the proportion of educated persons has fallen. It is unfortunate that the imperfection of our returns for learners prevents an examination of how far this rate of progress is being sustained. For Muhammadans for whom the numbers of learners are most completely given, it appears that education is advancing steadily, the number of illiterate in the age-period 15 to 24 being considerably lower than in the later periods. For Hindus the opposite is the case, but owing to the omissions in learners, little reliance can be placed on any inference drawn from them.

**217. Education by caste.**—Table C. gives details as to the education in English and vernacular of all the castes of the province. The proportionate figures for 100 males and 100 females for each of the most important castes or groups of castes are given in the accompanying statement. The distinction between the various Muhammadan artisan castes is so slight that the proportions

for only one of them, *Julahas*, has been given separately in addition to those for the totals of the group. Amongst men, easily the most generally educated caste in the province are the Kayasths, who have only 3,898 illiterate males in 10,000. They are followed at some distance by Khatri 5,168 illiterate per 10,000 and Native Christians 5,750 illiterate. After these and close together come Banyas and Sayyids, each with between 73 and 74 per cent. of illiterate. Bráhmans are next with 82 per cent. illiterate. The only other castes of importance with less than 90 per cent. of illiterate are Kalwars, Sheikhs, Pathans and Sunars. Hindu Rájputs, are just over 90 per cent.; Musalmán Rájputs are considerably more illiterate, the percentage for them being 95. At the other end of the scale, Dhobis appear to be the most illiterate caste in the province, and none of the low castes have two literate persons per hundred, most of them have less than one. For women the order is somewhat different. Native Christians are easily first; Khatri are next, Kayasths third and Sayyids fourth, no other caste having more than one woman in a hundred educated.

*Abstract No. 81, showing for the most important castes or groups of castes the proportionate education figures per 100 of each sex.*

Class, group or caste.	Male					Female				
	Learning	English.	Other languages.	Illiterate	Total	Learning	English.	Other languages.	Illiterate	Total
Jat, Hindu .. ..	813	637	2 683	96 403	100	0078	0006	0376	99 9640	100
Rájput, Hindu .. ..	1877	071	8 870	90 346	100	005	001	004	99 070	100
Rájput, Musalmán ..	98	03	3 891	95 10	100	02	13	99 85	100	100
Group 2A, Hindu, Cultivators	20	01	1 44	98 46	100	00	00	01	99 99	100
Group 2B and 2C, Hindu, Cattle-breeders, grainers and sheep-breeders	11	00	56	99 33	100	00	00	00	100 00	100
Group 3, Hindu, Forest and hill tribes	23	..	86	98 80	100	..	..	002	99 998	100
Class A, Hindu, Agricultural	42	02	2 73	94 83	100	01	07	96 92	100	100
Bráhmán, Hindu .. .	2 627	227	15 019	82 061	100	080	004	297	99 672	100
Kayasth, Hindu .. .	11 040	2 062	37 019	36 986	100	182	011	2 707	97 000	100
Class B, Hindu, Professional	8 24	38	17 43	78 96	100	05	00	50	99 45	100
Bania, Hindu .. .	3 60	30	22 96	78 46	100	12	00	32	99 56	100
Khatri, Hindu .. .	9 890	5 302	33 132	51 676	100	450	028	2 875	96 977	100
Group 14, Hindu, Carriers	40	00	2 72	96 82	100	01	..	01	99 98	100
Class C, Hindu, Commercial	3 05	44	22 18	73 73	100	13	00	30	99 46	100
Group 16, Hindu, Goldsmith	1 88	12	10 85	87 06	100	02	..	11	99 87	100
Group 16, Hindu, Barber	18	01	81	99 00	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Group 17, Hindu, Blacksmith	18	02	1 59	98 22	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Group 18, Hindu, Carpenters and turners	27	04	1 32	98 37	100	00	..	02	99 98	100
Kor, Hindu .. .	008	000	401	99 482	100	0007	0016	0057	99 9921	100
Julaha, Musalmán ..	620	038	1 800	97 587	100	014	..	043	99 943	100
Kumhar, Hindu .. .	003	005	304	99 686	100	000	..	005	99 994	100
Teli, Hindu .. .	201	000	2 004	97 616	100	006	..	014	99 980	100
Dhobi, Hindu .. .	02	01	23	96 76	100	..	..	007	99 993	100
Group 33, Hindu, Fishermen, boatmen, palka bearers, cooks, &c.	00	02	74	99 24	100	00	..	00	100 00	100
Kalwar, Hindu .. .	2 33	07	14 44	83 16	100	016	000	007	99 915	100
Chamár, Hindu .. .	163	003	1 103	96 681	100	001	..	003	99 997	100
Group 36, Hindu, Village watchmen	06	00	36	99 60	100	01	..	01	99 98	100
Class D, Hindu, Artisans and village menials.	22	01	1 40	98 28	100	00	00	01	99 99	100
Class D, Musalmán, Artisans and village menials.	45	02	1 30	98 16	100	01	00	03	99 96	100
Bhangsi, Hindu .. .	079	006	414	99 800	100	002	..	021	99 977	100
Do, Musalmán .. .	11	01	69	99 28	100	01	..	03	99 96	100
Class E, Hindu, vagrant, minor artisans, performers, &c.	18	03	63	99 23	100	00	00	03	99 97	100
Group 46, Non Indian Asiatic races.	8 24	21	8 91	87 64	100	16	00	45	99 41	100
Native Christians ..	17 39	11 91	13 08	67 48	100	14 16	9 53	10 00	65 31	100
Eurasians .. .	15 12	56 41	8 25	21 21	100	12 43	46 87	7 20	84 80	100

In English education Native Christians are easily first, Native Christian women being better educated in English than men in any other caste. Khattris are easily second, and Kayasths easily third; Sayyids follow with one third of the proportion for Kayasths, and after them come Banyas with less than half the Sayyid proportion, and Sheikhs, with somewhat more than a third of the proportion for Sayyids. Pathans, Bráhmans, and Sunars are the only other castes in which one male in a thousand knows English. The proportion of women knowing English reaches one in 10,000 only for Khattris and Kayasths (Native Christians of course being excepted).

218. Eurasian education.—Eurasians have not been referred to in the

*Abstract No. 82, showing for Eurasians the proportion of education.*

	Learning.	Literate in English	Literate in other languages	Illiterate.
Males	15 12	55 41	8 26	21 21
Females	12 43	46 57	7 20	24 90

above remarks, but the education figures for them are especially interesting in connection with the question of employment for this growing class of the population. The proportions for males and females are shown in the abstract in the margin. Of the

proportion shown as illiterate, probably 17 per cent. for each sex are children whose education has not yet been begun, 14·5 per cent. being the usual proportion under five, and education usually not beginning to any material extent till after six. Allowing for this, the figures for Eurasian males show a proportion not only better beyond comparison than any caste of native Hindustanis, but considerably better than that quoted above for England and to some extent better than that for Scotland. Eurasian women, less generally educated than English or Scotch women, are considerably better in this respect than those of France. It must be remembered too that there is a strong tendency on the part of the Native Christians to show themselves as Eurasians, and that many of the best educated Eurasians are shown as Europeans. These changes affect the returns for Eurasian education injuriously—so that in point of fact it is probably even better educated than would appear from the tables. The percentage of Eurasians who are literate in languages other than English is swollen by the entries of those who profess a French, Portuguese or other foreign nationality and have entered French, Portuguese or other foreign language as that in which they are literate. It probably owes part of the proportion to the inclusion of Native Christians amongst Eurasians.

## Chapter X.—MOTHER TONGUES.

219. The classification of languages.—Under the instructions of the Government of India, the languages of the persons enumerated in the different provinces have been classified territorially so as to correspond to some extent with the entries in the birth-place, table XI. They have accordingly for these provinces been arranged in four groups—

- A. Vernaculars of India.
- B. Languages of Asiatic countries beyond India.
- C. European languages.
- D. Other languages and unspecified.

The Indian vernaculars have been subdivided into seven sub-groups according to the provinces or parts of India in which they are spoken.

220. Languages of the provinces.—The first of these sub-groups, languages of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is the only one which is of any considerable importance to the present report. The languages so included and the population which has returned them as, in the words of the definition adopted in the instructions to enumerators, “ordinarily spoken in the households of their parents” are as follows —

*Abstract No. 83.—Showing persons returned under each of the languages of the province.*

Language	Total.	Males	Females.
Hindustani	45,682,202	23,771,140	22,111,122
Pahari unspecified	77,374	44,000	48,306
Kansui ..	429,166	221,105	207,761
Gairhwari ..	407,450	198,668	208,782
Jamunari ..	78	62	16
Nipali ..	18,038	12,111	5,024
Total	46,814,365	24,247,465	22,566,910

Out of a total population of 46,905,085, only 90,720 persons have been enumerated as speaking mother tongues other than those above mentioned.

221. The term Hindustani why used.—The mother tongue returned by the vast majority of the population was Hindustani. For the uniform use of this word in the schedules, the provincial instructions to enumerators are responsible to a great extent. The words of the instructions were “the language ordinarily spoken throughout these provinces except in the Himalayan districts will be entered as Hindustani.”

The word Hindustani was selected to mean in its widest sense, the language of Hindustan including both the Urdu of the towns and the Hindi of the villages. It is sufficient justification of the selection of the word that it is that which has been used both by Forbes and by Fallon, the former of whom has made Urdu the foundation of his dictionary, whilst the latter has made the inclusion of the village Hindi spoken by rustics and women a chief feature of his work.

Objection may however be taken to the instructions above quoted on wider and more important grounds than the mere selection of the word by which the language of the provinces was to be designated. It will no doubt be objected that these directions preclude the possibility of obtaining from the census schedules, a satisfactory record of the population by which each of the different dialects of the province is spoken. Full consideration was given to this objection before the instructions were issued, and I trust that it will easily be made clear that no record of dialects worthy of the name could be obtained from the census enumeration.

The most recent list, according to the ideas of linguistic specialists, of the dialects and languages of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which I have been able to discover, is contained in a communication in 1887 by Mr. G. A. Grierson to the Government of Bengal suggesting a systematic survey of the vernaculars of India. Mr. Grierson's list is professedly a rough one and an obvious mistake in it, so far as these provinces are concerned, is the omission of the special dialects of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, which Mr. Grierson shows only for Central India and of a number of those of the semi-nomad tribes of the Taráí, which he shows in the Nipal list. Amending the list to this extent, we get for the provinces excluding the Himalayas the following list:—

<i>Languages.</i>	<i>Dialects.</i>
Hindí.	Standard including archaic, mediæval and modern, also various lingua francas, such as Hindustani, Dakkhini and Portuguese.
	Bráj.
	Kosáí.
	Kanáují.
	Tharu
	Bhogsa.
Bihari.	Baiswari.
	Uhojpuri.
	Bundeli
	Bhagoh

This list except in its somewhat greater elaboration and in its assuming Bihari as the name of the eastern language of these provinces, agrees with that given by a scholar of admitted authority, Dr. Harnue, in his "Introduction to the Grammar of Eastern Hindi" and quoted by Mr. E. White in the 1881 report for these provinces. The mention of Dakkhini and Portuguese Hindustani as languages of the North-Western Provinces is probably a part of the roughness of the list. It is when we compare this long list of dialects with the dialectic variations for which the people themselves are likely to give separate names that the hopelessness of collecting in a census of these provinces any linguistic information whatsoever becomes apparent.

When it is considered that 200,000 Census Officers were employed in taking the census, many of them very imperfectly educated, it is apparent that disregard of rules must be frequent, and accordingly from the list of instances in which the rule directing that Hindustani should be recorded as the language of these provinces was disregarded, we get some information of value as to the popular idea of the diversity of language in the province.

222. The variations popularly recognized.—The languages recorded in the schedules which were after abstraction combined with Hindustani in the tables were as follows :—

Urdu.	Banjari.
Purbi.	Churuwali.
Jaunpuri.	Sanskrit.
Hindi.	Moori.
Desi.	

Of these Banjari and Churuwali were recorded for very few persons respectively. They are not in any sense recognized dialects and were recorded only by a fractional proportion of the castes after the names of which they are called. Sanskrit is of course no longer a language spoken in any household. Moori was an entry made by a European Sergeant in Cawnpore for the language of a few Hindustanis he enumerated. The occurrence, which was frequent, of the word Desi, is an interesting illustration of the fact I am endeavouring to prove. To the persons for whom it was recorded as well as the enumerators who recorded it the language of the provinces was clearly regarded as one. Purbi and Jaunpuri are different terms used for the same idea. The word Purbi or Purabiya, as the more general, may be allowed to stand for both.

There remains as our popular record of dialectic variations Urdu, Purbi and Hindi. Had the instructions been to record the language each person said he spoke, the list would not have been much more extensive. Braj Bhasha would probably occur in a few instances. Pachhade "boli" would occur in the eastern districts as the dialect of emigrants from the west. As a rule, however, the record would be absolutely indefinite and useless from the great excess of entries of the names Desi or Hindi.

It would be possible by indicating a line of questioning to be followed by the enumerators to obtain more explicit entries, but these would be of the recognized name of the "des" or locality and not of any general dialectic names such as those given by Mr. Grierson. From the Doab we should have entries of Doabi, Saharanpuri, Muzaffarnagari, from Rohilkhand of Rohilkhandi, Kachariya, Moradabadi or the indefinite term Khari Boli. From the east, to judge by the replies I have received from districts, the entries would be generally Purbi, Azamgarhi, Mirzapuri, Sarwariya, and the like. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. We should have a record of localities not of dialects. I am aware that in so concluding I am expressing an opinion contrary to that expressed by several gentlemen of authority on the subject, but after enquiring from District Officers and others in all parts of the provinces I can come to no other conclusion. The result would be to leave us exactly where we started, as the classification of the innumerable local names we should have in the schedules would have to be accomplished by outside assistance.

223. The Variations of Hindi recognized by travelled natives.—As a matter of fact, if information is desired as to what natives themselves consider their general dialectic classification, we have to enquire in general outside and not in the areas themselves. The dialect varies with the most extraordinary

rapidity from place to place. Thus in Basti I have been informed that the dialect (*bol*) changes every five *kos*, the supposed change in dialect being simply a change in one or two standard agricultural words.

The people are quick to recognize the slightest difference from the language spoken by themselves and amongst their immediate neighbours, and note every petty variation as a change in dialect. It is only where they can refer to a dialect markedly different from their own that they are able to generalize and class a group of the ever varying local idioms under a general dialectic name. The dialects so recognized would, so far as I can ascertain from the replies of my correspondents, be as follows. A rough indication of the population for each is appended —

Abstract No. 48.

District.	Dialect	Population
Upper Doab	Pachhadi Hindi or Doabi	4,927,022
Agre, Muttra and part of Aligarh	Brj Bhasia	2,315,874
Etawah, Etah, Muzaffar and part of Farrukhabad	Anteradi, or possibly Brj Bhasia, of which it is a variation	2,344,114
Cawnpore, and part of Farrukhabad and Unao	Kanauji	1,687,408
Behlulkhani and Fard	Behlulkhani or the Khasi bol	5,554,342
Most of Unao, Rae Bareilly and part of Lucknow and possibly Fatehpur	Banwari	1,914,870
The rest of Oudh	Awadhi	10,772,634
Bundelkhand	Bundelkhandi	2,390,232
The districts east of Allahabad	Farbi	8,103,798
The Tanja Gogri districts of the North Western Provinces	Sawar ki bol	4,774,401
The south of Muzaffar and Allahabad	Bughlulkhani	335,413
		46,708,951

The above with the well-recognized difference between the Urdu of educated Muhammadans and the desi or Hindi of the Hindu villagers are, so far as I can ascertain, the *general* dialectic variations which are recognized by the better informed amongst the people themselves

I am indebted to the Reverend J D Bates of Allahabad for a letter on the subject, the great interest of which is my reason for printing it in extenso, especially as the geographical distribution of dialects has not, so far as I can ascertain, been satisfactorily dealt with in any printed volume —

"The list of dialects of the Hindi language put forth by M<sup>r</sup> Guichon is correct, as far as it goes, to wit —

Braj	}	Western Hindi
Kosah		
Kanauji		
Banwari	}	Eastern Hindi
Bhojpuri		
Bundeli		

"The statement, however, that these technical designations are merely employed for convenience by European scholars, but are absolutely unknown (as names of dialects) to the people themselves is *not* correct. I do not mean that any and every native who speaks

any given dialect, is *ipso facto* aware of its particular designation, for the ignorance of the people is great; but any native whose intelligence is above that of the poor clodhopper can tell that *his* lingo is Braj or Bhojpuri, or what not. If any "*man from the country*" (not a city man), whose speech is some dialect of the Hindi were asked what was his language, not one in fifty would say "Hindi" (they do not generally know their language by that name) but he would answer 'Bawari' 'Braj,' or what not. The average man, in fact *does* know the special designation of his mother-dialect. The designations given to the dialects by specialists are not inventions. The terms "eastern" and "western" as applied to this language, are translations of words technically applied by the people themselves. But at this point also, as at every point in connection with this subject, one has to hold himself prepared for complications: for there is a distinct difference between 'Purbi' and 'old Purbi,' as there is also between the Western Hindi of to-day (*Pachkaon ki boli*) and that of the "Prithi-rāj Rāsan" of Chand Bardai (12th cent. A.D.). The lines between the linguistic aspects of the several dialects are very clear: the difficulty is rather the geographical one. For what has happened is this: the several dialects of Hindi have got all muddled up together, whence it happens that the part of the country in which any given dialect is spoken, cannot be adequately expressed in terms of geography. Beames, Hornle, Grierson, Kellogg, and others have all severally tried so to express the facts, but they have all of them done so with this reservation, that the said geographical limitations assigned by them each to the several dialects are approximate only. The difficulty has arisen mainly from the great amount of intercourse continually going on among the people (and more and more so as the years advance) on account of the necessity of travelling. There has hence come to be an ever-increasing fusion of the peoples of the various districts, and with this fusion there has been of necessity a good deal of fusion and confusion of their tongues. This it is which makes the fixing of the geographical limits of their various dialects such a problematical task."

'The so-called 'Standard Hindi' of the English writers on Hindi Grammar is a thing unknown to the native people: it is not in truth the lingo spoken by any of them. The expression is commonly held to be a translation of the term 'Khari boli,' but it is doubtful whether the letter *r* here is really *r* or *ṛ*, a point on which even the natives themselves are not agreed, whence they are not at all clear as to what the expression means as applied to the Hindi language. English writers apply it to that stiff, straight-laced type of the language which is framed on the model of the Muhammadan Urdu. I do not blame the said English writers, for I have never yet been able to see how else the thing is to be done. For when one constructs a work purporting to be a grammar of a language which is made up of a congeries of dialects having no particular and universal form which can be regarded as the type common to all of them, he *must* fix upon some one type for himself, otherwise his grammar is a grammar of a dialect and not a grammar of the language in its entirety. The general type, then, which has been usually fixed upon by such writers has been this objectionable Urduized type, which is, as a matter of fact, the type usually spoken by English people, when they wish to speak what they fancy to be 'Hindi.' Hence the opinion has spread abroad that Hindi is nothing else than Urdu written in the Devanagari characters; that, in other words, there is no such language as Hindi! It is this type of the language (this manufactured type of it) that makes it so difficult for the natives to understand what we wish to say when speaking in Hindi (as it is called): they are in great measure driven to conjecture what it is we mean. The reason is that the grammars, from which educated foreigners get at the language, are constructed on this artificial and pedantic model. The Eurasian and the uneducated English adventurer, who comes out to India, who both of them learn the language without books, speak more genuine and intelligible Hindi than do we who have learned a dozen languages before we set foot in the country. Some of our educated fellow countrymen (scholars both here and at home) have given it as their opinion that there is no such language as 'Hindi' at all, and their official status has given great weight to the dogma, for they are men *who ought to know*. But no mistake could be greater: a man holding such an opinion



has only to go out into the villages some twenty miles from the Anglicized and Muhammadanized influence of the speech of the larger cities, and he will at once discover that the people (the *οἱ πολλοί* of Plato and his great disciple) speak a hngo which is a *terra incognita* to him: that hngo is Hindi (in one or another of its seven, or as some say, nine dialects)."

"So mixed up have the numerous dialects come to be, that in this single district of Allahabad, every one of the six mentioned by Grierson and localized by him is current, and such is also the case with most of the other districts, excepting those at the geographical extremes from one another. Theoretically, the dialect of this district is Bhojpuri; but such a statement must be received with a great deal of reservation. When it happens that the districts are separated by very broad rivers, there is not much difficulty in assigning the geographical limits of their respective dialects. (The dialect of Tilut, for example, is very markedly different from that of the Monghyr district, on the other side of the river there.)"

"Speaking broadly, one does not fully realize the application of the terms 'eastern' and 'western' till he comes to associate with the villagers at the geographical extremes. If from the Sahāranpur district he were to remove direct to (say) the district of Monghyr, he would find the dialectic differences so strongly marked that he would often find himself at a loss to understand what a man says. The differences are mainly in the inflections, and there are also differences in the vocabularies and even in the genders. Many words are used in the 'western' Hindi that are not known in the 'eastern,' and *vice versa*, and many words are used in the one district in senses which in the other district they do not carry. While a word which is masculine in the east is often feminine in the west and *vice versa*, and so the game goes on. And all this, which applies to east and west, applies also to north and south, so much so, that the hngo of the man from Mundakhand would be as little intelligible to the man of Kumaon as French would be to the untavelled Italian."

"Coming then to the more practical portion of your letter, 'as to the classification of the population of these provinces according to dialect,'—the best account of which I have any knowledge is that given by Kellogg in his 'Hindi Grammar,' which appeared under the patronage of the Government of these Provinces in 1876. As I said above, Grierson's is good as far as it goes, but unfortunately it does not include all the phenomena. But, indeed, any theory on this complicated subject (a subject in which the native scholar cannot help us as we need) must, after all, be but an *approximation* to the facts. And every theory would need to be worked out in continual remembrance of such considerations as those mentioned above."

These remarks of Mr. Bates express clearly the qualifications necessary in accepting the list of dialects above given. The language ordinarily varies *rapidly but imperceptibly* from place to place, and it is only in the centre of the area allotted to each dialect that its general characteristics can be ascertained and the difference between it and its neighbouring dialects accurately estimated. Mr. Bates, it appears to me, whilst starting with the assertion that dialectic variations are well recognized by educated natives, gives ample reason to believe that, as I have above asserted, they recognize rather the locality than the dialect.

224. A possible connection between dialectic variations and the distribution of Brahmins.—The general character of the dialectic variations in the different parts of the provinces appears to be closely connected with the class of Brahmins who are predominant in each part. The map on page 318 showing distribution of Brahmins indicates with certain qualifications

the general allocation of the dialects. The qualifications are the differences introduced by Muhammdan influence in Rohilkhand and the Upper Doab, and that due to the separation for several generations of Oudh from the East.

In this way we should have the distribution of dialects as follows :—

Pachhadi	...	...	...	In the country of Gaur Brāhmins,
Braj	...			} In that of the Sanadh.
Rohilkhandi	...	..	.	
Kanaujiya		..	...	} In the Kanaujiya country.
Baiswari	.		...	
Western Awadhi	...		...	
Awadh Purbi	...	...	...	} In that of Sarwaryas.
Purbi	...	...	.	
Bundeli	...		...	In that of Jijhautiya Brāhmins.

225. The other languages of the provinces.—The other languages of the provinces are those spoken in the Himalayas or in that Sub-Himalayan tract, the people of which are traditionally recognized as connected with the Himalayan rather than the plains castes. The languages shown are Kumauni, Garhwāli, Jaunsari and Nipali, the latter has been included, as the language spoken by the forest tribes on the Nipal border is so usually called. The use of the general word Pahari instead of the specific names has occurred to such an extent as to make it necessary to add a column for Pahari unspecified. The entries for Dehra Dūn in this column have been reclassified by the Superintendent of the Dūn as follows :—

Jaunsari	..	...	...	...	37,517
Garhwāli					7,732
Unascertainable			..	...	5,663

The great majority of entries for the Tarāi in this column should properly have been under Kumauni; those for Gorakhpur, Gonda and Bahraich under Nipali. For the other plains districts the majority should be under Kumauni, but the exact proportion cannot be estimated. The reclassification indicated gives the following figures for each language :—

Kumauni	..	.	...	440,213
Garhwāli	..	...	...	415,182
Jaunsari	.	...	...	47,595
Nipali	.	..	..	21,924
Unspecified	...	.	...	7,189

The exact dialectic allocation of the Pahari dialects has apparently never been fully enquired into. That recognized by the people themselves and which accordingly has been shown in the schedules is according to the present executive distribution of the area. The Tarāi dialects, believed to be so markedly different from the ordinary pahari as to entitle them to be shown as separate dialects, have either not appeared under specific names in the schedules or have appeared for so few persons as to make it useless to retain them.

226. Languages of other Indian provinces.—Passing to the languages of other provinces recorded as spoken by persons resident in them, a few

remarks appear necessary. The inadequacy of all the entries, especially for languages or dialects closely akin to those of the provinces, is another proof of the assertion already made, that it is impossible in the Census schedules to collect any proper record of the distribution of dialects. Behar dialects do not occur in the schedules for the North-Western Provinces. For Rājputāna we have such figures as 9 persons speaking Mewati, 3 speaking Rangur, 12 Mewari, 10 Dadari, a dialect of Jaipur; whilst the birth-place tables show that persons born in the localities in which these dialects are spoken are numerous. Even for languages not closely allied to those of the provinces, the entries in the language column of the schedule are inaccurate as compared with those in the birth-place column. It has been found that even for Afghans born in Afghanistan or Kashmiris born in Kashmir, Hindustani frequently appears as the language entry. The main reason is probably want of close enquiry by the enumerator, but for the Kashmiris at least the fact that Urdu was and is the aristocratic language of India has probably much to do with the entry of that language against their names.

There follows explanations as to the languages which occur may be of use

*Marwari* is spoken by a class of money-lenders and traders scattered over the provinces. They are residents of Marwar, and still keep up a close connection with their native country. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh are their oyster which they very efficiently open by dint of higher interest and harder dealings than any local money-lender, even a Rastogi, can pretend to. *Mewati, Rangur, Bagri, Mewari, Dadari* are Rājputāna dialects very insufficiently recorded.

Of the languages of the Pānjāb and Sindh, those which call for notice are *Sindhi* and *Dogri* and the Simla Hill State dialects. *Sindhi* is recorded in Muzaffarnagar and Sahāranpur as the mother tongue of certain settlers in these districts who are reported to have come from Sindh a century ago, and to have since intermarried amongst themselves and to still speak *Sindhi* in their own homes. They are by occupation usually either fishermen or cultivators. *Dogri* is the language recorded in Sahāranpur by what are locally known as Kashmiri Gujars. They are a class of nomad herdsmen, who trace their origin from Jammu and still speak *Dogri* amongst themselves. They move in the cold weather into the Sewalik with their buffaloes, and retire again to the higher hills in Jaunsar or the Simla Hill States as the hot weather comes on. They have absolutely no communication with the residents of the surrounding villages, except when, once a week, a Bama visits them to buy their ghi and to sell them wheat flour they want.

*Dialects of the Simla Hill States* were reported from Native Garhwāl only. The detailed names in the schedules were Ūtrochi, Bashuhri and Keonthali, the languages of Teroch, Bisahr and Keonthal.

\* *Bengali* requires no mention, except to direct attention to the high proportion of women in Muttra and Bonares, in both of which it is customary for Bengalis, especially women, to settle down.

*Uriya*.—Is spoken by temple priests in Brindaban and pilgrims to Muttra or Brindaban from Orissa.

*Burmese*.—The entries are almost entirely for prisoners in the jails of the Agra, Farukhabad, Barilly, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow districts. There are large numbers in each of the Central Jails, and they occasionally appear to be sent to District Jails to teach the other prisoners wood-carving. The entries for women under Burmese are entirely due to mistakes. Those against Agra, should be under Hindustani, those for Sitapur, under Bengali.

*Assamese and Manipuri* are entries by pilgrims, or political détenus. Several members of the ex-royal family of Manipur are settled in Brindaban, and large numbers under the head Manipuri are for them and their attendants.

*Gujrati and Marathi*.—The greater part of the entries are for pilgrims in Benares, but the former is largely spoken by the traders temporarily settled like Marwaris in the province, and the latter by men in Government or other employment in Bundelkhand.

*Tamil and Telegu*.—The majority of the entries are by pilgrims; the rest are by scattered Madras domestic servants.

227. *Foreign languages*.—*Persian*.—A few entries are by Persians scattered over the country; but the great majority are by the Afghan détenus in Delra Dén and their followers and by Afghan political prisoners in Meerut and elsewhere. Persian is the language spoken in the western part of Afghanistan, Pushtu being that only of the Pathan tribes.

*Chinese*.—There are a few Chinese employed in tea gardens in Kumaun, but the great majority of the entries in the schedules mean simply Bhotiya or Tibetan spoken by the nomad traders of the Upper Himalayas, who carry on the Indian trade with Tibet. The same class shows 1,089 entries under Tibetan. This last includes some entries from Tehri-Garhwál under the name Jadhí, which the Secretary to the Darhár reports to be the language of a low caste race residing on the frontier of Tibet and the Tehri State. He states that these people are subjects of Tibet, and temporarily settle here during the snow season as petty traders.

The only European language which requires mention is *Portuguese*. Of the persons who entered Portuguese in the schedules only one claims to have been born in Portugal. The others are born either in Goa or British India. In regard to race, one enters European, seven Portuguese, seven Eurasian and the others native or Goanese. In occupation one is a priest; 12 are railway drivers or carriage examiners, positions likely to be occupied by Eurasians, three subsist by mission alms, and three are menial servants. I am not acquainted with the constitution of society in Goa; but if the relation between Native Goanese and Portuguese Eurasians is similar to that between Native Christians and English Eurasians in these provinces, the former speaking vernacular and the latter English as their mother tongue, the chances are that the majority of the entries of Portuguese mean Portuguese and not Goanese, but that some entries are very clearly euphemisms for Goanese.

Other entries in the language table require no mention. The following table shows the proportions borne by each group of languages to the total population.

*Abstract No. 85, showing the proportions borne by each group of languages to total population.*

Languages.					Percentage on total population.
Vernaculars of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	"	"	"	"	90 805
Other Indian vernaculars	"	"	"	"	120
Other Indian vernaculars	"	"	"	"	004
Languages of Asiatic countries beyond India	"	"	"	"	070
European languages	"	"	"	"	000
Other languages	"	"	"	"	000
Unspecified	"	"	"	"	000
Total					100

## Chapter XI.—THE BIRTH PLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

228. **The Birth place figures**—The record of the birth places of the people is of importance, chiefly as affording some measure of the migration of the population from one district of the province to another, from and to other provinces of India, and from foreign countries. Table XI shows the population enumerated in each district distributed according to the districts of these provinces or the other provinces of India or foreign countries in which they were born. The figures for immigration are, of course, as comprized within the population enumerated in a district, complete by districts. It is unfortunate that those for emigration are less complete owing to the fact that in provinces outside the North-Western Provinces, tabulation was not done for North-Western Provinces districts separately, but only for each of the joint provinces as a whole. It would be a somewhat extensive task to tabulate the entries for a province according to the districts, not only in that, but in distant provinces; but the interest attaching to the figures is so great that I trust that in neighbouring provinces, at least, it will be considered possible to do so at next census. The gross figures for the population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as enumerated by birth place, are as follows.—

1. Born in the district of enumeration	...	41,770,401
2. Born in a neighbouring district in this province	...	3,741,714
3. Born in a neighbouring district of another province	...	508,468
4. Born in distant districts of the province	...	588,626
5. Born in distant districts of other provinces	..	266,885
6. Born in Asia beyond India	...	2,312
7. " " Europe	...	18,130
8. " " Africa	...	355
9. " " America	...	767
10. " " Australasia	...	62
11. " " At Sea	...	19
12. Birth place unspecified	...	6,836
Total	...	48,905,085

The figures are given by districts in Appendix No. XXV, rearranged from Table XI. For emigrants the figures corresponding to 1, 2 and 4 are available in Table XI itself. Those corresponding to 3 are available for the Panjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Bengal in returns received from these provinces. For Central India no such return is available, but the figures may be estimated to be not very different from the corresponding immigration. For 5 and later heads above we have for districts no corresponding return for emigrants. Those for 5, however, are available for the province as a whole. The extent of emigrants to foreign countries is so small as not to be important.

The people of the provinces, are, as a whole, little given to migration. 89·05 per cent. of them were enumerated in the district in which they were born, and no less than 98·25 per cent. of the population enumerated in the province were born in one or other of the districts of it. These proportions contrast with those given in the English Census Report for 1881 for England,

from which it appears that the proportion of the population of the most stationary counties in England, born and enumerated in those counties, was equal to the average for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, whilst

*Abstract No. 86, showing the proportion of the population enumerated in certain counties of England who were born in that county.*

County.	Number born in county of 1,000 ems recorded therein
London . . .	629
Surrey . . .	478
Kent . . .	720
Middlesex . . .	357
Cambridgeshire	782
Norfolk . . .	880
Devonshire . . .	820
Cornwall . . .	804
Gloucestershire . . .	736
Wiltshire . . .	675
Leicestershire . . .	822
Lancashire . . .	741
Yorkshire . . .	817
Northumberland . . .	757
Cumberland . . .	764
Cardiganshire . . .	898
Denbighshire . . .	710

most counties show a far greater amount of movement. The figures for various counties are quoted for the sake of comparison. The percentage of the total English population born in England was 95.6 against 98.25 for the North-Western Provinces. When, however, we proceed to analyze the figures for migration in the North-Western Provinces and eliminate the figures representing a local migration produced by special causes operative in India, the amount of genuine economical migration will be found to be comparatively very much smaller.

229. Migration within the district of birth.—Of migration within the boundaries of a district, the census tables either afford us no indication in general or only such a rough indication as is derived from a comparison of the increase or decrease in different parts of a district. Such a rough indication was believed by the Collector of Hamirpur to have been given by the high rate of increase in the north of his district as compared with the decrease in the south. Such migrations are stated usual, especially at harvest time in Bundelkhand; the labourers of a tract in which the harvest is late moving in masses into another where the harvest is early or *vice versa*, such a migration is probably common elsewhere than in Bundelkhand, where, as often happens, harvests of different parts of a district ripen at different times. The 26th February was too early for harvest operations in any part of the Doab, otherwise the deficit along the Jumna tract where the harvest is late might have been partly so explained. In the districts on the Gogra, where, as has already been noticed, one or two parganas show a decrease or low rate of increase, it is possible that this cause has been operative, as in the damp Gogra tract crops ripen later and require less attention before ripening than do crops in the upland away from the river.

230. Local migration in Kumaun and Garhwal.—The census rules were to some extent altered, to provide for a measure of a well-known local migration in Kumaun, that from the upper valleys into the central zone and from the outer valleys into the Bhābar. It is probable that in the statement given as Appendix No. XXVI, this movement is somewhat inadequately represented, as the preliminary record made late in October was probably not quite early enough to anticipate all movements into the Bhābar. The movement in Kumaun is double, the first part is due to the abandonment of the upper pāttis at the approach of the winter snow, the second to

the movement from the outer pattis into the Bhábar which is uninhabitable during the rains. The first movement left the greater part of the highlying patti of Darma in Kumaun uninhabited, the total population of the patti being reduced from 8,232 in August to 2,513 in February. It caused a great fall in the population of Johar in Kumaun (15,299 to 10,788) and Paikhandas in Garhwál (9,394 to 5,804). It led to a similar rise in the population of the adjoining pattis to the south, Askot (9,566 to 12,170), Sira (12,341 to 13,496), Danpur (36,107 to 38,680) all in Kumaun and Dasoli (12,328 to 13,775), Nagpur (48,942 to 50,907) in Garhwál. The population of the central pattis in both districts is left untouched, as the second movement, that to the Bhábar, is in general from the outer Himalayan parganas only. The second movement is highly marked in Kumaun only. It reduces the population of Kali Kumaun from 55,642 to 33,551, that of Dhiyauri Rao from 13,960 to 6,872, of Chakhata from 39,183 to 21,895, Mahryuri from 4,165 to 925, Ramgarh from 4,305 to 550, Kota from 5,016 to 3,964, Pali from 125,389 to 118,020; Kuttauli from 8,102 to 2,482, and other parganas in a smaller degree. All these parganas combine to swell the Bhábar population from 42,469 to 105,549. In Garhwál the second movement is slight, but the duns of Tallasalan fill up at the expense of the inner parganas, raising the population of the pargana from 43,659 to 51,093. On the whole, Kumaun loses between the first and second causes, owing to the hill stations being largely abandoned. Garhwál gains from an influx of wood-cutters into the forests below the hills and from the return of coolies from Simla, Mussorie, Naini Tal and other hill stations.

231. Movement between neighbouring districts.—Of such migrations within districts except in Kumaun and Garhwál, the census tables give no measure. So soon as the migration extends beyond the district of birth, we have, however, a fairly accurate measure in the birth-place tables. The abstract (No. 87) on the opposite page shows the proportionate amount of such migration for each district, division and province as a percentage on the total population enumerated. The causes to which the migrations shown are to be attributed are partly religious, partly social and partly economical. The religious movement is important in the present census only as regards Muttra and Benares, in both of which a considerable number of persons from a distance constantly reside, and in the former of which there was at the time of the census a considerable temporary gathering. It is to this cause that the high excess of immigrants over emigrants in both these districts is to be attributed. The effect of this religious migration in other districts on the 26th February was small. In Allahabad a few pilgrims remained after the Maghela, and in the districts round Allahabad a few pilgrims were probably enumerated on their way home. The social cause of migration is by far the most important in its numerical result. It is the custom for all high castes and for most low castes to take their wives from a clan or caste sub-division outside that to which they themselves belong. This in general necessitates their looking for their wives at some distance, and in the case of Rajputs, whose gradations of rank are numerous, and amongst whom the clans in general occupy fairly extensive continuous tracts of country, it often necessitates their wives being brought from a considerable distance. A very sum-



Abstract No 87, comparing percentages of emigration and immigration for districts.

District	Born and resident	Immigrants from adjoining districts	Immigrants from distant districts of the province	Immigrants from distant parts of India	Emigrants to distant parts of India	Immigrants suspended	Total, immigrants	Emigrants to neighbouring districts	Emigrants to distant districts of the province	Emigrants to distant parts of India	Total, emigrants in India.
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Abstract No. 57, comparing percentages of emigration and immigration for districts—(continued).

Serial number of district	District	Born and resident	Immigrants from the district	Immigrants from the province	Immigrants from India	Immigrants from foreign countries	Immigrants unaccounted for	Total immigrants	Emigrants to neighbouring districts	Emigrants to distant parts of the province	Emigrants to distant parts of India	Total emigrants in India
32	Gorkhpur	81 99	6 88	73	4171	0056	0003	8 0039	3 30	33		
33	Chandauli	81 85	6 88	15	1252	0056	0003	8 1261	9 47	30		
34	Amargah	81 85	6 88	12	1071	0078	0003	8 8160	9 39	43		
	Total, Gorkhpur Division	23 11	5 73	65	2317	0065	00018	6 53126	6 39	30		
35	Kusum	83 82	3 05	1 82	9113	0796	0131	6 7780	2 27	81		
36	Chandauli	83 82	3 05	1 82	1239	0061	0139	8 1261	2 27	30		
37	Tadri	81 78	47 00	1 00	1239	0061	0139	48 2499	10 43	09		
	Total, Kusum Division	87 37	10 91	1 11	6541	0052	0101	12 6324	4 08	46		
	Total, E.-W. Provinces	86 03	8 06	1 24	6854	0510	0147	10 6011	9 10	1 18	2 23	12 51
38	Lucknow	83 15	11 83	1 71	1 87	25 47	0004	17 8221	9 89	6 00		
39	Unao	80 82	7 83	1 01	1279	0056	0003	8 0039	9 89	1 18		
40	Rae Bareilly	80 82	8 45	7 1	2472	0068	0013	9 4128	6 91	1 18		
41	Jaunpur	80 21	8 27	1 01	1232	0017	0025	9 7377	11 44	63		
42	Benares	83 15	14 82	1 01	1232	0017	0025	9 7377	9 77	43		
43	Kheri	83 25	14 82	2 09	1154	0028	0139	18 7410	9 77	28		
	Total, Lucknow Division	88 80	9 52	1 51	2925	0644	0054	11 4322	8 99	1 43		
44	Fyzabad	80 83	8 85		2125	0709	0441	11 1274	8 82	2 00		
45	Godda	80 83	8 85	1 82	1232	0056	0013	9 4128	11 44	63		
46	Ballia	87 12	10 20	2 45	1232	0056	0013	12 8800	4 96	1 18		
47	Ballia	89 55	9 40	80	1142	0053	0234	10 4454	8 86	2 71		
48	Benares	82 78	15 22	1 01	1232	0017	0025	9 7377	11 44	63		
49	Benares	82 78	6 54	50	0089	0082	0018	7 2019	7 48	1 45		
	Total, Fyzabad Division	80 53	9 15	1 10	1694	0178	0214	10 4386	7 86	1 69		
	Total, M.-P. and Ouzb	89 10	9 22	1 30	2254	0371	0145	10 6975	9 10	1 44	1 417	10 96
50	Kanpur	87 81	8 52	1 21	5688	0742	0145	9 9907	8 82	1 86	2 02	12 10
51	Unao	89 80	1 80	6	1 48	0257	0018	9 9907	13 84	91		
	Total, Muzaffar	91 40	7 53	99	2179	0018	0018	8 8778	1 056	084		

mary examination of the birth-place tables will show, that by far the greatest part of the movement recorded is between neighbouring districts, that it is to a considerable extent reciprocal, if not, between, each two districts, then between each group of districts, and that the great majority of the persons who have moved from a district of birth to a neighbouring district are women. By far the greatest proportion of this movement into neighbouring districts is due to the marriage custom just referred to. Its effects are not confined to women only, as a bride coming from one wealthy house to another is followed by a lot of servants and hangers-on, or a bride coming from a needy to a wealthy house is followed by needy brothers and cousins. On the other hand, a bridegroom marrying into a well-to-do family, particularly if there are no sons, frequently transfers himself and his belongings to the house of his wife's father. There is thus a constant and considerable movement of men in consequence of such marriages. The extent of the movement may best be illustrated by selecting a typical district and giving the figures. Rae Bareilly a district without any manufacturing towns inhabited by a closely packed population of its own, and, therefore, presenting no attractions to settlers from an economical point of view, but as largely populated by Rajput clans of higher status than those in neighbouring districts is as suitable a district to select as any. Appendix No. XXV shows the following immigrants in Rae Bareilly.—

	Total.	Male	Female	Percentage.
Born in contiguous districts . . . . .	87,874	27,537	60,337	8.48
Born in distant districts of the province . . . . .	7,891	3,208	4,683	71
Born in other provinces of India . . . . .	2,567	1,245	1,322	25

Other figures may be neglected. On the other hand, Rae Bareilly sends out —

	Total.	Male.	Female	Percentage.
To neighbouring districts . . . . .	71,163	25,412	45,751	6.99
To distant districts of the province . . . . .	12,053	7,121	4,932	1.16

and to distant provinces an unascertained number. In examining the details, we see that Rae Bareilly sends to and receives from contiguous and neighbouring districts a large number of persons with females always, except in the case of emigrants to Lucknow and Cawnpore, largely in excess. The result is that so far as the movement in the provinces is concerned, Rae Bareilly gains 3,095 males and 12,816 females, although it sends out a not inconsiderable excess number of emigrants, mostly male, to distant districts of the province. All motive for migration into Rae Bareilly from an economical point of view is absent, and it is clear that the movement is almost entirely due to the social cause.

To ascertain how far migration is due to causes connected with the prosperity or want of prosperity of a district, this social migration must be eliminated for Rae Bareilly and other districts of alike status. This may be easily done without risk of great error by setting down all migration from and to neighbouring districts as due to this cause. In a district like Cawnpore, however, this introduces a considerable amount of error. The Cawnpore

figures if referred to will show that in the population it sends to its neighbours, women are always greatly in excess, but that this is not always the case in regard to the immigrants it receives. Even in the case of Cawnpore, however, the movement from neighbouring districts is generally mostly of women, and, therefore, mostly due to intermarriage. All over we are well within the mark if we estimate that for the majority of districts the movement between contiguous districts is that due to marriage customs,

232 Movement between distant districts of the province. — Eliminating this we have next to consider the movement amounting to 1.25 per cent of the whole population between distant districts of the province, by far the greater part, of which is due to economical causes. Even here, however, we have no exact indication of the condition of each district owing to the fact that custom as to the direction of migration varies largely in different parts of the province. Rao Baroli, for instance, is shown by the age figures to be one of the districts in which emigration of males is highest in the provinces, and yet the excess of emigration over immigration as shown by the birth-place table is only .45 per cent on the total population. This at once, from a knowledge of the circumstances of the district, is seen to be due to the fact that economical emigration from Rao Baroli is in an unusually large proportion to distant provinces, the district supplying the Madras and Bombay armies with a large proportion of their high caste recruits and sending large numbers of low caste men to a distance as Commissariat employes and in similar employments. The birth-place table does not, therefore, give an exact indication of the relative economic position of each district, but it gives an indication accurate enough in the main of the group to which economically each district belongs, whether it is emigrant or immigrant.

*Abstract No. 88, showing the districts of the province classified as emigrant and immigrant considering only presumably economic movements.*

Immigrant		Emigrant	
1	Dehra Dûn	1	Muttra
2	Saharanpur	2	Agra
3	Muzaffarnagar	3	Farukhabad.
4	Meerut.	4	Munger.
5	Bulandshahr	5	Bareilly
6	Aligarh	6	Bijnor
7	Etawah	7	Bindwan
8	Rohi	8	Moradabad
9	Milibat	9	Shahjahanpur.
10	Cawnpore	10	Patna.
11	Jhansi	11	Banda
12	Jalaun	12	Imidpur
13	Lalitpur	13	Almohad.
14	Benares.	14	Muzam
15	Gorakhpur.	15	Jamner
16	Harid.	16	Ghazipur.
17	Kanun.	17	Balia.
18	Tezâ	18	Asanagarh
19	Sikapur.	19	Garhwal
20	Kheri	20	Lucknow
21	Bahrauh.	21	Unao.
22	Banpur	22	Rao Baroli
23	Tehrî Garhwâl.	23	Harid.
		24	Fyzabad.
		25	Gonda.
		26	Sultanpur
		27	Partabgarh.
		28	Barn Banki.

Jalaun the cause of the misplacement is, that the emigration, which was

considerable, was to native states almost entirely. As regards the other districts they appear to be accurately enough placed. For 29 districts the social circumstances are such as to lead to emigration; 20 receive an excess of immigrants.

233. *Movement to and from other provinces of India.*—Before passing to the consideration of the movement to and from other provinces it may be interesting to give statements similar to those contained in the last Census Report showing the gross emigration and immigration. The districts are in the following abstracts (Nos 89 and 90) ranged in order according to the extent of each movement.

*Abstract No. 89, showing percentage of total emigrants to population of each district*

Serial number	Name of district or division	Percentage	Serial number	Name of district or division	Percentage
1	Sidhiyadpur ...	22 04		North Western Province ...	10 28
2	Etah ...	10 33		Allahabad Division ...	10 21
3	Jidwai ...	18 23		North-Western Province and Outh	10 05
4	Farukhabad ...	16 60		Meerut Division ...	9 908
5	Lucknow ...	15 30	29	Bijnor ...	9 871
6	Aligarh ...	15 02	30	Beta ...	9 768
7	Barilly ...	14 99	31	Muzaffargarh ...	9 757
8	Rampur ...	14 78		Outh ...	9 541
9	Malpuri ...	14 08	32	Cawnpore ...	9 210
10	Hampur ...	11 55	33	Fatehpur ...	8 941
11	Rozaun ...	14 43	34	Partalgarh ...	8 901
	Rozaikhand Division ...	14 31		Fyzabad Division ...	8 417
	Agra Division ...	14 21	35	Azamgarh ...	8 750
12	Jalson ...	13 64	36	Balho ...	8 780
13	Mettre ...	13 36		Banars Division ...	8 712
14	Etawah ...	13 38	37	Ghazipur ...	8 123
15	Moradabad ...	12 14	38	Rae Bareilly ...	8 075
16	Sitapur ...	12 07	39	Meerut ...	8 065
17	Bejandahar ...	11 96	40	Banars ...	7 751
18	Jampur ...	11 87	41	Gonda ...	7 170
19	Solanpur ...	11 07	42	Allahabad ...	6 911
20	Bera Banki ...	11 07	43	Saharanpur ...	6 804
21	Agra ...	11 04		Gorakhpur Division ...	6 747
22	Lalitpur ...	10 08	44	Mirzapur ...	6 470
23	Unao ...	10 61	45	Kheri ...	6 427
	Native States ...	10 60		Kanoun Division ...	6 542
24	Philok ...	10 56	46	Bahrich ...	6 542
25	Tardi ...	10 46	47	Gorakhpur ...	3 784
26	Banda ...	10 26	48	Gorkhul ...	3 608
	Lucknow Division ...	10 26	49	Kanoun ...	3 075
27	Banoli ...	10 23	50	Dehra Dun ...	2 280
28	Fyzabad ...	10 22	51	Tehri Garhwali ...	1 130

Abstract No. 90, showing percentage of total immigrants to population of each district.

Serial number	District	Percentage	Serial number	District	Percentage
1	Tardi	48 2009		North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10 0076
2	Dabra Diu	32 9630		North-Western Provinces	10 9611
3	Jaisi	23 0718	27	Bahawalpur	10 9088
4	Muttra	21 4575	28	Oudh	10 8075
5	Lucknow	17 8621		Fyzabad Division	10 4580
6	Agra	17 6037		Gonda	10 4407
7	Bareilly	16 8219	29	Sultanpur	10 4454
8	Kheri	16 7118	30	Saunpur	9 7677
	Agra Division	16 4107	31	Punjabpur	9 7515
9	Muzaffarnagar	16 1179	32	Banda	9 4180
10	Etah	16 0677	33	Rae Bareilly	9 4123
11	Yamhakh	16 7735	34	Moradabad	9 2380
12	Muzaffarnagar	14 7927	35	Unao	9 0083
13	Aligarh	14 6970		Native States	8 6010
14	Kanpur	14 6523	36	Lalitpur	8 5119
15	Hamirpur	14 6077	37	Haridwar	8 0886
16	Cawnpore	14 6527	38	Gorakhpur	8 0640
17	Bulandshahr	13 8281	39	Jampur	7 6106
	Meerut Division	13 8486	40	Saharanpur	7 4317
18	Parbhakad	13 1593	41	Ghazipur	7 3764
19	Meerut	13 1860	42	Bara Banke	7 2010
20	Bahraich	12 8800	43	Mirzapur	7 1000
21	Jalaun	12 8045	44	Kumau	6 7730
	Kumau Division	12 6294	45	Bahia	6 7730
22	Banwar	12 6112		Gorakhpur Division	6 5818
23	Rampur	12 1807	46	Allahabad	5 9623
	Lucknow Division	11 4323	47	Azamgarh	5 6150
	Bahukhand Division	11 2964	48	Basti	5 1301
24	Budaun	11 1743	49	Bijnor	5 0230
25	Fyzabad	11 1274	50	Gorakhpur	4 3411
26	Partabgarh	11 1145	51	Tehri Garhwal	3 0225
	Allahabad Division	11 1011			

Abstract No. 91, showing migration between this and other provinces of India.

Province or State	Immigration.			Emigration			Excess			Deficit		
	Total	Neighbouring districts	Distant districts	Total	Neighbouring districts	Distant districts	Total	Neighbouring districts	Distant districts	Total	Neighbouring districts	Distant districts
Aden	14		14	1,530		1,530				1,530		1,530
Ajmer Merwara				17,687		17,687				17,687		17,687
Andamans	76		76	8,940		8,940				8,940		8,940
Assam	1,700		1,700	67,861		67,861				66,061		66,061
Besoida				7,470		7,470				7,470		7,470
Bengal	206,215	185,203	66,712	204,205	116,750	88,455	44,447	44,447		203,457		203,457
Bihar	302		302	28,369		28,369				27,907		27,907
Bhutan	204		204				304		204			
Bombay	7,073		7,073	86,732		86,732				79,653		79,653
Burma	1,610		1,610	18,235		18,235				16,625		16,625
Central India	229,220	105,235	38,985	268,014	195,232	98,882				59,034		59,034
Central Provinces	12,177	4,165	8,081	128,004	14,659	108,065				110,827	10,793	100,064
Cooch Behar	7		7	12		12				5		5
French and Portuguese Settlements							63		63			
Hyderabad	1,981		1,981	12,067		12,067				10,086		10,086
Kashmir	1,438		1,438	600		600	543		543			
Madrass	1,717		1,717	4,174		4,174				2,457		2,457
Mysore	38		38	440		440				342		342
Nepal	41,132		41,132				41,132		41,132			
Punjab	145,918	78,946	38,939	244,805	95,301	180,504				108,480	16,255	92,225
Quetta				4,312		4,312				4,312		4,312
Rajputana	128,161	62,741	45,410	96,084	2,048	98,766	81,069	81,069		69,400		69,400
Total	776,328	316,208	239,066	1,865,864	417,379	948,578	168,072	186,140	41,829	788,038	27,140	760,898

The figures for migration between this and neighbouring provinces are also given above. The immigration is '5688 per cent. of the provincial population enumerated, the emigration 2'024 per cent. That to neighbouring districts not in any way differing from that of similar extent in the provinces is distinguished from the genuine migration to and from distant districts.

On the whole, the North-West Provinces send out 590,521 more persons than they receive, affording by their absence and by the considerable sums they bring or send back to the more congested districts, a relief the extent of which would be difficult to calculate. The districts from which these emigrants are taken are mainly those which contribute to the inter-provincial economic migration. They belong in social standing to all classes of the population, but are most largely drawn from the class which furnishes Hindustani soldiers and the lowest classes both amongst Hindus and Muhammadans who work as domestic servants, grooms and the like. A brief account of the motives for these migrations may be given where they are important.

To the *Andamans* we send 3,482 males and 453 females, partly prisoners, partly policemen and sepoy and receive back a few Hindustani children born in the islands.

*Assam*.—Receives the large number of 57,851 persons from the North-Western Provinces, mostly coolie labourers, but also to some extent sepoy and policemen. It sends 1,790 persons, of whom the great majority are pilgrims at Muttra where the Manipuri princes have settled or in Benares. The rest are the returned children of the coolie labourers or soldiers.

*Bengal*.—Excluding the interchange of brides and their relations with Behar and Chota Nagpur, Bengal sends to these provinces the largest number of migrants they receive. Those from Behar are mostly labourers from Bengal proper. Bengali clerks and law agents with their families are scattered throughout every district in the provinces having penetrated even into Garhwāl. They are most largely employed in the Railway and Military Offices, but are in not inconsiderable numbers as pleaders in the principal towns and in Civil Government employ as clerks. Both Muttra and Benares, the two principal sacred places in the provinces, have large colonies of Bengalis both amongst the priests and worshippers. Bengali women, more devout than their male relations, are in excess in both places. On the other hand, Bengal is a favourite field of employment for the surplus population of these Provinces, who from the Eastern and Oudh districts migrate in large numbers to work as messengers, doorkeepers, policemen, grooms, and domestic servants. Probably a considerable proportion of the persons shown as born in Bengal in the smaller districts are the children who return from Bengal with such emigrants.

*Bombay* sends 7,079 persons to these provinces. They are largely shown as residing in the smaller districts and probably not a small part of them are the children of the North-Western Provinces emigrants to Bombay. Of genuine natives of Bombay there are as usual a number of pilgrims and ~~settlers~~ at Benares and Muttra, and a good many Gujrati money-lenders ~~settled~~ even the country in the larger towns.

Our emigrants to Bombay are more important in point of number. They are mainly soldiers in the Bombay army which recruits largely in these provinces taking men of castes who would not obtain admission into Bengal regiments; others are traders, mechanics, messengers, porters and the like, in Bombay itself and the other considerable towns.

*Central India* is the only province that sends an excess of emigrants to any extent considerable into the North-Western Provinces. A large part are marriage emigrants and of the rest messengers and labourers are probably in the majority as regards numbers. There are also not a few Mahratta Brahmans employed as clerks, &c., in the Bundelkhand and other border districts. On the other hand, the North-Western Provinces districts send to the Central Provinces a large number of labourers and a very much more important class in the employés of all ranks of the Native Governments.

To the *Central Provinces*, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have contributed a large number of cultivating emigrants, and it is probable that the majority of the 12,177 persons enumerated in the North-Western Provinces as born in the Central Provinces are the children of such emigrants returned to their native places.

*Hyderabad* is a favourite resort of the educated natives of the North-Western Provinces in the search for employment. The Hyderabad Contingent is largely recruited in these Provinces, and the State also employs many Hindustanis as soldiers. The immigrants from Hyderabad are almost entirely children born of Hindustani parents in that State.

*Kashmir* is the native home of a body of Pandits, who, particularly in Oudh, hold a considerable number of posts of all degrees of importance in Government service and elsewhere, wherever it is likely that a quick wit and a clear head, can, with the assistance of a considerable faculty for accumulation, procure their advancement. They are the majority of the persons born in Kashmir in the North-Western Provinces. It is problematic whether they were to the extent shown born in Kashmir, as colonies of them have been settled in Lucknow and Delhi for several generations. The Kashmir born of Saháranpur and Dehra Dún have already (page 270) been mentioned. They are Gujar herdsmen in the Siwaliks.

With *Madras*, the North-Western Provinces has but little intercourse. They send a certain proportion of soldiers to the Madras army and receive back their children and a few Madrasai servants.

*Nepal*.—From Nepal 41,132 immigrants are shown. Along the Taráí line from Pilibhít to Gorakhpur a large proportion of the so-called immigrants belong to the semi-nomad tribes who live along the border, sometimes in Nepal and sometimes in our border. A numerous class is also the children of cultivators from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who hold land in the Nepal Taráí to a considerable extent, whilst still keeping their permanent homes in the British districts. In Benares the Nepal born are political refugees and pilgrims. In the Taráí they are coolies, labourers for the most part. They are so to a great extent in Kanam, the



Elsewhere the Nepalese shown are almost entirely Gurkha soldiers in British Regiments and their families many of whom live with them. Returns of the North-Western Provinces emigrants to Nepal are not available, but the number is not inconsiderable. Land in the Nepal Tarāi can be rented at a few annas a bigha, and in spite of a profound dread of the Gurkhalis, this tempts the cultivator from border districts annually to venture across into the Nepal Tarāi to raise a cold weather harvest and then return to his home.

To the *Panjāb*, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh send 245,805 emigrants and receive 142,315—a large proportion in both numbers are due to intermarriage across the Jumna, but of genuine Panjābi immigrants there is a large number employed as soldiers and policemen throughout the provinces. The class sent by the North-Western Provinces to the Panjāb is in general of a rank below the sepoy, grooms, commissariat drivers, and water-carriers and the like.

The last province which occurs in the list is *Rajputana*. There is the usual interchange of marriage relations. Rajputana also furnishes the western districts with messengers, a few sepoys, and large numbers of labourers. The most important class, however, which immigrates from Rājputana are the Marwari banyas, who have already been referred to in connection with the language table. The classes of emigrants from the North-Western Provinces to Rajputana, are not materially different from those received, but perhaps include a larger proportion of educated men employed in the service of the Native Governments.

234. Movement between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and foreign countries.—Immigration from Asiatic countries beyond India is not important. It has been already referred to in connection with the language table and the remarks apply here also. From countries beyond Asia the only immigrants of importance are the British military forces and civil staff and a comparatively small proportion of merchants, manufacturers, and planters.

Of the emigrants sent out to foreign countries we have no return. The only movement of any importance is that of registered emigrants to the West

*Abstract No. 92, showing the numbers recruited in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the past ten years.*

Year.	Recruited in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Natives of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, including those recruited in other Provinces.
1881-82	10,000	Not available.
1882-83	9,896	Do.
1883-84	9,490	9,004
1884-85	9,461	Not available.
1885-86	9,254	2180.
1886-87	9,273	Do.
1887-88	9,272	4,979
1888-89	9,290	4,828
1889-90	11,000	11,000
1890-91	12,000	12,000

Indian Islands and Natal. A return of the numbers recruited for this migration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the past ten years as indicated in the margin, with the numbers recruited from the North-Western Provinces in Bengal where they are available. In all 78,318 persons were recruited in these provinces within ten years preceding the Census. Probably where recruitment in other Provinces is included about 90,000

natives of these provinces emigrated to these colonies. The usual term of engagement is for five years and most of the emigrants return after either five or ten years. In all probability the emigrants from the North-Western Provinces in the colonies are not in excess of the number recruited in ten years.

The figures for the returned children of such emigrants given in Part F of the table, indicate the districts which mostly supply the emigrants. They almost entirely come from the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Divisions. The only other form of emigration from these provinces at all in evidence is that to the Muhammadan sacred cities of Medina and Mekka. The numbers which go every year from the provinces, and of persons resident in Mekka, are not inconsiderable, but I have seen no estimate of their numbers.

235. *Excess of emigration over immigration.*—Emigration and immigration have now been considered in detail. It remains to compare the total population of the province as enumerated with the number of persons who are born in the provinces, and, therefore, though not all resident, nearly all natives of it.—

	Residents in the Province	Natives in birth of the Province
Born and resident in the Province .. ..	46,100,741	46,100,741
From and to the rest of India .. ..	776,111	1,305,854
Foreign countries .. ..	24,175	*90,000
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>46,898,219</b>	<b>47,552,305</b>
Excess born in the North Western Provinces and Oudh		651,346

The excess of North-Western Provinces emigrants to almost all Provinces and to foreign countries is some index of the congested state of population in the Provinces, and especially in those eastern districts from which most of the emigrants come.

The amount of emigration in India at the end of the present decade is compared with that in 1881 in the accompanying statement —

*Abstract No. 93, showing the emigration in India at the beginning and end of the present decade.*

	1881			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Immigrant from other Provinces ..	729,070	301,629	428,194	775,333	328,008	472,331
Emigrant to other Provinces ..	1,087,212	633,411	453,801	1,365,954	807,171	588,683
Excess of emigration ..	367,536	331,829	25,607	590,621	484,163	106,458
Increase in cases in 1891 ..	..	..	..	238,096	155,140	80,745

The total excess is greater in 1891 by 232,985 persons. A large proportion of the immigrants are women and children. The majority of the emigrants are adult men. The age figures for the Province are, therefore, on the whole somewhat deficient in adult men from 20 to 45.

The effect of this fact on the age tables, death rates and the Sanitary Commissioner's statistical returns has already been referred to.

## Chapter XII.—THE INFIRMITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

236. Instructions as to record of infirmities.—The instructions to enumerators in regard to the record of infirmities were as follows —

"If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in column 14 (Infirmities). Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

In abstraction it was directed that 10 per cent. of the books should be reabstracted for the purpose of discovering whether any mistakes had been made in regard to the abstraction of infirmities. After the return reached me and had been compiled, the variations met with were so remarkable, that I considered it advisable to direct complete reabstraction for all infirmities in those districts in which the variations, either plus or minus, were noteworthy. The result was in all cases to reaffirm the substantial accuracy of the figures originally reported, and it may therefore be taken as certain that the figures in the tables present accurately the results enumerated in the present Census. District Officers were asked in submitting their final reports to procure a note on the subject of the infirmities and their variations since last Census from Civil Surgeons. The result has been somewhat disappointing, except in one or two instances. Little examination of any value was made of the statistics by Civil Surgeons. To an enquirer anxious in a matter of vital statistics to place faith in the remarks made by the professional vital statisticians of the province, the extent to which contradictory reasons were given to explain variations in different districts, and the confidence with which, on the ground of his own narrow experience as a medical practitioner, each correspondent condemns or affirms the value of the statistics at either Census, are somewhat bewildering. A few reports from which quotations will be given are of value. To the Civil Surgeons of Bijnor and Sháhjahanpur in particular I am indebted for interesting memoranda.

## Part I.—INSANES.

237 The figures for Insanity.—The marginal statement compares the total number of insanes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses. Abstract No 94, comparing the total number of insanes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.

		Total	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces	{ 1872	4,801	3,113	1,354
	{ 1881	4,809	3,123	1,366
	{ 1901	4,043	2,791	1,252
	{ 1881	1,598	1,011	474
Oudh ...	{ 1891	1,514	1,050	465
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1881	6,117	4,307	1,560
	{ 1901	5,561	3,817	1,724

served (abstract No. 94) that whilst there is an increase in the absolute and

two preceding censuses. The North-Western Provinces show a decreased number of insanes as compared with both preceding censuses. In Oudh the total figures are almost precisely the same as in 1881. In comparing the age-periods for insanes it will be ob-

proportionate number of insanes for children under 10 and for women from 20 to 29, there is a decrease in every other age-period. Before any opinion can be pronounced as to the correctness of these figures, enquiry is necessary as to the usual causes of insanity in India. In this connection the following remarks by the Civil Surgeon of Bijnor commenting on the figures for that district may be quoted.

Age.	1881		1891.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	0.1	0.03	0.18	0.07
5-9	0.1	0.2	0.35	0.29
10-14	1.1	0.7	0.91	0.55
15-19	1.8	1.3	1.52	0.80
20-29	2.8	1.0	2.24	0.7
30-39	3.1	1.3	2.47	1.08
40-49	3.0	1.0	2.76	1.25
50-59	2.9	1.7	2.21	1.47
60 and over	2.6	1.5	1.85	1.06
Total.	1.9	0.9	1.58	0.77

cause in each of the cases whose distribution by age is given in the above table."

"There is (1) one case at 3 years of age which is most probably—

*A. Insanity of early development.*

*Causes.*—Idiocy from brain deficiency.

Ditto sense deficiency

Ditto inability to develop.

Imbecility from inability to develop fully.

"There are nine cases between the ages of 5 and 10 years which might be termed—

*B. Insanity of childhood*

Forms of insanity of childhood—

Mania

Melancholia.

Moral perversion.

Causes of insanity of childhood—

From congenital causes.

From epilepsy

From injury or brain disease.

There are 25 cases between the ages of 15 and 20 years which might be termed—

*C. Insanity of adolescence, due to—*

Onset of sexuality.

Stress of work.

Phthisis, &c

(Nervous system only fit for low pressure.)

Symptoms.—Mania with conceit, emotional melancholia and hypochondriasis, with inability to occur, and tendency to mental weakness.

There are 63 cases between the ages of 25 and 49 years which might be termed,—

*D. Insanity of maturity.*

Mania.

Melancholia.

Dementia.

General paralysis due to strain or excess.

"In this last group of cases there seems to be a greater tendency to insanity between the ages of 40 and 44 years, as both males and females are attacked in largest numbers at this time of life, the climacteric period."

"There are 20 cases between the ages of 50 and 60 years and over, which might be termed—

*E Insanity of age.*

Mania	} All tend to dementia
Melancholia	
Dementia	

"The last group of all might be termed—

*F. Insanity of climacteric.*

(a) In women	{	Delusions
		Persecutions.
		Hallucinations.

(b) In men : often hypochondriacal, due to visceral breakdown.

"The above causes might account for cases of insanity in both men and women between the ages of 40 and 44 years "

"Having given the above scheme of classification of the cases in Table XII to explain the causes and factors in the production of unsound mind in their distribution by age, it remains for me to specially note the causes which operate in this district generally

*N.B.—1. "The increase in the population.*—Since the taking of the previous census (1881) the increase in population has caused, no doubt, a harder struggle for existence amongst the labouring classes generally and higher pressure in life as the result of education and civilizing influences among the middle classes who are highly ambitious for position and better circumstances. All the above causes tend to act harmfully on the mind and body chiefly through the mind and emotional feelings. The wear and tear of life is greater, and incapacitates the individual physically as well as mentally, since the mind and body act and react upon one another. "*Mens sana in corpore sano*" The incapacitated and the physically and mentally weak go to the wall in the battle for existence, and the nervous system breaks down and insanity is the result."

2. "*The use of intoxicants.*—Such as alcohol and *cannabis indica* (bhang and ganja) is resorted to to a great extent generally in India, and this district is no exception to the practice. The intoxicants are taken for various purposes, viz., to sharpen the mental faculties, to produce pleasurable feelings, to increase appetite and improve digestion, to give courage and energy, to deaden pain and calm hangover, to increase virile power, to drown cares and anxieties, to produce homicidal and suicidal tendencies."

"These might all be classified under the head of Toxic Insanity, when the individual loses all control over himself, and is a nuisance and danger to others

3. *Insanity during the child-bearing period.*—Puerperal insanity, and also through fevers and visceral inflammations, which deserve separate notice, as there must be some cases attributable to these causes."

4. "*Heredit*y—Also must produce some cases"

On the same subject the Civil Surgeon of Sháhjahánpur says—

"The popular belief is that a large number of cases of insanity is due to debility following fever or starvation. I have never heard it attributed to opium, but a good many cases are attributed to drinking alcohol, or to indulgence in some form of *cannabis indica*

"The Indian hemp plant is used as an intoxicant in various forms, viz., bhing, the whole plant pounded into a paste with water and sugar. Some eat this in the form of pills, some drink it as an infusion. *Ganja*, the leaves and twigs are pressed together, dried and smoked like tobacco. *Churru* is the dried juice of the whole plant, exuded; it is

smoked with or without tobacco. *Afajoom* or *kashish* is a sort of sweetmeat made from an infusion of the leaves, mixed with sugar, it is chewed and swallowed like toffy."

239. Causes of insanity.—Dr. Cleghorn's interesting note on the Census of 1872 in the North-West Provinces quotes the same causes for insanity in India. It may be taken as clear that the causes mainly operative are (1) heredity, (2) intemperance, (3) chronic want of food, (4) stress of mental work or anxiety, (5) in women, uterine disorders and enforced widowhood.

It is estimated that in England recoveries from insanity amount to 40 per cent. of those cases, generally of acute mania the most incurable form of madness, which are sent to lunatic asylums, and that of the milder forms of insanity not sent to asylums probably 70 per cent. recover. It is therefore clear that, given a change in the causes operative to produce insanity, the population affected will change considerably in a decade. As it happens, we have in the caste statement for the present Census some indication of the causes principally operative of late years. The castes with population above 100,000, which amongst Hindus show the largest proportion of insanes are (1) Bhārbohūja, (2) Bania, (3) Kayasth, (4) Sunar, (5) Bhat, (6) Fakir, (7) Brāhman, (8) Dom. Of these, three are trading castes, for whom the leading special cause of anxiety may be readily believed to be mental anxiety. Three are literate castes, two at least of which stand highest in intellectual power amongst the castes of the province. For Brāhmans at least intemperance cannot be considered to be operative. The leading cause of insanity for these three castes is, therefore, probably intellectual strain. There remain two castes probably, taken all, in all the most intemperate in the provinces. The figures for Doms are, however, affected by locality to a great extent, as they are almost all Himalayan in residence. Of castes with lower averages the spirit-drinking castes show a percentage of insanes in general slightly above average. The lowest percentages are amongst the temperate and hardworking agriculturists—Jāts, Kurmis, Kachis and the like; Chawārs, the caste most likely to be affected by want of food, show a percentage below average. Again, amongst Muhammadans, the Sayyids and Pathans stand out with percentages of insane far above average, the first easily the most intellectual, the second possibly the most intemperate of Muhammadan castes. Muhammadans, as a rule, show a higher percentage of insane than Hindus, and Jains a still higher rate. The caste statements therefore tend to show that the causes of insanity most operative of late years are (1) mental strain (2) intemperance. The influence of the latter is far less marked than that of the former.

240. Variation in the proportion of insanity in 1881 and 1891.—Turning again to the comparative statement showing percentages of insanity for each age-period we find that heredity, to which early insanity must mainly be ascribed, and uterine diseases affecting women most largely from 20 to 24, show in the returns of the present census an increased effect, and that insanity due to other causes shows a decrease. From the known history of the provinces and the fact that insanity due to chronic insufficiency of food cannot be traced in the caste returns in Table XIIA, such a decrease might have been expected. The conclusion I draw from a consideration of all







not be taken in the case of the <sup>case</sup> have been expected. The conclusion I draw from a consideration of all

connected facts is that there has been within the past decade a considerable decrease in insanity, certainly not over-estimated by the comparison of the figures for the two censuses, and therefore at least 12 per cent. on the total insane population of 1881. The decrease has been spread over the provinces fairly evenly, the increases shown for certain districts, excluding those containing lunatic asylums, being in general only such as to bring them, in the percentage of insanity shown, more in line with their neighbours. There is one exception in Allahabad, the proportion of insane in which was high at last census and is now still higher. The fact is probably due to local accidental causes connected with the assemblage of pilgrims at the Magh Mela, who are likely to be followed by wandering beggars of weak intellect.

241. *Local distribution of insanity.*—In considering the distribution of insanity in districts of the provinces (see map No. 9) no clear connection between prevalence of insanity and climate or locality can be traced. Four districts in the province each contain a lunatic asylum, and accordingly show a very much higher percentage of insanity than the others. They are Bareilly, Agra, Benares and Lucknow. The death-rate amongst the lunatics in the asylums for a period of three years averaged 95 per thousand, between two and three times as much as that for the population in general, and nearly five times as much as the death rate for the population above ten, amongst whom most of the persons in asylums must be. The death-rate is in itself enough to ensure a nearly complete change in the insane population in the course of ten years.

Apart from the asylum districts and excluding Allahabad already referred to, the largest proportion of lunacy is found in Central Oudh, the adjoining districts of Cawnpore and Farukhabad, and in a group of districts in the north-west of the provinces reaching along the foot of the hills to the Tardi. The lowest proportion of lunacy is in the eastern districts, Fatchpur and the Central Doab. I am unable to trace any underlying principle in this distribution. The consumption of drugs manufactured from hemp is considered accountable for a considerable proportion of temporary insanity of the kind which most commonly comes to the notice of District Officers, that in which mania is a prominent symptom. An attempt made to trace some correspondence between the consumption of drugs in districts, as indicated by the drug income and the total amount of insanity, failed to show any correspondence whatsoever. The cases in which the consumption of drugs and proportion of insanity were at opposite ends of the two scales for the same district were quite as numerous as those in which the two sets of statistics agreed in being high or low. The proportion of insane to total population along with the proportion of variation since 1881 are shown in Appendix No. XXVII.

242. *Comparison of proportion of insanity in the two sexes.*—The incidence of the recorded insane on total population shows rather more than double as much insanity amongst males as amongst females. This is in contrast to the English figures, which show 3,353 insane females per million

against 3,148 insane males. The disproportion exists in all districts including Garhwal, the only district in the provinces in which the enumeration of females was correct. It is still larger in the admissions to the lunatic asylums, where roughly three men are admitted for one woman. There can, I think, be no doubt that female insanity has to some extent been concealed, but there is no reason to believe that as in England insanity amongst women is as great as amongst men. The circumstances producing insanity are in India far more unequally distributed between the sexes than in England. The women of India are little affected either by mental anxiety, intellectual strain or intemperance.

## ABSTRACT No. 96.

*Showing the number of insane persons of each religion now and in 1881.*

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1891			1881.			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu	6,138	3,594	1,639	4,633	3,186	1,497	0155	0090	0084	0114	0152	0074
Muslim	1,374	750	421	150	643	288	0119	0218	0146	0147	0200	0069
Jain	15	11	4	10	7	3	0183	0251	0108	0118	0153	0075
Christian	25	12	13	12	6	6	0624	0385	0700	0205	0161	0284
Other religions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	6,317	4,367	1,980	5,881	3,847	1,734	0144	0191	0093	0119	0158	0077

243. *Insanity in the different religions*—The figures for Native Christians cannot be regarded as having any bearing on the subject, both because the total insane number only nine, and because there are so many orphan refugees in charge of Christian Missionaries, into which insane children would be apt to drift, to be classed for the future as Christians. The accompanying statement comparing the amount of insanity in each religion is of interest for other religions. It shows 147 insane Muhammadans against 114 insane Hindus, the excess taking place alike amongst males and females. Male Jains show a slightly larger proportion of insanity than Hindus, female Jains a slightly smaller proportion. The number of insane Jains is, however, so small that no inference of any value can be drawn from the comparison. Why the proportion of insanies should be larger amongst Muhammadans than Hindus is doubtful. They are somewhat more educated than Hindus. The danger of consanguineous marriages is probably somewhat greater amongst them. On the other hand, as a class they indulge less in either spirits or hemp drugs than Hindus do. Opium, which they do indulge into a greater extent than Hindus, has invariably been asserted not to produce insanity.

244 *Insanity in different castes*.—A statement comparing insanity amongst different castes deduced from Table XIIA has already been referred to. It is given in Appendix, No XXVIII and shows the percentage of insane for all castes with a population of over 100,000. For smaller castes the percentages must be regarded as useless, as the addition of one or two insane persons would affect the percentage materially. Sayyads show a far higher percentage of insane than any other group amongst either the Muhammadans

or the Hindus. The lowest proportion of insane is amongst the Hindu cultivating castes, several of which are amongst the spirit-drinking castes, and singularly enough amongst Muhammadan Rājputs, for whom the proportion of insane, 4 per 10,000, contrasts with that for Hindu Rājputs, 14 per 10,000. I have nothing to add to the inferences already drawn from the caste returns, that education and business anxieties are the most prominent causes of insanity, and that after them the intemperate use of drugs is probably most effective. Neither spirit-drinking to the extent to which it is possible for a low-caste Hindu to indulge in it, nor chronic starvation appear from the caste statement to have had any effect on the returns for the present Census.

245. Comparison with European countries.—The contrast between the proportion of insane persons in India, and in European countries as indicated in the margin is very striking indeed. That there are omissions in the Indian record of persons whose insanity is not of a very pronounced type is certain. Such omissions occur to a very large extent even in the English Census lists. The last published English Census report noted that on attempting to trace in the Census schedules the

*Abstract No. 97, comparing the proportion of insane recorded in these provinces with those of European countries.*

Country.	Insane per 10,000 population.	
	Males.	Females
North West Provinces	1 56	76
England and Wales	31	23
Scotland	39	39
Ireland	38	34
Italy	8	6
Austria	22	19
Hungary	22	18
Portugal	28	17
Victoria	37	31
New Zealand	33	32
U. S. America	35	32

names of insane children as received from a private asylum, it was found that mention of the infirmity had in half the undoubted cases been omitted by the parents. In India probably the omissions are proportionately more extensive and extend to the adult population as well as to minors. An Indian cultivator's standard of the brain power necessary to save from idiocy would possibly be lower than that adopted in England. But, all possible omissions considered, it is certain that the proportion of insane in the North-West Provinces is not one-tenth of that in England. The proportion according to our returns amounts to almost exactly one-tenth in the case of our most highly educated and intellectual caste, and to one-thirtieth or thereby in the ordinary cultivating castes of the country.

#### Part II.—DEAF-MUTES.

246. The variation in the proportion of deaf-mutism.—The total number of deaf-mutes recorded in the present Census was 32,896, of whom 21,225 were males and 11,671 females. This represents an increase over the figures of last Census of 5,247 persons, 3,597 males and 1,650 females. The instructions to enumerators provided that only those persons who had been deaf and dumb from birth should be recorded. This, though a good working rule for persons who are not experts in surgery, is inaccurate, as an indication of the record actually made, as it is impossible to distinguish in practice between deaf-mutism, which is congenital and that which has been acquired

before a child has learned to speak. Statistics quoted in the 1881 English Census report show that in England about 37 per cent. of the cases of deaf-mutism recorded are not congenital, and that in Bavaria 80 per cent. of deaf-mutism is congenital, and 20 per cent. acquired, 16 per cent. before the age

*Abstract No. 98, comparing the total number of deaf-mutes recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.*

		Total.	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces ...	1872	7,949	5,506	2,443
	1881	20,162	12,571	7,591
	1891	22,577	14,822	8,155
Oudh ...	1881	7,487	4,764	2,723
	1891	9,519	6,403	3,516
	1891	27,640	17,828	10,021
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1891	32,806	21,225	11,671

of 5, and the rest after that age. There is reason, to be referred to hereafter, to believe that in India the proportions are very different. The matter has now only been referred to make clear what has or should have been recorded. The increase in deaf-mutes in the present

Census contrasts with

the decrease recorded in other infirmities, and it has just to be decided how far it is real or due to incomplete enumeration at last Census or excess of enumeration at the present. On this question the most reliable information we have is contained in the distribution by age-periods of deaf-mutes at the Census of 1881 and for the present Census. The statement in the

*Abstract No. 99, showing proportion of deaf-mutes at each age-period to 10,000 of total population in 1881 and 1891.*

Age.	1881		1891	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
0—4	22	16	290	170
5—9	73	47	224	563
10—14	61	63	1016	630
15—19	97	59	1083	621
20—24	88	43	960	516
25—29	70	38	846	483
30—34	71	44	843	527
35—39	80	50	926	626
40—44	145	104	1262	945
45—49				
50—54				
55—59				
60 and over				
Total	77	47	873	516

margin compares the proportion borne by deaf mutes to the total population for each age-period now and in 1881. It may be observed from this abstract and from comparison of the 1881 and 1891 Tables that there is both an actual and a proportionate increase in the entries under all age-periods except the last. It also appears, if the 1891 figures for each age-period are compared with those of 1881 for a period ten years lower, that the 1891 figures are in general in excess of those for 1881. The inference is clear that the increase has not been a real one, and that either there have been omissions in 1881 or that persons have been wrongly included in 1891 to a greater extent than at the earlier Census. The idea that persons not deaf and dumb from infancy, but who have become deaf in after-life may have been included, at once suggests itself. Deafness is a disease that is most prevalent in late life and that remains through life. It is therefore clear that if such cases have been included, the proportion of persons afflicted will rise from age-period to age-period reaching their maximum in the latest age-period. Referring to the age abstract above given, there appears at once to be reason to believe that persons who are simply deaf have to some extent been included in the

age-periods from 50 and upwards, but, at the same time, it is clear that they have been included to a still greater extent in 1881, the figures in the last age-period of which are actually higher than those in the last age-period now. Those wrongly included now number, if the life-period of a deaf mute be not far from as good as that of a person not so afflicted, about 1,300 persons, more if the death-rate amongst deaf-mutes is materially above the normal. It appears, however, that no part of the rise can be explained by excess of wrongful inclusion in 1881, but that rather it is added to by the more numerous incorrect inclusions in 1881. A reference to the figures for districts will give us some clue to the explanation. It will be seen that variations are many of them violent, and that they generally result in doing away with equally violent variations from district to district in the 1881 figures; *e.g.*, the largest proportion of variation is in Azamgarh. The number of deaf and dumb shown at last Census was 259; that at the present Census 1,005. Azamgarh has now 58 deaf-mutes per 100,000 of population against 68 in Basti and 60 in Ballia. It is clear that the figures for Azamgarh at last Census were inadequate. The next largest variation is in Sultānpur, 329 to 821. Sultānpur has now 76 per 100,000 against 64 in Bara Banks and 67 in Fyzabad. It is somewhat higher than either of its neighbours now, but was clearly far too low at last Census. On the other hand, there are somewhat violent decreases. Moradabad has fallen from 1,264 to 510. It now shows 43 per 100,000 against 52 in its neighbour Budaun. It is clear that it was proportionately much too high at last Census. On the whole, the results of the variations have been to make the variations from district to district far less abrupt than they were at last Census. It is probable therefore that the large rise exhibited is mainly due to omissions at last Census.

247. **Extent of concealment of deaf-mutism.**—Deaf-mutism is an infirmity about which, unlike insanity, there is in general no chance of there being two opinions, and therefore it might well be expected to be more fully recorded than insanity. There does, however, occur a form of concealment of a nature which the English report terms excusable. It is referred to in the following extract:—

“There is no reason to suppose that the returns of the deaf and dumb were vitiated, as were those of idiots and imbeciles, by distinctly wilful omissions. But there can be no doubt that here also many excusable omissions were made in the first age-period, that is, among children under five years of age. Parents are often not aware of the deafness of their infants; and, even when an impartial observer would have no doubt as to the fact, the parent, not unnaturally, hopes on against hope, and will not publicly acknowledge as a fact what he as yet refuses to accept as a certainty even to himself.”

The amount of the concealment may be estimated as indicated in the English report by supposing that the proportion of deaf and dumb in the age-periods in which concealment takes place was the same as in the subsequent age-periods for which the returns are correct. In this procedure an error of excess, due to the fact that the death of a deaf and dumb child is more probable than that of a sound child is corrected by an error of defect due to the fact that some children do not become deaf and dumb till after five. There is probably some defect in the age-period—10 to 14; but it is

trifling and may be neglected. The omissions in the earlier age-periods would, preserving the same proportion of males and females as in the later age-periods, imply a total defect of 5,466 persons, considerably more than can be supposed to have been added in later life of persons deaf, but not dumb. The enumeration as shown in the tables, therefore, probably errs in defect rather than excess.

248 The local distribution of deaf-mutism.—The district figures are compared in detail for all three Censuses in Appendix No. XXIX, which also shows the percentage of variations between the figures of 1881 and 1891.

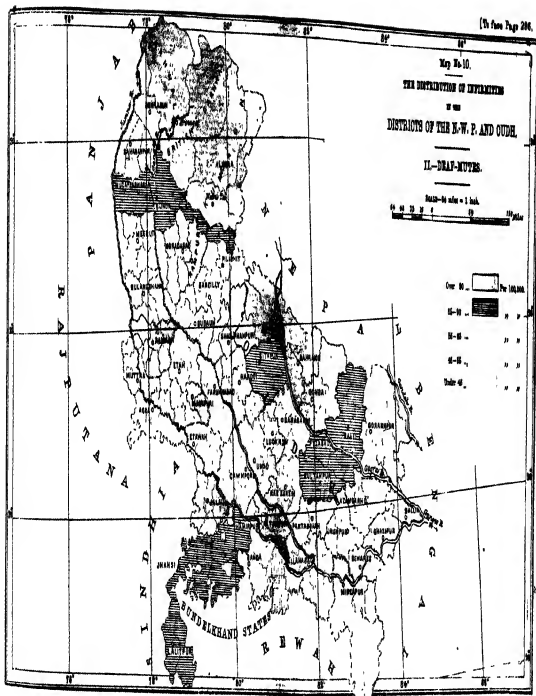
Deaf-mutism (see map No. 10) appears from a comparison of the proportion borne by persons afflicted to total population in different districts to be to a much greater extent than other infirmities peculiarly prevalent in certain localities. The Himalayan districts, including Dehra Dûn, show considerably the largest incidence. They are closely followed by the Sub-Himalayan districts in the north of Oudh and beyond the Gogra, and at some little interval by those of Bundelkhand. Three Oudh districts, Sitapur, Fyzabad and Sultânpur, close to the south of the Sub-Himalayan districts and a strip from the Tarâi through Bijnor to Muzaffarnagar complete the area in which deaf-mutism is most prevalent; Sahâranpur and Pilibhit alone break the series of Sub-Himalayan districts showing a high incidence. The districts of minimum incidence are scattered through the centre of the provinces from Moradabad to Mirzapur, including Moradabad, Râmpur (the infirmity statistics for which appear unreliable) Aligârh, Mainpuri, Shâhjahanpur, Hardoi, Fatehpur and Mirzapur.

The English Census showed a considerable excess of deaf-mutism in the mountainous counties of England. This fact is even more clearly visible in the returns for the North-Western Provinces, as all that are to any extent mountainous are amongst those in which the proportion of deaf-mutism is highest. Along with the mountainous districts amongst those which show the highest figures are those which though not mountainous are by reputation the most malarious in the provinces. It is probable that in the distribution of the infirmity, we have an indication of the principal causes in these provinces. Where congenital, its origin is believed by surgeons to be closely allied to insane necrosis, so that it might be expected to be most important in those districts in which insanity was most prevalent. In the North-Western Provinces, however, insanity is below average in most of the districts in which deaf-mutism is most prevalent. The distribution of the latter indeed approaches more closely to that of leprosy than to any other infirmity. This distribution appears to warrant the belief that in these provinces deaf-mutism is less frequently congenital than in England, and much more frequently due to those zymotic diseases to which 40 per cent. of the English deaf-mutism is due. The prevalence of such disease to an unusual extent in the insanitary villages of the Himalayas and Bundelkhand and amongst the damp malarious forests of the Sub-Himalayan tract can easily be believed and in fact is known to exist.

249. Comparison with deaf-mutism in European countries.—The comparative extent of deaf-mutism in these provinces and elsewhere in India

probably due to their superior sanitary surroundings as a whole; they are generally well-to-do, comparatively well-housed, well-clad and well-looked after







and in European countries is shown

*Abstract No. 100, comparing the proportion of deaf-mutes recorded in these provinces with other Indian provinces and Foreign countries.*

Country.	Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of population.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	70
Bengal ...	94
Punjab ...	97
Madras ...	70
England and Wales ...	55
Scotland ...	55
Ireland ...	75
Italy ...	55
Austria ...	150
Hungary ...	130
Portugal ...	25
Ceylon ...	15
Victoria ...	35
New Zealand ...	20
U. S. America ...	65

an extent far greater than in England.

250. Comparative deaf-mutism in the sexes.—The disproportion between the sexes already noticed for insanes extends also to deaf-mutes, but to a somewhat smaller extent. For each 100 male deaf-mutes there are 55 females so afflicted. The English figures show an inequality also, there being for 100 males only 80 females. The inequality is still greater in Austria, with 73 females to 100 males. Deaf-mutism does not appear to be concealed to any considerable extent in adults, and though the figures for females are probably to some extent too low, there is no reason to believe, as in the case of lepers, that they are greatly in defect.

251. Deaf-mutism by religion.—The accompanying statement shows the figures for deaf-mutes distributed by religion for the last two censuses and the proportions borne by the deaf-mutes, males and females, of each religion to the total of each sex. Muhammadans show a higher proportion both of males and females who are deaf-mutes than

Religion.	Number.			Percentage on total religion		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hindus { 1881 ...	23,716	15,259	8,456	0.623	0.770	0.464
{ 1891 ...	27,892	18,115	9,777	0.691	0.864	0.503
Muslims { 1881 ...	5,864	2,324	1,540	0.352	0.719	0.531
{ 1891 ...	4,944	2,075	1,869	0.779	0.618	0.602
Jains { 1881 ...	36	27	9	0.150	0.640	0.248
{ 1891 ...	25	18	7	0.205	0.391	0.190
Christians { 1881 ...	33	17	16	0.002	0.646	0.072
{ 1891 ...	35	17	18	0.050	0.165	0.051
Other religions { 1881 ...	1	1	...	0.002	0.045	...
{ 1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1881 ...	27,640	17,638	10,002	0.637	0.769	0.473
{ 1891 ...	32,896	21,225	11,671	0.701	0.874	0.610

do Hindus. Jains are distinctly better than either of the religions just mentioned. The excess in Muhammadans is due to their being in excess in the Sub-Himalayan districts, which are most affected; the defect in Jains is probably due to their superior sanitary surroundings as a whole; they are generally well-to-do, comparatively well-housed, well-clad and well-looking after

when children. Christians, the returns for whom are of little value, are better than Hindus and Muhammadans as regards males, worse as regards females. The figures are affected no doubt, as in the case of insanes, by the number of deaf-mutes in, or brought up in, Christian Orphanages.

252. Deaf-mutism by caste.—In the caste figures for this infirmity there is little that is noticeable. The largest proportion is amongst Doms, largely a hill caste, and the most insanitary of hill castes. Gond is next, a somewhat inexplicable fact, as they live mostly in the eastern districts in which the infirmity is little prevalent. The close cultivating castes, Kurmis, Muras, Koeries, in general show a proportion above average. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this is due to their fondness for their manure heaps. Rājputs and Brāhmins are above average, no doubt because of the large numbers of them in the hill and Sajupar districts. Banias, in this as in every other infirmity, show a proportion above average. Chamārs have a proportion of deaf-mutes much below average, a fact which may possibly be due to their living for the most part in small abadies separate from the main village. Pasis are also well below average. For Muhammadans, Pathaus, Shikhs, and Julahas have the largest proportions. It appears clear that deaf-mutism varies with locality far more than with castes, and that no definite principles can be gathered from the caste return.

#### Part III.—THE BLIND.

253. Decrease in blindness since last Census.—The total number of

*Abstract No. 102, comparing the total number of blind persons recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.*

PROVINCE OR COUNTRY		Total	Males	Females
North-Western Provinces ...	{ 1872 ..	66,751	37,200	29,551
	{ 1881 ..	52,797	44,820	47,971
	{ 1891 ...	74,190	37,874	36,418
Oudh . . .	{ 1881 ...	37,041	16,814	20,227
	{ 1891 ...	35,723	17,502	18,141
North Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1881 .	12,488	61,040	64,178
	{ 1891 ...	105,514	55,404	54,110

blind persons in the provinces as enumerated at the present Census was 109,913 Males and females were nearly in equal numbers, the former being somewhat in excess.

The enumeration showed a decrease since last Census of 19,925 blind persons or 15 3/4 per cent.

*Abstract No. 103, showing now and in 1881, the proportion of blind persons at each age-period to 10,000 of total population.*

AGE-PERIOD	1881		1891	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
0—4	6.9	4.8	9.19	5.89
5—9	14.2	10.1	12.73	8.74
10—14	17.4	13.8	15.57	12.08
15—19	19.7	16.5	18.60	13.30
20—29	20.8	17.0	19.09	14.69
30—39	22.5	21.9	20.45	21.55
40—49	30.8	41.7	26.33	31.41
50—59	54.6	78.9	41.40	53.07
60 and over	143.1	184.0	97.94	116.73
Total	26.9	32.2	22.82	24.00

Subsequent remarks will show that a considerable decrease might

of the whole. The decrease was largest amongst females, being for them 13,729, or 20 per cent. against 6,196 or 10 per cent. in males. A comparison of the age-table for blind at each Census shows that there has been an actual and comparative increase in the figures for both males and females under 5, and that in the other age-periods there has been a comparative decrease gradually increasing until it is greatest and very considerable in the highest age-periods.

have been anticipated, but an examination of the district figures gives reason to believe that in a few districts the decrease is larger than can be explained by the causes operative. I regard as not considerable the danger of an excess in the entries to any considerable extent at last Census by inclusion of persons blind of one eye, as the Hindustani words to express complete blindness and blindness in one eye are altogether different, and the word "andha" would rarely or never be applied where "kana" was meant. I cannot help suspecting that in Aligarh, Murzapur, Unao, and perhaps Gorakhpur and Basti, there may have been some defect in the present enumeration, as the decreases shown in these districts have had the effect of bringing the incidence of blindness in them below that in their neighbours. The error was, however, by no means so considerable as to affect total results. By far the greater part of the decrease is real and can be explained.

254. *The causes of blindness.*—The causes of blindness have been more thoroughly enquired into by the Civil Surgeons of the provinces than those of any other infirmity, as in almost every district of the province a large proportion of the surgical operations performed are for the removal of cataract—Dr. Temple Wright's remarks on the subject may be quoted, though I should be sorry to hold myself responsible for certain of the opinions expressed.

"No doubt blindness is partly caused by small-pox, but I really do not think small-pox is so destructive to sight as starvation; and such is the opinion of all of my brother-officers with whom I have conversed on the subject."

"The poorer classes of natives *never get enough food*, even when they are in ordinary health, and when they are ill from *fever* the commonest form of disease, they *cannot eat*, so they (if they don't die) go about in a chronic state of debility."

"The eye contains some of the most delicate tissues in the whole body, and besides its general debility which it shares with the rest of the fever-stricken body, it has its own special cause of debility in the pain caused by the light, not only from the sun, but also when reflected from the ground, from water, from walls and clothes."

"After an attack of fever, I myself felt the glare of the sunlight, whether direct or reflected, far more intolerable than before I had fever."

"After fevers, the commonest disorders in India are indigestion and bowel complaints, which are accompanied by disagreeable taste in the mouth."

"To obtain a better taste, the poor Indian, un instructed in physiology, eats pan and drinks tobacco (as he phrases it) very frequently without any food in his stomach, but though the taste in the mouth may be improved, the vitality of the stomach and heart is diminished. Dyspepsia notoriously is decreased by giving hydrochloric acid to aid the stomach in dissolving the food."

"But common table salt, *chloride of sodium*, is a Government monopoly, and the price charged in effect puts such a *heavy tax on it*, that neither the people nor the cattle get enough salt to keep them in health."

255 *Small-pox as a cause of blindness.*—Dr. Cleghorn, in his note on the infirmity figures of the 1872 Census, points out that before introduction of vaccination into England, 35 per cent. of the cases of blindness were due to small-pox, and believes that the proportion in India was the same in 1872. Vaccination has increased largely since, and it is probable that the proportion is now, all ages together, somewhat smaller. The appended statement shows the average incidence of deaths by small-pox on the total population

of each district for the last twenty-two years. The variations are large. Oudh, the most backward part of the provinces as regards vaccination, is the home of small-pox. Small-pox is above average in Bundelkhand, Meerut and Rohilkhand. The Agra and Benares Divisions are freest from it after Kumaun, in which the incidence is very small indeed.

*Abstract No. 104, showing the ratio of deaths from small-pox in each district: average for the past 22 years.*

Serial number.	District.	Total.	Average.	Remarks.
1	Dehra Dûn	142	06	
2	Saharanpur	31 47	1 43	
3	Mumfarragat	32 83	1 40	
4	Meerut	8 00	40	
5	Bundelkhand	27 37	1 34	
6	Aligarh	27 10	1 23	
7	Muttra	8 85	40	
8	Agra	14 80	57	
9	Farrukhabad	23 43	1 08	
10	Mathura	16 48	75	
11	Etawah	20 89	1 22	
12	Etah	20 70	1 21	
13	Raeilly	37 55	1 53	
14	Bijnor	45 48	2 07	
15	Budaun	39 61	1 80	
16	Moradabad	36 74	1 63	
17	Sahyanganpur	30 71	1 67	
18	Pilibhit	13 85	1 08	
19	Cawnpore	26 07	1 19	
20	Fatehpur	20 84	1 32	
21	Banda	22 16	1 04	
22	Hamirpur	25 35	1 15	
23	Alldabad	22 65	1 08	
24	Jim sa	30 85	1 68	
25	Jalaun	13 79	63	
26	Lalitpur	50 18	2 38	
27	Benares	8 10	38	
28	Muzaffer	22 40	1 01	
29	Jaunpur	19 24	83	
30	Chandpur	17 85	81	
31	Hath	5 34	45	
32	Gosakhpur	36 61	1 66	
33	Uda	27 47	1 33	
34	Azamgarh	19 08	87	
35	Kanun	1 72	03	
36	Gazhwal	65	03	
37	Tank	11 81	58	
38	Lucknow	43 85	1 99	
39	Unao	66 00	2 55	
40	Rae Baria	48 47	2 20	
41	Shupur	47 89	2 18	
42	Hath	48 47	2 20	
43	Khari	32 80	2 49	
44	Pymbed	28 14	1 28	
45	Gonda	53 07	2 11	
46	Holnarch	63 27	2 42	
47	Sultanpur	28 70	1 31	
48	Parikgath	45 36	2 06	
49	Bera Banki	43 78	1 99	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh		29 32	1 36	

The incidence of blindness, as will be seen, roughly corresponds, but the agreement between district figures for small-pox and those for blind is so far from close that small-pox cannot be regarded as the chief cause operative in producing blindness.

Dr. Cleghorn's remarks on the chief cause believed to be operative are as follows :—

“ Even after deducting 35 per cent. as due to small-pox, there still remains one blind person in every 707 of the population, a rate much greater than is found in all European

countries except Norway. Sufficient reasons to account for this excess are to be found in the general poverty of the lower classes, the inferior quality of their food (especially in fatty and saline principles), overcrowding in unventilated houses, the general prevalence of malarial fevers and enlargements of the spleen, and the presence of the leprosy taint. All of these conditions are highly favourable to the development of cataract and inflammatory affections of the eye. Intense sunlight, leading to overstimulation of the retina, and the irritating smoke from cow-dung, the common fuel of the country, may be mentioned as exciting causes of eye disease of general application in these provinces."

256. **Reasons for the decrease in blindness.**—One important reason for a decrease in the number of blind during the present decade is that this, the main cause of blindness in the provinces, has been, as the history of the province shows, less operative in the present than in preceding decades. The decade has been, on the whole, except in certain districts, one of more than average prosperity. There has been no famine as in 1868 and 1877, no severe fever epidemic as in 1879. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the additions to the blind population during the past decade have been fewer than in former periods, and that a part of the decrease has been so caused.

The second cause of decrease, less conjectural and probably more operative than the first, is the great increase in the application of improved surgical

*Abstract No 105, showing for each of the ten years of the decade the number of cataract operations performed in the dispensaries of the provinces.*

Year	Performed during the year	Cured or relieved	Discharged otherwise
1881	2,683	2,007	551
1882	1,571	2,775	608
1883	1,611	4,788	812
1884	6,384	5,101	896
1885	6,034	5,279	848
1886	5,500	4,700	684
1887	5,025	4,811	724
1888	6,024	5,452	668
1889	6,711	6,060	640
1890	7,064	6,976	618
Total	51,535	47,081	7,000

nothing. The highest percentage of temporary success achieved by the sattiāh's methods even in England was 50 per cent. In India the percentage of success must have been lower still, and as the presence of the depressed lens left in the eye by the sattiāh's operation frequently causes inflammation and total destruction of the eye, the relief given was often temporary even in the percentage of successful cases. All things considered, there can be little doubt that the excess of successful eye operations within the present decade is not less than 25,000 more than in previous decades. This in itself is more than the total gross decrease in blind. Allowing for the operation of the first cause quoted, it is clear that a proportionate decrease not less than that shown in the tables might have been expected.

The age figures agree with the explanations given of the cause of decrease. It is greatest in the later age-periods amongst those persons most liable to cataract and most likely to seek relief in hospitals.

Abstract No. 168, showing blind persons per 100,000 on total population.

1	Dehra Ddn	...	...	...	167 73
2	Saharanpur	...	...	...	208 46
3	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	247 80
4	Meerut	...	...	...	201 96
5	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	250 58
6	Aligarh	...	...	...	167 28
Total, Meerut Division					252 09
7	Muttra	...	...	...	208 79
8	Agra	...	...	...	278 88
9	Farukhabad	...	...	...	190 06
10	Mathura	...	...	...	224 13
11	Etawah	...	...	...	246 29
12	Etah	...	...	...	220 63
Total, Agra Division					254 00
13	Bareilly	...	...	...	204 67
14	Rampur	...	...	...	147 35
15	Bondum	...	...	...	264 44
16	Moradabad	...	...	...	217 08
17	Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	180 61
18	Pilibhit	...	...	...	247 46
Total, Rohilkhand Division					271 56
19	Cawnpore	...	...	...	206 06
20	Etahpur	...	...	...	214 38
21	Idaha	...	...	...	325 44
22	Itanagar	...	...	...	385 81
23	Alhabad	...	...	...	107 28
24	Jahan	...	...	...	274 44
25	Jahan	...	...	...	290 09
26	Lalitpur	...	...	...	275 43
Total, Allahabad Division					277 53
27	Benares	...	...	...	155 97
28	Mirzapur	...	...	...	114 99
29	Jaunpur	...	...	...	97 39
30	Gidrayur	...	...	...	215 94
31	Bahia	...	...	...	126 74
Total, Benares Division					146 85
32	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	102 77
33	Patna	...	...	...	127 06
34	Asansgarh	...	...	...	166 09
Total, Gorakhpur Division					126 76
35	Kumaun	...	...	...	161 89
36	Gazhwal	...	...	...	169 20
37	Talga	...	...	...	222 74
Total, Kumaun Division					174 22
Total, N.-W. Provinces					216 69
38	Lucknow	...	...	...	380 93
39	Unao	...	...	...	277 60
40	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	361 11
41	Sitapur	...	...	...	362 75
42	Hardoi	...	...	...	216 08
43	Khera	...	...	...	284 09
Total, Lucknow Division					214 27
44	Fyzabad	...	...	...	220 65
45	Gonda	...	...	...	121 16
46	Bahraich	...	...	...	129 92
47	Saltanpur	...	...	...	328 50
48	Patilgarh	...	...	...	266 23
49	Bara Banki	...	...	...	227 08
Total, Fyzabad Division					251 89
Total, Oudh					258 68
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh					251 53
50	Rampur	...	...	...	131 16
61	Talga Gazhwal	...	...	...	184 77
Total, Native States					120 91



and the proportion for women amongst them is still lower. For Christians the



**TOTAL, NATURE OWNS**

824

140 01

257. **The local distribution of blindness.**—The distribution of blind in the provinces is shown in the accompanying map (No. 11) and abstract No. 106. The infirmity is greatly in excess in Oudh Cis-Gogra, except Hardoi, in Bundelkhand, the Upper Doab and Rohilkhand. It is least in the eastern and Trans-Gogra districts and in the Himalayas. Cawnpore and Fatehpur lying between Oudh and Bundelkhand, and Agra and Muttra bordering on Native States have also a proportion of blind above average. The distribution as already stated agrees roughly with the distribution of epidemic small-pox.

258. **Proportion of blindness in the sexes.**—Blindness is an infirmity which there is no tendency to conceal, and is therefore as fully recorded amongst females as amongst males. The proportion of blindness was greatest amongst females, there being 2,409 blind females per million against 2,282 blind males. This is in opposition to English statistics, which show 953 blind males and 809 blind females per million of each sex. English statisticians consider that in view of the greater liability of males to disease causing blindness such a disproportion of the sexes might have been expected. In India, however, it can only be said of the men of the better classes that they are more exposed to risk of blindness than their female relatives. Low caste women, as a rule share their husbands' labours in the sunshine and are more exposed than they to the constant irritant effect of cow-lung smoke.

Referring to the caste statement, we find that for the higher castes the excess of blind males though less than in England is marked. Thus for the military and dominant group, in general well-to-do and whose women do not in general labour in the fields, there are 4,850 blind men for 3,827 blind women; amongst Bráhmans there are 5,729 blind men against 4,862 blind women; amongst the trading castes 1,996 blind men against 1,664 blind women; amongst Sayyids 319 blind men against 255 blind women. On the other hand, of low castes whose wives work in the fields we have for the cultivating group 6,974 males blind against 7,140 women; for fishermen 2,448 males and 2,650 females, for the Pasi group 1,569 males, 1,692 females; for Chamárs 6,627 males, 7,683 females. It appears from a comparison of the figures for the sexes that amongst people of good position males are more exposed to blindness than females; that amongst the poorer classes whose wives do not work in the fields, men and women are alike exposed to blindness and that amongst those classes whose women do work in the fields, the women are most exposed to risk.

259. **Blindness in different religions.**—The comparative figures for religions are what might have been expected from these remarks. Hindus and Muhammadans all over show much the same proportion of blindness, but amongst Hindus it is considerably in excess for women whilst amongst Muhammadans the proportion for each sex is nearly the same.

Jains show far fewer blind than either of the first mentioned religions and the proportion for women amongst them is still lower. For Christians the

total proportion of blindness is below average, but it is above average for women, no doubt from accidental causes.

*Abstract No. 107, showing the number of blind persons of each religion now and in 1881.*

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1891			1881.			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu	110,085	53,021	58,064	91,902	47,761	47,048	2809	2020	3184	2118	2279	2122
Musalman	10,457	5,189	5,268	11,904	7,469	7,302	3285	3139	3437	2319	2413	2358
Jain	190	108	82	62	42	20	2376	2554	2208	0741	0700	0513
Christian	98	41	57	121	57	67	2056	1014	3464	2122	1524	2108
Other religions	8	1	7	24	11	12	4016	3740	7129	0053	0501	0806
Total	120,838	61,220	68,178	106,013	55,364	54,444	2944	2091	3277	2314	2292	2409

260. **Blindness in different castes.**—The caste figures for blind convey less definite ideas in regard to the distribution of blindness than might have been expected owing to the very well marked territorial distribution of the infirmity. The influence of locality is so considerable as to operate to a greater extent than that of occupation or social condition. The Gonds resident in the east where blindness is least, show an incidence of blindness well below average, whilst that of the kindred Kahars scattered over the provinces is well above average. Bhuinhars, a caste of high standing resident entirely in the east, show the lowest percentage of blindness, whilst Brāhmans and Rājputs of similar social position show incidences which though below average are very materially higher than that for Bhuinhars. The highest percentage of blindness shown by any considerable caste is that for Kories, who are largely resident in Bundelkhand, a centre for small-pox and blindness. Their occupation, that of weaving, requiring close optical attention has no doubt also great influence, as we find the high incidence of blindness repeated for the corresponding class amongst Muhammadans, that of Julahas. Certain general principles may be inferred from the caste table. Low castes show higher percentages than high castes, agricultural and labouring castes higher than those whose avocations do not imply exposure to sun and weather. Education does not imply a high proportion of blindness, as the best educated castes, Kayasths, Sayyids and Brāhmans, show percentages considerably below normal. It is remarkable that in this as in all other infirmities Banias show a proportion of infirm considerably above average. The percentages of blindness for all castes with more than 100,000 persons are shown in Appendix No. XXVIII.

261. Comparison with foreign countries.—The prevalence of blindness in these and other Indian provinces is compared with that of certain European countries in the statement given in the margin. The incidence in these provinces though slightly below the Indian average, is far higher than in any European country for which I have seen the figures, excepting only Finland, where the incidence of blindness approaches to that in India.

Abstract No. 108, Blind per million living of each sex.

	Males.	Females.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,282	2,400
Bengal ... ..	1,001	1,020
Punjab ... ..	3,279	3,078
Bombay ... ..	1,406	1,478
Madras ... ..	1,003	1,030
England and Wales ... ..	953	809
Scotland ... ..	935	827
Ireland ... ..	1,111	1,219
Denmark ... ..	775	798
Norway ... ..	1,118	1,411
Sweden ... ..	707	848
Finland ... ..	1,414	2,838
German Empire ... ..	884	881
Hungary ... ..	1,280	1,133
Holland ... ..	409	334
Belgium ... ..	823	641
France ... ..	948	736
Spain ... ..	1,242	1,011
Italy ... ..	1,108	925

It could hardly have been otherwise. The risk to which Indian eyesight is exposed, is in every way greater than in European countries. Small-pox is far more prevalent. The average Hindu is from insufficient food and insanitary surroundings far less likely to be in a state of health in which his eyesight can resist the greater risk implied in exposure to the sun in this country. It is singular that in Europe the proportion of women blind is higher than that of men only in Ireland and in the northern Scandinavian countries. England, Scotland and all the southern countries of Europe give an incidence higher on men than on women.

#### Part IV.—LEPERS.

262. The figures for leprosy.—The figures for leprosy in all provinces in India have so recently been examined by the Leprosy Commission that little need be said on the subject.

Abstract No. 109, comparing the total number of lepers recorded in the provinces at this and the two preceding censuses.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
North Western Provinces ... { 1873 .. 10,000	10,000	8,150	1,899
... { 1881 .. 13,379	13,379	10,650	2,713
... { 1901 .. 11,524	11,524	9,410	2,192
Oudh ... { 1881 .. 4,441	4,441	3,707	638
... { 1901 .. 5,704	5,704	4,610	793
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. { 1881 .. 17,822	17,822	14,458	3,369
... { 1901 .. 16,895	16,895	13,950	2,945

a decrease on those for last Census. The total number now enumerated was 16,895 against 17,822 at last Census, a decrease of 5 per cent. proportionately smaller in males and larger in females. The diagnosis of leprosy is a matter which requires considerable medical knowledge, and it is clear that statistics collected by means of a census must be subject to a considerable risk of error from unintentional mistakes as well as intentional omissions. One of the most likely of these unintentional mistakes is the record of leucoderma, white leprosy in English and sometimes known by the name of kachela korh or false leprosy

in Urdu. Particular care was taken in the instructions at the present Census

*Abstract No. 110, showing now and in 1881 the proportion of lepers at each age-period to 10,000 of total population.*

Age-periods.	1881.		1891	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	0.1	0.1	25	10
5-9	0.4	0.3	25	21
10-14	1.0	0.7	55	36
15-19	2.2	1.2	155	77
20-24	4.2	1.2	362	103
25-29	9.1	1.8	484	177
30-34	16.1	3.0	1513	262
35-39	19.5	3.9	1810	338
40-44	20.0	4.9	1672	357
45-49				
50-54				
55-59				
60 and over				
Total ..	63	16	674	130

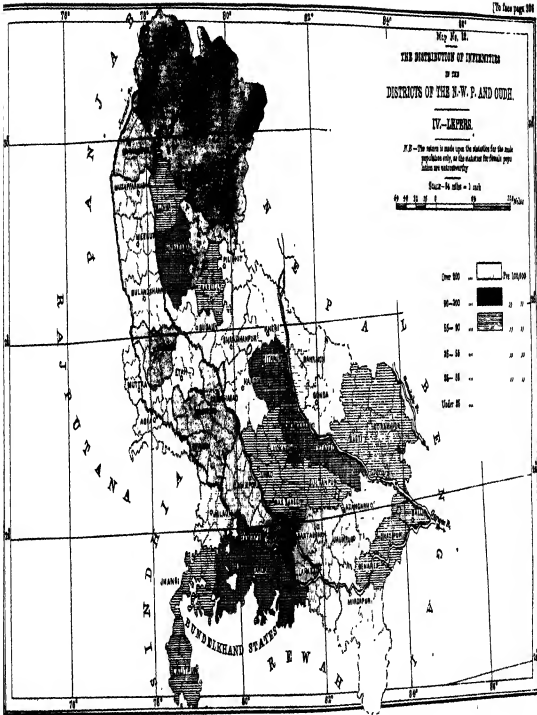
to guard against this, and it is possible that a part of the decrease was due to cases of leucoderma having been included at last Census. The only inference I can draw from a comparison of the figures for ages of lepers at both censuses is that something of this kind happened. In the present Census the proportion of lepers at each age gradually increases to a maximum for men between 50 and 54 and for women five years later. This appears to be what might be expected for real lepers. The young are less liable to it, so that its incidence gradually increases up to or some time after the age at which it usually makes its appearance. As leprosy less frequently makes its first appearance in old age and as it is a disease which rapidly shortens the life of those afflicted with it, the proportion of lepers is bound to decrease in the higher age-periods. This is what is indicated by the returns for the present Census. On the contrary, those for last Census rise to a maximum at the highest age-period as they would if leucoderma, a disease which does not shorten life, were included to a considerable extent. I have no hesitation, both from a consideration of the age-tables and of the variations in districts, in general resulting in doing away with abrupt contrasts between the figures for neighbouring districts, in pronouncing the present Census tables more correct returns of leprosy than those of the preceding Census. These considerations leave the question as to whether leprosy has increased or not undecided. The fact that the lowest age-period shows an increase might indicate that it had increased, but the numbers in that age-period are so small and so subject to accidental variations due to concealment, that no safe inference can be drawn from it. Failing further evidence, we must accept the gross result derived from a comparison of the figures for 1881 and 1891 and believe that it has decreased.

263 Considerations suggesting a decrease.—The conclusions of the Leprosy Commission are for the most part negative, but it appears to be their opinion that leprosy is in general neither hereditary nor due to communication from person to person, but that it for the most part originates *de novo* in the subject when certain predisposing conditions due to bad health, bad food and bad sanitary conditions combine. There is reason to believe that, on the whole, of late years the conditions affecting health in these provinces have improved, and that if the conclusions of the Sanitary Commissioners are accurate, leprosy would tend to diminish as the Census figures tend to show it has.

264. Leprosy by locality.—The distribution by locality of lepers is in some respects well marked. The Himalayan districts stand apart from all others with more than four times the proportion of lepers that are

17,822	14,453	3,369	16,873	18,280	2,515	0404	0081	0159	0880	0876	0150
Total											





~~these regions are almost entirely devoid of leprosy and are~~  
others with more than four times the proportion of lepers that are

to be found elsewhere. A strip along the south bank of the Gogra including Fyzabad Bara Banki and Sitapur, the two adjoining districts of Banda and Hamirpur, and Moradabad form a second group with nearly double the average number of lepers. The other districts above average adjoin those just mentioned or reach along the Bihar border. The minimum districts are those wholly or partly in the Doab and Partabgarh and Jaunpur. A strip from Bulandshahr to Gonda is just below average. No marked characteristics are common to those tracts in which leprosy is in excess. The physical conditions of life in the Himalayas and Bundelkhand are to some extent similar, but leprosy appears to be consistent only in preferring these two localities. In the Gangetic districts the arrangement appears thoroughly irregular. At any rate I have been unable to trace any features common to the leprosy tract in either the natural character of the country or the caste or condition of the inhabitants which are not equally common to the tracts in which leprosy is far below average. The Leprosy Commissioners apparently have been unable to trace any clear connection between climates, locality and incidence of leprosy. Their one conclusion on this subject, that leprosy is greatest in a dry climate is certainly not borne out in detail by the distribution in the North-Western Provinces.

165. *Leprosy in the sexes*—The proportion of male lepers to total male population is 574 to 100,000, that of female lepers 130 to 100,000. The disease is one which would be concealed where it was possible to conceal it, and in all probability a very large number of cases have been omitted. Leprous women in the plains who confine themselves to their homes, and whose leprosy is not therefore well known, would rarely be recorded as lepers. The circumstances are different in the hills, where few women are *parda* *nashin*, and where in consequence the existence of leprosy must be nearly as well known for a woman as a man. It is in Garhwāl one might hope to have the proportion of male and female lepers best shown, even there, male lepers are more than twice as numerous as females. There is nothing in the details for the returns for these provinces which would indicate less inequality in the sexes than this, and so far as the gross returns are concerned, nothing in the figures for other provinces of India. Some concealment in Garhwāl amongst women is possible, but it can hardly be great. It is probable therefore that men are more liable to leprosy than women.

*Abstract No 111, showing the number of lepers of each religion now and in 1881*

	Number						Percentage on total religion					
	1881			1891			1881			1891		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindu	13,201	12,598	2,710	14,891	12,117	3,584	0.002	0.005	0.199	0.002	0.009	0.131
Muslimān	2,427	1,811	616	1,809	1,500	400	0.110	0.079	0.212	0.290	0.066	0.107
Jain	18	17	1	19	10	9	0.025	0.104	0.047	0.025	0.031	0.077
Christian	70	37	30	146	91	55	1.042	1.199	2.199	2.070	2.060	2.001
Other religions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,822	14,453	4,369	16,855	13,526	2,510	0.004	0.031	0.150	0.004	0.074	0.130

266. *Leprosy by religions.*—The returns for distribution of leprosy by religion and caste are affected to so large an extent by the large proportion of lepers in the hill districts that it is necessary to deduct them from the returns before the incidence can be considered effectively. This deduction being made, the percentages for the different religions are as follows :—

	Number			Percentage on total religion.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hindus	12,871	10,863	2,008	0.026	0.023	0.036
Muslims	1,835	1,569	266	0.001	0.001	0.001
Jains	19	16	3	0.000	0.000	0.000
Christians	20	16	4	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	14,745	12,464	2,281	0.027	0.023	0.036

Muhammadans show a lower incidence than Hindus, probably to some extent because, on the whole, their social position and surroundings are better. Jains have a considerably lower proportion of lepers than either Hindus or Muhammadans for probably the same reasons. The returns for Christians are peculiarly misleading, because the Kumaun leper asylums are under the charge of Christian Missionaries, and a large proportion of the lepers in them have declared themselves Christians; nevertheless it has been argued from the incidence of leprosy on hill Christians that the real proportion of lepers in India was far higher than that reported.

267. *Leprosy by caste.*—Turning to the caste percentages given in

Mall	69	Kalar	39	Brahman	34
Murao	69	Kalwa	39	Lohar	34
Kurav	64	Rajput	38	Bachan	34
Bhat	61	Kurva	38	Baniya	33
Gond	46	Pasi	37	Fakir	32
Dom	43	Kumbhar	36	Ahar	32
Koti	42	Umar	35	Thaghi	32
Dhobi	40	Nai	35	Kachhi	32
				Tuli	32

Appendix No XXVIII, we find that the castes which give the highest percentages of lepers are those named in the margin; amongst them are all the principal fishing and cultivating castes, except in the first group, Mallahs, and in the second Kisans and Koorias. It also includes castes of the highest position, Brahmins and Rajputs. It does not include Chamars, for whom the incidence is 30. The only inference, it appears to me possible to draw, is that the influence of locality is greater than that of social surroundings.

*Abstract No. 112, comparing the incidence of leprosy in these provinces with those of other provinces of India.*

Province	Percentage.
North-Western Provinces	3.64
Assam	12.38
Bengal	6.17
Bihar	12.74
Bombay	6.39
Burma	13.87
Central Provinces	4.97
Coorg	1.63
Madras	3.54
Punjab	2.09

268. *Leprosy in other provinces of India.*—The incidence of leprosy in this is compared with that of the other provinces of India in the margin. The provinces are in this respect average.

**Chapter XIII.—THE CASTES, RACES AND TRIBES OF THE PROVINCES.**

269. **The Caste Tables.**—The tables regarding castes which have been prepared in the present census are as follows —

(1) Table XVI, part A.—Showing for the Hindu, Muhammadan, Jain, Sikh and Arya religions, all caste or tribal divisions together with such subdivisions as are of provincial importance, or are found in a few or more districts of the province.

(2) Table XVI, part B.—Showing such subdivisions as, though locally important, occur in a few districts of the province.

(3) A caste index showing the names of all sub-divisions of castes recorded in the census schedules.

(4) Tables XIIA., XIII A., XIVA., XVA.—Showing the distribution of the infirmities, regarding which information has been collected in the census amongst the castes or tribes of each religion.

(5) Table C.—Showing the extent to which education prevails amongst the castes and tribes of the province.

(6) Table D.—Showing the conditions as regards civil condition of each caste in the province.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has recently appointed a selected officer Honorary Director of Ethnographical Research in these provinces, and it is understood that he is collecting material for an exhaustive work on the origin and customs of the various castes of the province. I do not, therefore, propose to include in the present chapter any remarks on the subject, except to embody for the use of the Department of Ethnology, such information as it was found necessary to collect from districts for the preparation of the caste tables and as may be wanted to explain the arrangement of the tables. Table XVI and the caste index have been specially prepared in view of their being used by the Director of Ethnological research, and are, therefore, arranged alphabetically, to admit of such rearrangement and classification as he may think necessary. It was absolutely impossible for me, in general, to determine by any other test, than that of numbers, what was to be considered a separate caste, and what were the genuine subdivisions of each caste. I have, therefore, followed the general rule for table XVI of preserving separate all castes, the identity of which was not ascertained beyond doubt, and of showing as separate all subdivisions of castes which occur in several districts, or contain in any one district more than 200 persons. It is probable that a number of the castes shown as separate in table XVI are branches of a single caste. It is certain that for many castes the subdivisional names recorded are sometimes synonymous and sometimes cross, so that persons really of the same subdivision may appear under one of several headings. I started with the idea that it would be possible to ascertain by enquiry from districts what the real subdivisions of castes were, but

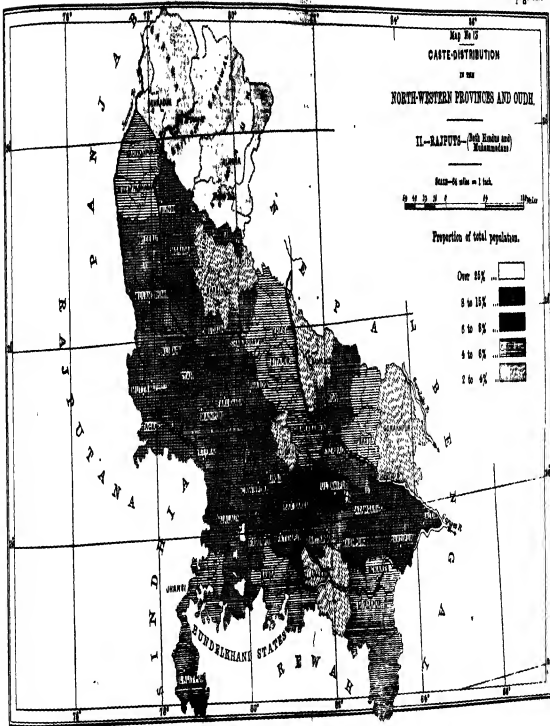
the number of the names which occurred in the census registers and the scantiness and inconsistency of the information received on the subject from districts, made it clear that a consistent and exhaustive record of caste subdivisions could only be made with the assistance of specialists in every district, and after enquiries extending over several years. Table XVI is, therefore, prepared except for the best known castes direct from the census registers without material alteration so far as the sub-caste entries are concerned. It involved no little trouble to reduce the original caste lists to even the extent to which they have been reduced. The number of synonyms and occupational names which appeared in the original registers was very extensive, and the contradictory information regarding them coming from different districts made it a matter of much difficulty to find their proper places. With regard to the caste tables on infirmities, education and civil condition, the circumstances are somewhat different. The exact boundaries of a caste are here of less importance than identity of function and circumstances, and I have, therefore, used greater liberty in dealing with the returns. In these tables the different castes have been classified in accordance with a scheme of classification drawn up by the Census Commissioner for India, and which, though in regard to artisan classes somewhat unnecessarily detailed for a provincial classification, is, as finally amended, more consistent and more successful in bringing allied castes into at least the same group than any other I have seen. It is founded on the traditional occupation of the different castes.

270 *Classification of castes by traditional occupation.*—The classification and total numbers, male and female for each caste and group of castes, along with the number of sub-caste names which occur in the census registers are shown in the caste abstract printed as Appendix No. XXX. The other caste tables are arranged on the same system to bring together castes for which the various statistics given are likely to be similar. They are referred in the chapters on the special subjects which they illustrate.

The following table gives an abstract of the figures for each group and shows the proportion borne by the group to the total population of the provinces,

271. *Distribution of different castes.*—The province is, as a whole, much more uniform in regard to ethnological characteristics than any other province in Northern India. The great castes Bráhmans, Chamárs, Rájputs and Ahírs extend all over the province. Most of the servile and trading castes do so also, and the cultivating castes, though the names change, are so much alike in all essentials as to be more closely connected than the branches of many other castes. The chief exceptions to this rule of general distribution, are the Jats, Bhuihars and Pasus. The two former confined to opposite ends of the province and entirely separate from other castes, the latter in its various branches spread over all the east and centre of the province, but with nothing to correspond with Doab. The distribution of the leading castes or groups of castes is shown in the appended maps Nos 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Class C- (Class Survey)	Class B - (Professional)	Class A - (Agricultural)	1	Class
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14, 15 and 16.

Abstract No 113, showing abstract of the figures for each group and the proportion borne by the group to the total population

Class	Group	Castes included.	Population			Proportion of group to total population and to population of each religion				
			Total group	Hindus.	Muslims	Others	Total population	Hindus	Muslims	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class A (Agricultural)	1 Military and dominant	Bhumbar, Jat, Rajput and Tapp.	4,938,283	4,321,310	418,143	12,812	9.96	10.63	6.85	7.19
	2(a) Cultivators	Barni, Bhat, Bhurava, Bawar, Gara, Golsaprahi, Jhalpith, Kadhi, Kambh, Kanger, Khar, Khat, Kher, Khera, K								

Abstract No. 113, showing abstract of the figures for each group and the proportions borne by the group to the total population—(concluded)

Class.	Group	Castes included	Population				Proportion of group to total population and to population of each region			
			Total group	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Total population	Hindus	Muslims	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class D.—Artisans and village menials	15 Goldsmiths	..	245,520	245,520	320	501	15	63	..	17
	16 Weavers	..	84,274	84,274	133	184	1	130	3	..
	17 Blacksmiths and farriers	..	204,640	204,640	60,321	106	1	133	103	41
	18 Carpenters and turners	..	60,321	60,321	60,207	733	1	123	93	..
	19 Shoemakers	..	5,733	5,733	3,405	..	..	..	12	..
	20 Brass and copper-smiths	..	6,323	6,323	3,810	..	..	..	12	..
	21 Goldsmiths	..	25,921	25,921	790	..	..	..	67	..
	22 Tanners	..	28,100	28,100	14,703	13	40	20	2	..
	23 Oil-pressers and confectioners	..	229,730	229,730	82,310	11	87	90	64	..
	24 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	300,355	300,355	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	48 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
52 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
56 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
57 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
59 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
61 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
63 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
64 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
65 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
66 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
67 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
68 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
69 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
70 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
71 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
72 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
73 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
74 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
75 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
76 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
77 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
79 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
80 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
81 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
82 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
83 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
85 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
86 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
87 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
88 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
89 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
90 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
92 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
93 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
94 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
95 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
96 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
97 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
98 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
99 Goldsmiths and Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
100 Broom-makers and hat-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Class B.—Artisans and village menials



272. *Statement showing variations in castes unreliable.*—An examination of the variations in the population of different castes is rendered difficult by the fact that certain castes are so closely connected that the figures for one vary at the expense of the other, and because of the number of not very well ascertained combinations made at last census. The following statement compares the variations for all Hindu castes with a population of 100,000 or more. Muhammadan castes are still less defined, and no comparison of the variations in their numbers can be made with the figures of last census.

*Abstract No. 141, comparing the variations for Hindu castes with a population of 100,000, or more.*

Caste.	Total population of 1881.	Total population of 1891.	Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
			Actual.	Percentage.	Actual.	Percentage.	
Brahman	4,055,204	4,719,888	64,678	1.595	...	...	Including Chaghan including Kanda.
Bajput	3,127,207	3,353,020	125,813	4.023	...	...	
Baniya	1,252,632	1,276,246	...	...	8,614	.683	
Ahr	257,070	244,166	...	...	12,904	5.040	Confused with Ahr Q. Ahr.
Ahr...	3,594,125	3,910,940	316,815	9.272	...	...	
Bharai	407,307	406,985	1,778	.857	...	...	
Hilang	429,248	397,197	...	...	32,051	6.812	Q. Dom. largely included in 1891.
Bhar	340,113	417,745	68,632	1.986	...	...	
Bharhunjia	301,086	301,196	110	.036	...	...	
Bhat	123,921	121,471	1,550	1.253	...	...	
Bhachar	188,080	221,027	32,947	17.530	...	...	Liable to inclusion in Brahmins.
Chamdr	5,200,548	5,810,053	609,505	9.494	...	...	
Dindrak	119,341	146,180	26,838	22.490	...	...	
Dinoh	518,872	579,783	60,911	11.739	...	...	Q. Bhargt.
Dom	176,615	270,680	94,065	53.108	...	...	
Fakir	343,535	284,631	...	...	58,916	17.150	
Gadaria	880,320	920,059	39,739	4.513	...	...	
Gajar	209,036	230,113	11,077	5.300	...	...	
Jat	875,008	977,554	102,546	11.780	...	...	Q. Kural.
Kachhi including Koori, Muro and Sami in 1891	1,241,003	2,007,353	806,350	64.914	...	...	
Kahr including Gond in 1891	1,200,350	1,208,955	8,605	0.716	...	...	
Kalwar	345,305	347,037	1,732	.499	...	...	
Kayasth	618,405	611,435	...	...	6,970	1.126	
Khatik	122,030	135,686	13,656	11.190	...	...	
Kori	545,422	519,040	26,382	4.837	...	...	
Kumhar	633,980	702,405	68,425	10.790	...	...	
Kurmi (including Kisan in 1891)	2,076,026	2,370,112	294,086	14.164	...	...	
Lodia	1,000,870	1,022,313	21,443	2.142	...	...	
Lehr	496,447	525,910	29,463	5.935	...	...	
Lauriya	378,819	412,817	33,998	9.002	...	...	
Mai	236,255	245,976	9,721	4.092	...	...	Including Chaga 1891.
Mallah including Kowat and Chann in 1891.	660,748	709,971	49,223	7.447	...	...	
Nai	680,937	698,087	17,150	2.518	...	...	
Pand	1,033,184	1,212,811	179,627	17.378	...	...	
Rozar	247,455	245,008	2,447	.989	...	...	
Toga	101,615	95,400	6,215	6.116	...	...	
Tumboli including Bani in 1891.	209,777	227,053	17,276	8.234	...	...	
Tah	856,173	741,427	114,746	13.284	...	...	









273. **Remarks on various castes.**—In regard to the preparation of the tables and especially table XVI, the following remarks may be of use to those who have occasion to use them. They embody in general the results of enquiries I found it necessary to make from districts. I follow the same order as in table XVI itself.

*Agariya.*—The first caste which occurs requires mention. It, as now shown, contains only the numbers of an aboriginal tribe in Mirzapur. In former census returns a number of Agariyas in Bulandshahr were invariably included. Enquiry on the present occasion elicited the reply that they were a separate caste intermarrying with persons of the same caste; that they were of Rājput descent and emigrants from Moradabad. In Moradabad no trace of the caste could be found, and a further enquiry as to where their marriages were arranged led to the information being obtained that they married in Aligarh, Etah and Agra; that in Aligarh they were known as Gole Thākurs and in Agra as Nuneras. They are in fact Luniyas (see remarks on that caste).

*Ahīr.*—The similarity of the name in Urdu and in pronunciation to Ahīr led to what were on inspection detected as clearly mistakes in the table as originally compiled. The figures were circulated to districts, and it is hoped those now presented are accurate. It was shown by the replies from districts that some confusion existed in the returns for last census.

*Ahīr.*—A number of the persons here included as Ahīrs were returned as a separate caste, Ghosi, from Hamīrpur, Jhānsi, Jalaun and Banda. They were reported from the districts to be separate from Ahīrs, as, however, the main Ahīr sub-castes do not intermarry, they would readily be considered absolutely separate castes; and as it was certain that the Ghosis of Bundelkhand were the same caste as were returned from Cawnpore, Fatehpur, &c., as Ahīr sub-caste Ghosi, they have been combined under that sub-caste. There were no Ahīrs of the Ghosi subdivision in the original lists of the districts named, so that the figures for the so-called Ghosi caste are readily ascertainable. The subdivisions of Ahīrs shown in the statement undoubtedly cross; but the information received on the subject on this and all other castes was so vague and contradictory, that it was considered better to present the figures as originally returned and not to attempt combinations. The Ghosis just named are probably Nandbans.

*Ahīrcasi.*—Does not occur at last census, having probably been included amongst Brāhmins. An account of the caste is given in Growse's *Muttra Memoir*, page 11. They are hereditary carriers and dealers in salt, but also officiate as temple priests.

*Arakh.*—Is a branch of the great Pasi tribe, and the large variations in the total population of the caste since last census is probably due to the fact that a larger proportion was then included in Pasi. There are now 16,210 persons shown under Pasi as of the Arakh sub-caste. I have in all such castes followed the uniform rule that, unless identity was absolutely certain the returns were printed as received and without transfer from one caste to another.

*Badhik*.—Was at last census included in Baheliya, a caste from which it is perfectly separate. The caste is very much more numerous than the statement shows. They call themselves Rājputs and have no doubt been entered as Chauhans. The Gorakhpur returns show no Badhiks, although a considerable number have been settled there.

*Baheliya*.—At last census included Aheriya, Badhik, Beriya, Boriya, Chirimar and several other castes now shown separately and believed to be perfectly separate.

*Balahar*.—Is an occupational term. The persons so shown are probably either Basor or Bhangi.

*Banda*.—Is mentioned by Crooke as a bird-catching caste of the Tardī. In that district they have been included as a sub-caste of Hill Doma.

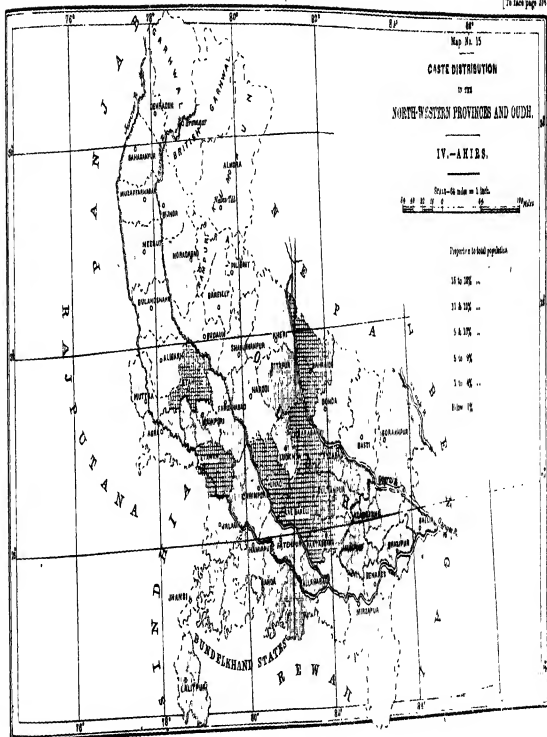
*Baniya*.—The Bishnoi sub-caste are, for the most part those Baniyas who belong to the Bishnoi sect referred to in the chapter on sects. Bishnois have, however, for the most part entered a proper sub-caste name, whilst, on the other hand, most of the entries here in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut are probably due to Agarwala Baniyas often describing themselves as "Bishni," meaning Vaishnava.

*Baniya Dusar*.—In the census returns for 1872, this sub-caste was shown as Dhusar. The returns for the present census as originally received showed both Dhusar and Dusar separately for some districts, whilst in others large numbers which could only belong to the Dusar subdivision were tabulated as Dhusars. Enquiry on the subject was made in all districts and the figures regrouped in accordance with the result. The Dhusar, who claim a Brāhmanical origin and, according to Todd, perform Brāhmanical functions in their original home in Rājputana,—have been shown as a separate caste, Dhusar Bhargava. They include many men of distinction in the provinces. On the other hand, Dusar is a sub-caste of Baniyas of low standing, permitting widow remarriage, who have no connection whatsoever with the Bhargava caste. They are stated to be a branch of Umars descended from a second wife, hence the name Dusar. It is possible that the figures as shown are still not correct. Dhusars, comparatively strong in the western districts, are not likely to be as numerous as the returns show in Allahabad. A second reason for confusion as to Dhusar was introduced by many of the caste showing themselves as Brāhmanas, whilst Bhargava is also a sub-caste of Sarwariya Brāhmanas. It appears probable that many of the latter have been included in Dhusar.

*Baniya Jhamatya*.—This is a sectarian not a caste subdivision, and the numbers are in all probability not reliable. Jhamaji was the founder of the Bishnoi sect, but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the sect in the central districts does not preserve the same rigorous separation from other Hindus as in Bijnor and Moradabad.

*Baniya Mahajan*.—The word is frequently quoted as a caste name by a group of Baniya sub-castes of the lowest status. It is used also by Kalwars, and it is possible that some Kalwars have been included here.







The use of the word Baniya as a caste designation has been objected to by a critic of a former census report, but without, so far as I can see, sufficient justification. It is true that under the name Baniya are quoted a number of castes to all intents and purposes absolutely separate and varying in status from the high caste Agarwala or Oswal to the very low caste Kandu or Umar; but the popular use of the word Baniya to include all is so universal, that any attempt to enumerate without employing this name would be certain to result in the greatest confusion. The Baniya is not the only caste by any means in which the different branches are absolutely endogenous and separate.

*Banjara*.—The minor Banjara subdivisions as enumerated showed names like Badi and Brybasi, which would appear to indicate a close connection with Nats. Some enquiry was made on the subject by Mr. Vincent Smith, who, however, was unable to find evidence of any direct connection between the castes.

*Bansphor*.—The caste name is occupational and the persons shown as Dhanuk probably really belong to that caste. Many of the others are Dharkars for whom Bansphor is shown as a sub-caste. In fact, probably both Dharkar and Bansphor are castes of recent formation not yet completely covered from the parent Dhanuks and Doms.

*Barai*.—The Barai and Tamboli castes are, judging from the census returns, originally altogether the same, and even now in general, undistinguishable. Some districts, however, report that Barais and Tambolis do not intermarry, and it is probable that a process of separation is going on, the actual pān cultivator calling himself Barai whilst the dealer is gradually being separated as the Tamboli caste. The returns are printed as received from districts.

*Bargah* and *Bargi*.—Are given as tabulated in districts. They are probably Baris, but Bargah is used as a title by Ahirs also.

*Barhai*.—The close correspondence between the Barhai and Lohar subdivisions indicates a close connection between the castes. They were probably originally the same, and now not far apart. Working in metal, however, always tends to depress a caste in the Hindu social system, and Barhaus and Lohars are now distinguished by the fact that, whilst a high caste Hindu will drink from a Barhai, he refuses to do so from a Lohar.

*Barwar*.—Apparently includes two castes—rice-pounders, not of the best reputation, in Rohilkhand, and professional thieves in Gonda and elsewhere in prison. The latter Barwar always professes to belong to another caste, and the numbers in the return are probably much below the mark.

*Bawariya*.—Is another caste of which the returns are probably incomplete.

*Beldar*.—Was at last census included in Luniya, to which in all probability a considerable number belong. The combination is not, however, safe, as Chamars, who take to earthwork on roads and railways, at once become Beldars in caste. Kharot, shown as a subdivision of Beldar in Gorakhpur

and Basti, also appears as a separate caste. From the latter district they were reported to be a caste of mat-weavers.

*Belwar*.—Is a caste of carriers and cattle-dealers closely resembling the Naiks and probably of similar origin. They occur in many more districts than have returned them. From Gonda it is reported that the Belwars there recorded themselves as Sanadh Bráhmans.

*Bengali*.—Should include only the wandering tribe of that name, but probably includes also natives of Bengal whose caste was improperly omitted in the schedules. I am indebted to the District Superintendent of Police, Muzaffarnagar, for the following notes on Bengalis. They are also known as Singhwalas from the horn cup which they use for cupping. The blood is usually drawn from the soles of the feet with a view to getting rid of the superabundant heat of the disposition. They believe they are called Bengalis because they learned to cup in Bengal. Part of the caste is Musalmán in name, but in name only, as all sacrifice to Devi. Socially they are Hindus of the lowest grade like Nats and Kanjais, but are altogether unconnected with these castes.

*Bhagat*.—Is a dancing girl caste of the Agra Division. It is reported to be a caste, not simply an occupational name.

*Bhand*.—Includes only 14 Hindus. It is not a Hindu caste, and was properly entered from the occupation of the persons enumerated.

*Bhangi*.—At last census included Basor and Domar, now shown separately.

*Bharbhunja*.—Shows Kandu as a subdivision. Kandu, a Bania sub-caste, frequently are grain-parchers by trade and hence the entry. The other subdivisions evidence the claim the Bharbhunjias like the Darzis make that they are Kayasths.

*Bhatiya*.—Are traders in several of the Doab districts, though only shown in Muttra. They claim to be Bhatti Rájputs in Aligarh, and most are so entered. Bulandshahr reported that they were Khattris and had been so shown. In Etah the name appears to be applied to another caste who are purohuts of Gahoi Baniyas. They do not occur in the census tables as Bhatiyas.

A somewhat indefinite account of the *Bind* caste is given in Crooke's Ethnographical handbook. The census returns suggest some connection with the Gondas of Gházipur and Ballia.

*Boriya*.—Is another branch of the Pasi caste. It probably should have been included in the corresponding subdivision of that caste.

*Bráhman*.—The allocation of the different Bráhman sub-castes is well defined and is shown in the accompanying map No. 17.

*Chain*.—The persons shown as Chain, Kewat, Mallah, and possibly many of those included in Kahar, probably belong to the same caste or group of castes. The actual relations which exist between them and their sub-castes are, however, far from certainly ascertained and all have been shown as





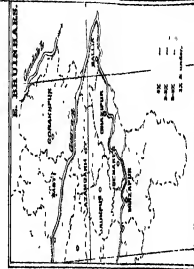
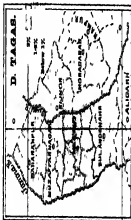
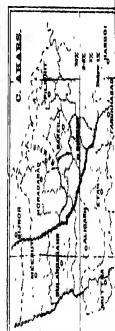
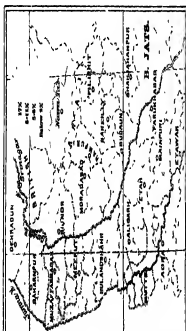
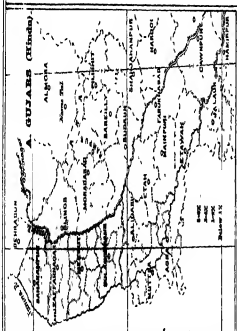
MAP No. 16.

CASTE DISTRIBUTION

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

- A. GUJARIS (Hindus).
- B. GUJARIS (Muslims).
- C. AHARS.
- D. TAGAS.
- E. BRUINHAARS.

SHOWING PROPORTION TO TOTAL POPULATION.





numerated. It appears fairly certain that under the names of Kewat, Chain and Mallah are included a group of endogenous fishing and boating castes who, not having any direct relations, but still recognizing some connection with each other, use an occupational term to denote the group to which they belong.

*Dhanuk* } are castes which, from the census returns, appear to be  
*Dom* } closely connected. The distinction has so far not been  
*Dusadh* } defined, and each is shown as a separate caste, though the others occur as sub-castes.

*Dorha*.—With a total population of 68 is reported by Klieri to be a separate caste and to come originally from Gonda or Bahraich, which districts return none of them. They are rope-makers by occupation. If the account of the caste given by the district is to be relied on, they are considerably higher in the social stage than the Kanjars who are the principal rope-making tribe. They permit widow remarriage and divorce and drink spirits, but do not eat pork or vermin. Dorha is reported to be a separate caste, though the numbers are so small as to make it unlikely. They make ropes and bamboo baskets, and were it not that they are reported to abstain from eating pork might be identified with Dharkars.

*Fakir*.—The compilation for the mendicant classes gave great trouble. The general word Fakir, not properly applicable to a Hindu mendicant at all, is commonly used without further specification. The words Goshain, Bairagi, Jogi, Sanyasi, were apparently used by a considerable proportion of the enumerators as interchangeable, each appearing as a subdivision of the others. A large proportion of the subdivisional names reported were absolutely unrecognizable. Thus out of 71 subdivisions found in the schedules for Bairagi only 18 were recognized by the leading Bairagi of Ajudhiya as being names of genuine Bairagi sects. The others were either not traced or did not belong to Bairagi at all. It was found impossible to compile an exhaustive or even a consistent list of the different entries returned, and the table had to take its present form in which the entries in the caste columns are preserved, even though the entries in the sub-caste columns were inconsistent with them, it being more probable that the first was right than the second. Thus an entry Jogi Dasnani would stand amongst Jogi unspecified. The small number of entries under Goshain Gokulastha and Brindhabani shows how unsatisfactorily the schedules in this respect were drawn up. Though the subdivisional names are universally used, all have disappeared under Goshain unspecified. It may be interesting to note the names of those Dasnani subdivisions which occur. They are Giri, Puri, Bhambhi, Ban Vana, Jati, Bodla, Asrama, Parbat (Parbata). The lists of the ten classes vary. The names which do not occur in the census schedules and are entered in one list or another of the ten classes are Suraswati, Aranya, Tirtha and Sagara. Two of these may possibly be identical with two in the census list.

*Gandharp* is reported from Ghazipur and Benares to be a separate caste, of which some of the women become dancers and prostitutes, being casteless on becoming so. The caste succession is kept up by women who marry and remain in caste.

*Gidhya*.—Is reported from the Tardi to be a bird-catching caste. They are probably Baheliyas.

*Gole*.—The persons shown in this column are Luneras, and might have been included in that caste.

*Gond*.—A caste of domestic servants which occur in somewhat large numbers in the Benares Division, must be distinguished from the aboriginal Gonds, who alone are mentioned in Mr. Crooke's Glossary. Relations between the Binds and the Gonds have already been suggested.

*Gorcha*.—Is another caste reported from Kheri only and, like Doriha, said to have emigrated from Gonda and Bahraich. They claim to be descended from Kalhans Rájputs of pargana Gwarich. They are reported to be of much the same status as the Dorha, permitting widow remarriage but not eating pork. They are by occupation fishermen and mat-makers.

*Harjala*.—Or Harjaliya are reported from several districts. A wandering tribe who could not be traced when the subsequent enquiries were made, but who were believed in Sháhjahánpur to subsist by begging from Ahirs and Lodhas.

*Hjra* and *Jastgar* are neither of them properly caste entries. The latter are probably Thathere.

*Joshi*.—The hill Joshi, a genuine Bráhmaṇ, is not included in this caste.

*Kachhi*, *Korri*, *Murao*.—Are believed to be very closely allied castes, if not identical. The sub-caste names here, many of them common to cultivating castes entirely distinct, give less assistance than elsewhere, but each of the names occurs as a sub-caste of each of the others.

*Kayasth*.—The subdivision Srivastab includes many of the Hindu Darzis. Some enquiry made in Allahabad and Oudh regarding Khemadoz, a class of Darzis, who used to make tents, elicited the information that most were shown as Kayasths in the caste returns. They are of course not recognized by genuine Kayasths from whom they are separated definitely by permitting widow remarriage.

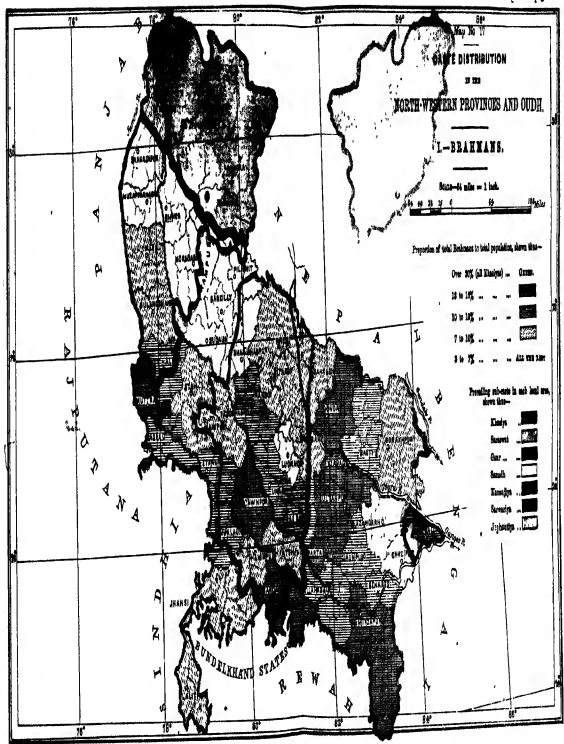
*Kharadi*.—Is an instance of a caste in course of formation. They tend to become separate from Barhans, but are not yet distinctly recognized as separate.

*Kharot*.—Though following Crooke, it has been shown as a separate caste where so returned, is clearly the same as the Kharot shown as a subdivision of Kowat.

*Khattri*.—For this caste the subdivisions shown are what are distinguished by themselves as the "Al." There also exists a cross topographical subdivision which was stated by Khattris whom I consulted on the subject to be accidental, that determining marriage relations being the "Al" solely.

*Kisan*.—Lodha occurs as a subdivision, and the two castes are probably the same. The population statistics in several districts show a large fall in Lodha as compared with neighbouring districts, a fall which is explained by part of the caste having been transferred to Kisan.







**Lakhera.**—Entries for persons shown as of castes Lakhera, Kancher, Manihar, Churihar and Potgar, appeared with such irregularity from different districts that it was considered necessary to make enquiry on the subject. The result was that Lakheras and Kanchers have been combined, but Manihars although probably identical kept separate. The accounts given by members of the caste of their origin are very various and sometimes ingenious. One account is that, like the Patwas, with whom they are connected, they were originally Kayaths. According to another account they were made from the dirt washed from Parbatti before her marriage with Siva, created by the god to make bangles for his wife and hence called Deobansi. Again, it is stated that they were created by Krishna to make bangles for the Gopis. The most elaborate account of their origin given states that they were originally Jadobansi Rājputs, who assisted the Kurus to make a fort of lac in which the Pandus were to be treacherously burnt. For this treachery they were degraded and compelled eternally to work in lac or glass. They are in status ordinary low caste Hindus permitting widow remarriage and divorce, drinking wine, but not eating pork. They make tiklis as well as lac and glass bangles.

**Lorha.**—Is a rope-making caste shown in Sahāranpur only.

**Luniya and Lunera or Nunera** were originally shown separately, the former in the east and the latter generally in the west, but each appeared to such an extent as a sub-caste of the other that there was no advantage in preserving the distinction.

**Mahābrāhman.**—The numbers shown are very much below the mark, the majority of the caste has been included in Brāhman, the Mahābrāhman being very reluctant to use the distinguishing prefix in giving his caste.

**Mahra.**—An aboriginal caste of the Eastern Dūn, did not occur separately at last census, and is not shown in Crooke's handbook. The following notes from Dehra Dūn may therefore be of interest —

“The *Mahras* are the aboriginal inhabitants and occupy all the unhealthy villages in the Eastern Dūn, where no one else can live. These are also Rājputs and are closely allied to the Bhokas of the Rohilkhand Tarāi and Tharus of the Oudh Tarāi. they are clearly all one and the same race. “The *Mahras* have few traditions except that their ancestors were Rājputs. They present many points of resemblance to the Bhokas, though neither will acknowledge any connection with the other. They are of settled habits, dwellers in swamps and cultivators of rice and are proof against malaria. They do not admit outsiders into the caste. They are timid and are averse to intercourse with strangers. They marry generally on attaining puberty. They are in their habits and customs Hindus of the ordinary low caste type, and Gaur Brāhmins are employed by them as priests for marriage and funeral ceremonies. Remarriage of the widows is permitted. The widow is not obliged to marry her husband's elder or younger brother. They eat pork and fowls and drink spirits like most of the dwellers in the Tarāi swamps. Some of them are hunters and catch game, and others are good fishermen.”

**Mandroji.**—Means Madrasi, shown without specification of caste

**Mukeri.**—Is a Muhammadan caste of some extent; similarity of occupation has led two Hindus to show themselves as of this caste.



*Nauk*.—Is a caste of good status of zamindárs and cattle dealers. They are believed to be of Banjara origin, but have now settled down; and, as they are well-to-do, allege a Bráhmānical origin. In Basti they showed themselves as Bráhmāns.

*Niariya*.—Is also an occupational term and so is *Paturiya*. It includes in general most women who are prostitutes or dancing girls, and whose caste occupation is not dancing.

*Polgar*.—Is reported from Partábgarh to be a separate caste engaged in manufacturing beads. They are stated to be of Rájput descent and still, unlike the Lakheras, to preserve high caste ways, wearing the janco and not allowing widow remarriage.

*Rájput*.—A comparison of the numbers of each clan recorded for each district with those at last census disclosed variations so considerable as to necessitate a general enquiry on the subject. In some cases the variations appear to be due to the fact that Rájput women after marriage are sometimes recorded as of their husband's and sometimes as of their father's caste, the latter being probably the proper entry. Other variations were so large as to be inexplicable. There were some districts in which the figures given for each clan at last census bore no relation whatsoever to those now ascertained. Every effort was made by comparison in detail with district figures to get the present lists correct as to numbers and names. The spurious Chauhans of the North-Western districts are shown amongst Chauhan Rájputs. They almost all so described themselves and it was impossible to discriminate between them and the genuine Chauhans.

*Rámaiya*.—Is a pedlar caste of Bijnor and neighbouring districts. The following extract from a letter by Mr. F. S. Bullock on this caste may be given :—

"The Rámaiya have for years past been settled down in the Bijnor district in the Chandpur and Dhampur tahsils. Altogether they are to be found in 35 or 40 villages, but chiefly in large groups in the villages of Nurpur, Rohanagli, Nahulpur and Harupur. I believe this to be the only district in India in which they have settled down in any number, but they live in a few villages in the Panjáb, viz., in Delhi, Amritsar and Patiala, one village (Chulkhana) in Saháranpur, two villages (Chandpur and Soron) in Aligarh, and in Bettiah and Bhagulpur in Bengal. They are pedlars by profession and sell precious stones and boxwala goods, such as mirrors, combs, soap, candles and stones.

"They call themselves Sikhs by religion and they worship Guru Nanak, and say they came from the Panjáb. Some shave their heads, and some do not. In fact, they appear to have two sects and account for it thus—Guru Nanak had two sons—

Srichand.	Luchmi Das.
Sadu branch.	Sikh branch.

"The descendants of Srichand shave and look like Hindus, but they are a drunken lot and eat meat, but do not worship the cow. They travel all over India, chiefly in the Deccan, while the Sikh clan travel chiefly in the Panjáb. About 600 of them live in Nurpur, which is the largest collection of them in one village, I believe, in India.

"The population in Bijnor is 3,042, viz., 2,154 females and 888 males. The difference is easily accounted for, as the men travel about and earn their living, while the women

at home. They do not cultivate. They are well off and make lots of money by 'carpet logging.' "

*Rangrez* and *Rangsaz*.—Are both occupational names. The former are probably Chhipi, the latter Barhai or Lakhara.

*Sani* or *Saini*.—Was at last census combined with Mali. They are, however, stated by Mr. J. O. Miller, lately Settlement Officer at Muzaffarnagar, to preserve themselves absolutely distinct and have in consequence been shown separately. The sub-caste names shown for both castes are the same, and it is probable that the absolute separation Mr. Miller attests is comparatively late.

*Satgop* and *Sud*.—Are foreign castes, and the persons shown in the return pilgrims.

*Saun*.—Is a caste of Hill Khas Rájputs, shown separately in the Tará only.

*Siyarmer*.—Should have been included in Kanjar.

*Tarmali*.—Is either Bind or Pasi

274. *Muhammadian castes ill-defined*.—The boundaries of the Muhammadian castes are ill-defined, as there is, on one hand, a tendency to constitute every occupation a caste, and, on the other, for all low-caste Muhammadans to enrol themselves amongst Pathans or Sheikhs. So far as it was possible, members of artizan castes, who included themselves amongst Sheikhs by such names as Sheikh Nurbaf (Julaha) or Sheikh Khwaja Mansuri (Dhuna), have been incorporated in the castes to which they belong, but a large number have shown themselves as Sheikh Siddiki or Sheikh Kureshi and not a few as Pathan Ghori. Those who have done so are undistinguishable from the genuine members of these classes.

## Chapter XIV.—THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

275. The enumeration of persons dependent on each occupation,—It has already been mentioned that in the present census the principle on which the occupation tables have been prepared has been changed. The present tables show the number of persons dependent on each occupation without distribution of workers and non-workers, whereas at last census the entries showed the actual number of workers, only the gross number of the non-workers being shown as unoccupied. The enumerator's record distinguished workers and non-workers, but the distinction was ignored in the subsequent abstraction and tabulation. It has been considered by several officers that this implied a distinct loss of available information, but personally I believe in the soundness of the course proscribed by the Government of India. The complexity of the operations of tabulation and compilation of the occupation returns was great as they stood, and had the number of entries been doubled with the cost and the intricacy of the work would have been greatly increased. There is, moreover, the greatest reason to doubt whether the distinction between workers and non-workers was in enumeration observed with such an amount of accuracy as to make returns preserving the distinction valuable.

The record of occupations in enumeration gave considerably more trouble than any other part of the schedule. The instructions to enumerators and supervisors were as follows —

"Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, shares, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation."

"No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shop-keeping," "writing," or labour," &c, but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour, must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung cakes, grass, by grinding flour or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk, Government; sweeper, Municipal; labourer, Railway."

"The greatest care must be taken in understanding and getting the enumerators to understand how the entries in this column must be made."

"(1). The object is to record the immediate source of the income by which each and every person is supported. The question by which the answer to be recorded can ordinarily be obtained is—"By what trade or by what source of income are you supplied?" ("kaunae perha se, ya kaunae amdan se, guzar karte ho?" or more familiarly "tumhare yahan kya kam hota hai?") The entry will be the same whether the trade is actually carried on by the person enumerated or by his other relative or guardian, except that in the latter case the word "dependent" will be affixed. Some care will probably be necessary to guard against the record by domestic servants of their master's trade or source of income. Old servants may be likely to class themselves with the members of their master's family."

"(2) In recording occupation the most specific terms possible must be used, regarding shopkeepers the wares they deal in must be specified. Regarding persons serving in the army or civil service, their rank and the branch to which they belong. Pensions from either the military or civil service should be specified. Special attention is needed to the record of occupations of agricultural classes. Their connection with the land should be shown in the most specific way and by the name which is used locally, e.g., the proprietor of a revenue-free estate should be shown as *muasafdar* and not simply *ramindar*. Sub-tenants will be distinguished from tenants-in-chief. Gardeners (*baghban*, *mahi*, &c.) and market gardeners (*kunjia*, &c.) should be distinguished from ordinary cultivators."

"(3). With regard to agricultural labourers, care must be taken to distinguish those more or less permanently employed, e.g., those known as *halwaha*, *hali*, *charwahis*, *laldi*, or by the general name of "*kamers*," from those who are employed by the day or by the job, and usually known as *mazdūr* or *mehnat*. To distinguish the latter from city labourers, they should be shown as *khet ka mazdūr*."

"(4). Note that the second occupation of agriculturists and of those only is to be entered."

The errors usually found in enumerators' work were in general due to a tendency, almost insuperable, to record occupations in far too general terms. There was also a tendency, due to the rule that second occupations of agriculturists were to be shown, to record two occupations where agriculture was not one, thus making it difficult to ascertain in abstraction which was the chief occupation. A uniform rule had to be observed, and it was therefore prescribed that when this happened the occupation first entered was to be regarded as the chief one. This was probably correct in the majority of instances, and any errors due to it would be likely to balance each other.

275. *Tabulation and final occupation tables.*—Occupation entries were tabulated in alphabetical order without any combination of items not absolutely identical being permitted. The re-classification of the entries according to the prescribed scheme shown in the final tables was entirely done in compilation in the Central office. For this purpose classification registers were opened in English and vernacular. The entries for several districts were first classified by me in English. A vernacular copy of my entries was made over to each Superintendent in charge of a group of occupation moharrirs, with the orders that the compilation sheets were to be prepared according to the register for all entries which occurred in it, but that new entries were to be reported to me before their classification was entered. In this way a complete classification of the occupation entries has been recorded and the volumes are available for use or comparison at next census.

The work was one of no small labour, many of the terms used in districts not occurring in any dictionary, and their meaning having to be ascertained from the districts.

The tables regarding occupations accompanying the provincial report are three

XVIIA. showing the distribution of the urban, rural and total population of the British districts and native states of the province according to occupation and age.

XVIIB. showing the distribution of the population of each district and state by occupation without distinction of age.

XVIIC. showing for the British districts and native states the second occupation of agriculturists.

277 The classification of occupations.—The general scheme of classification was prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India with a view to making comparison with standard English records of occupation as far possible as Indian peculiarities allowed. It was modified in minor details as work proceeded. The provincial tables omit all heads in the original scheme in which there were no entries for the province. The general scheme of classification is indicated in the following extract from a circular by the Census Commissioner.—

"In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes—

- A.—Government.
- B.—Pasture and agriculture.
- C.—Personal services.
- D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.
- E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods and messages, the storage of goods.
- F.—Professions—learned, artistic and minor.
- G.—Indefinite occupations and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

"Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketed

#### Orders.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| A | { | I.—Administration                       |
|   |   | II.—Defence                             |
| B | { | III.—Foreign and Insular state service. |
|   |   | IV.—Cattle breeding, &c.                |
| C | { | V.—Agriculture                          |
|   |   | VI.—Personal services.                  |
|   |   | VII.—Food and drink                     |
|   |   | VIII.—Light, firing and forage          |
|   |   | IX.—Buildings                           |
|   |   | X.—Vehicles and vessels.                |
| D | { | XI.—Supplementary requirements          |
|   |   | XII.—Textile fabrics and dress.         |
|   |   | XIII.—Metals and precious stones        |
|   |   | XIV.—Glass, pottery and stoneware.      |
|   |   | XV.—Wood, cane and leaves.              |
|   |   | XVI.—Drugs, gums, &c.                   |
|   |   | XVII.—Leather                           |
| E | { | XVIII.—Commerce                         |
|   |   | XIX.—Transport and storage.             |
| F | { | XX.—Learned and artistic professions.   |
|   |   | XXI.—Sports and amusements              |
|   |   | XXII.—Complex occupations.              |
| G | { | XXIII.—Indefinite                       |
|   |   | XXIV.—Independent of work.              |

according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves, as regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution."

The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups subordinate to the sub-orders.

Sub-orders and groups

Under the 77 sub-orders have been arranged the occupations of the province in 419 heads. An examination of these entries in detail would be one which would require a report in itself and I propose to make only a few remarks pointing out the salient features in the distribution of population by occupation.

278. Causes producing inaccuracy in occupation tables.—Before doing so attention may be drawn to certain general considerations which affect the consistency or exhaustiveness of the occupation classification of the province.

I.—I have already referred to the tendency to undue generalization. I regret that it took place not only in enumeration but in certain tabulation offices and has led to its being necessary to omit details for a good many occupations in the districts in which it was extensive.

II.—The omission of record of domestic and secondary occupations was inevitable unless the record of two or more occupations for each person was enjoined, a course almost impossible in view of the enormous addition to the complexity of the returns.

The domestic trades most usual in these provinces may be mentioned. Tat-making, tazia-making, artificial flower-making, kite-making, thread-making, sewing, chikan and other embroidery, are often carried on as domestic work by men. They are, except tat-making, usual only amongst Muhammadans.

The absence of domestic sewing amongst Hindus is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that the dress of a low caste Hindu woman, in the eastern districts especially, wants little or no sewing, and that of a man not much, as compared with a Muhammadan. There is no doubt, however, that caste prejudices have great influence in the matter. The poverty of a considerable number of Muhammadan families who consider themselves "sharif" leads to their employing themselves largely on such occupations, especially in Lucknow; but they rarely admit that they carry on these occupations as a means of earning a livelihood—Kahars do net-making as a domestic trade.

Chikan and other embroidery (kamdani),	} are domestic trades often carried on by women.
Net-work (kamathands mostly),	
Baskets of munj and sink,	
Fan-making,	
Vermicelli (siwain)-making,	
Sewing,	
Stocking-knitting (a late accomplishment),	
Spinning,	
Cotton-cleaning,	

III.—The record for occupations which depend upon the season of year must necessarily be complete in a census taken on a fixed date. As an example of importance, indigo-manufacture may be mentioned. In certain

districts it gives employment to a very large number of persons during the rains, but in February the factories are for the most part standing empty and in consequence only a few permanent employes are shown in the census returns.

IV.—Native terminology, unless qualified to an extent untrained enumerators could hardly be expected to attempt, renders inevitable some want of detail and certain arbitrary variations between some of the occupation columns. Thus a cattle-breeder would probably be described in an enumerator's schedule by exactly the same expression as is used to describe his cowherd. Again, the word usually employed to describe both the estate of a wealthy landholder is that which is properly appropriate to an independent native state, and the servants of both are therefore confused. The word *sepoi* (*sipahi*) is used both for a soldier and a messenger.

V.—The English report notes the impossibility of preparing a scheme of classification in which certain columns would not to some extent clash with other. This is equally the case in India, particularly as the present scheme of classification, though modified in important particulars to suit India, in some cases distinguishes occupations which in these provinces are regarded as the same and, on the other hand, to a smaller extent combines occupations regarded by native custom as essentially different.

An Appendix, XXXI, has been added showing the heads of occupation the entries in which cross to an important extent.

279. **Additional occupations of agriculturists.**—Second occupations of agriculturists have, as already noted, been recorded. It is important to notice that in the general Tables A and B persons dependent partly on agriculture and partly on another occupation are entered under the latter and not the former. The additions to be made to each head of agriculture are shown in Table XVII-C. Thus a pleader who is also a landholder appears in Tables A and B as a pleader, whilst Table C shows that he, with a certain number of other pleaders, are also landholders. The figures for all occupations other than agriculture are complete. Those for agriculture to include persons partly dependent must have the entries in Table C added to them. General appendices to this chapter show—

- (1) (Appendix XXXII.) The proportion of the town population dependent on each class, order or sub-order of occupation and the proportions in which occupations are distributed between towns and rural tracts.
- (2) (Appendix XXXIII.) The extent to which the age distribution of the various classes of occupations vary from the general age distribution.

280. **Persons dependent on the service of Government.**—The first of the great classes into which the population has been distributed is that of persons in the service of Government or dependent on such persons. The functions of Government in India extend far beyond the primary duties usually associated with the idea of Government. Public education, engineering, agricultural training, medical practice, vaccination, and all branches of

Government service in India to a far greater extent than in any European country. It was desired for the sake of uniformity that the persons to be shown under class A should, so far as possible, exclude those dependent on these extensions of the responsibilities of Government and be confined to those who fulfil the essential functions of protection and defence. Engineers, surveyors, teachers and medical men in the service of Government should, therefore, be shown under separate heads provided for each of these professions, and only the agents of Government in administration and defence included under this head. There is, however, reason to believe that the attraction of the general term "Government service" has drawn many persons from the special heads into class A.

The class is naturally a large one. The functions of Government in India are widely extended, owing to the fact that the Government is the supreme proprietor of the soil, and in that character maintains elaborate records and accounts of the produce of the soil and the rental transactions between landholders and tenants. The extent to which offences against property are rendered possible in India by the comparative want of protection afforded by earthen walls and unlocked doors also necessitates an extension of the police system in the provision of watch and ward for every small village to which in England we have no parallel. On the other hand, the provision of officials of classes corresponding to those in England is, for equal populations, very much smaller in India, so that, as a whole, Government service includes a smaller proportion of the population than it does in England.

The total population dependent on Government service was 926,661, of whom 530,442 were males of all ages. These amount to 197 persons in 10,000 of the total population. They are shown for the provinces under 7 sub-orders and 18 occupations. The sub-orders distinguish service of the Imperial Government, Local and Municipal service and village service. To the native all are Government service alike, and in not a few districts all distinctions have been obliterated and officers, clerks, messengers, policemen, village accountants and village watchmen shown together as Government servants. In this case all have been shown under occupation No. 1, the rank to which the majority of servants of the Imperial Government belong. The third order, service of foreign and feudatory states, is probably insignificant, as the term "Naukari riyasat" is applied alike to the service of large zamindars and of independent chiefs. All for whom this entry was made without further specification were considered to be servants of ordinary proprietors of land.

There is a noticeable absence of both women and children amongst the persons in Government service, the reason being that women and children are mostly left at home, members of an undivided family of whom the resident heads are agriculturists. There is, therefore, a tendency, even though one or more of the family are in Government service, for those at home to record themselves as agriculturists. This is especially the case for soldiers. Though the actual garrison of the province is large, a number of men probably greatly exceeding the actual garrison in number are employed as soldiers in other provinces. The proportion of women and children should, therefore,



were it not for the reason just given, be high in proportion to the number of men. Economically the variations in the numbers or circumstances of Government service are of little interest. They are as a body less exposed either to poverty or riches than any of the other classes of population.

281. **Agricultural population.**—Class B includes by far the largest and most important and numerous part of the population—that dependent on agriculture or pasturage in the widest sense of these words. This class contains within its two orders and six sub-orders a population of no less than 28,912,897 or 6,165 per 10,000 of the total population of the provinces. The totals under the two orders included are :—

Connected with the pasturage or management of stock	...	343,476
Agricultural, including growers of special products, labourers and persons employed in agricultural management and supervision	...	28,521,117

These figures do not, however, include the whole population more or less directly dependent on agriculture. Table C, as already stated, shows the number of persons dependent on land-owning or cultivation in addition to some other occupation and should, with a view to considering the comparative importance of agriculture in the country, be taken into account.

Another addition of importance has, in my opinion, to be made here. Occupation No. 406 shows 3,911,020 persons who were recorded as dependent on general labour, of whom 455,637 live in towns and 3,455,383 in villages; such persons described themselves no doubt accurately as general labourers, as they do any kind of work which turns up. It is however certain that the majority of them depend more on agricultural labour than on labour of any other sort. They from time to time find work in building earthen walls, thatching houses, road-making and fetching and carrying for petty traders in villages, but on much the greater number of days in a year they are engaged in field work, the only form of work which to any great extent is always to be found in the villages of the province. The vast majority of these general labourers in villages are, therefore, nearly as much dependent on agricultural labour as those who have so recorded themselves. Another addition not of great importance is that of the 73,767 persons who record themselves as blanket-weavers. They are almost exclusively of exactly the same class as that which records itself as sheep-breeders, and it is purely a matter of accident under which name a man enters himself. Blanket-weaving is in these provinces exclusively a domestic occupation carried on in times of leisure by the sheep-breeders.

We are now in a position to show the total number of persons dependent wholly or in part on agriculture or pasturage. They may in view of their connection with the land be redistributed so as to bring together those of similar economic condition. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh are essentially agricultural. Pastoral pursuits are, except in tracts so comparatively unimportant in the matter of population as to be negligible in a view of the circumstances of the province, entirely an adjunct of agriculture and

may be so shown. We have therefore the following redistribution of population above mentioned :—

Proprietors of land	...	...	...	3,910,470
Cultivators	...	...	...	25,118,250
Labourers	...	...	...	5,767,019
Total, wholly or partly dependent on agriculture				34,795,739

Persons deriving the whole or a part of their means of subsistence from agriculture, therefore, form 74·2 per cent. of the total population—a population greatly higher than in any European country. The proportion as appears from Appendix No. XXXIV. varies greatly in the different parts of the province. Kumaun is almost exclusively agricultural; after Kumaun the Eastern Divisions of Gorakhpur, Oudh and Benares are the most exclusively agricultural, whilst in the Western Division of Meerut the proportion of agriculturists falls to a percentage not unlike that of a non-manufacturing European country or county. It is therefore the case that, excluding Kumaun, the area statistics for which are not reliable, where the area per head available for cultivation is smallest, the proportion of persons dependent on agriculture is largest.

The density of the agricultural population on the cultivated area is greatest in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and the neighbouring Oudh districts.

*Abstract No. 115, showing density of agricultural population on cultivated area.*

District.	Density	District.	Density
Garhwal	2,080 6	Hardoi	637 8
Kumaun	1,282 2	Muzaffarpur	629 4
Azamgarh	1,244 1	Shahjahanpur	628 4
Kumaun Division	1,134 8	Bareilly	623 6
Jaunpur	1,054 8	Patna	616 8
Saharunpur	1,042 4	Khanna	600 8
Fyzabad	1,038 5	Pilibhit	574 6
Parbhur	999 5	Behar	573 5
Muzaffarpur	980 5	Etah	570 1
Gorakhpur Division	958 5	Agre Division	569 9
Benares Division	912 2	Kohikhand Division	564 5
Benares	867 0	Rodman	555 5
Gorakhpur	864 7	Shahjahanpur	551 4
Benares	864 7	Varanasi	514 3
Halla	863 5	Agre	508 7
Shahjahanpur	860 6	Alahabad Division	478 7
Basti	847 8	Jaunpur	468 3
Fyzabad Division	819 5	Meerut	467 7
Benares	800 4	Patna	460 3
Lucknow	797 6	Unnao	451 7
Unnao	794 9	Meerut	446 01
Oudh	783 2	Meerut	431 9
Gonda	711 5	Aligarh	429 9
Alahabad	628 5	Saharanpur	427 3
Delhi	625 9	Muzaffarpur	416 9
Lucknow Division	621 4	Meerut	410 2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	677 5	Muzaffarpur	390 2
Parbhur	676 7	Jaunpur	387 4
Cawnpore	666 2	Meerut	387 7
Etah	657 8	Jaunpur	387 7
North-Western Provinces	661 3		

It steadily and rapidly decreases westwards, and in Muzaffarpur is not one-third of what it is in Azamgarh. The circumstances of the agricultural population, their liability to distress from failure of harvests, and their state now as compared with that in previous periods of Indian history have already been fully enquired into during the present year, and

I have nothing to add to the conclusions arrived at by the Director of Agriculture in a memorandum lately submitted to Government. How a cultivator in Azamgarh manages to subsist on half an acre, whilst in Sahāranpur an acre and a half is required, is a question on which much might be written. It appears certain, 1st, that the western cultivator with his larger holding lives better and has a far higher standard of comfort than the majority of persons of the same occupation in the east; 2nd, that the eastern cultivator is far more dependent than the western on crops which yield a high return for a small area. From the opium cultivation in particular he derives an amount of assistance in subsisting on his land the importance of which it is difficult to overrate. In many districts it is the opium which pays the rent, and without the opium the rent could not be paid; 3rd, the eastern cultivator is less exclusively dependent on agriculture than his compatriot in the west. Emigration from the eastern districts in search of temporary employment is, as already pointed out, very extensive and in many families subsistence is only possible with the assistance derived from the emigrant members.

282. Other classes of occupations.—The other classes of occupations are of infinitely less importance in the province than that just referred to, and may be briefly referred to.

The third class in the census returns is that showing persons dependent on personal services for their livelihood, who include  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total population. The occupations under this class, important in the North-West Provinces, are barbers, washermen, water-carriers, indoor servants and sweepers and scavengers. The extent to which even the poorest of the population is dependent on the services of this class is a peculiarity of Indian society for which caste prejudices are mainly responsible. The barber, the washerman and in many districts the sweeper receives his petty fees in grain from every cultivator in his village, and amongst classes above the lowest the water-carrier and domestic servant is employed to an extent incomparably greater than amongst the corresponding classes in England. Paid for the most part in grain, these village servants are no less dependent on the harvests than the cultivators themselves. In status and modes of life they are not materially different from cultivators of the lower grades.

Class D, that of persons dependent on the preparation and supply of material substances, includes two classes whose circumstances are widely different, dealers and producers. It was inevitable that they should be shown together, as owing to the confusion already referred in Indian terminology between the producer and the vendor, the schedule entries cannot be relied upon to distinguish the two classes of occupation accurately. It is possible, however, roughly to separate them. Manufacturers in India are almost invariably of the petty class who sell as well as make their wares, but the real means of subsistence is the production, the vending being an accident. Roughly, out of the total 7,898,769 persons in class D, 2,554,085 derived their livelihood entirely from dealing in articles produced by others, whilst 5,344,684 persons are mainly dependent on the production or manufacture of their wares. The persons in the first subdivision are closely allied to those

shown as commercial in class E. Altogether, including shopkeepers of all kinds as well as bankers and merchants properly so called, commercial occupations in these provinces support 3,726,260 persons or 7.9 per cent. of the total population. Naturally in a country into which the extended needs of civilization have little penetrated, the class which supplies articles of food and drink is by far the most extensive under this head. On such occupations 2,296,661 persons are dependent, 1,173,244 being connected with the supply of vegetable food, mostly dealers in or vendors of grain. The commercial population is that about the comparative prosperity of which least doubt can be entertained. Trade beyond doubt is greatly increasing, and whilst it may be believed that pressure of population and subdivision of land is injuriously affecting the circumstances of landholders and cultivators, there can be no hesitation in believing that the trader is in the provinces yearly advancing in wealth and importance, that whilst the Thákur may be falling into the background the Baniya steadily increases his wealth and importance.

Of the 5,344,684 persons above noted as manufacturers or producers, the circumstances are very different. They form 11.4 per cent. of the total population. The groups which are most important in point of numbers are—

Oil-pressers ...	...	...	568,443
Makers of bangles, necklaces, &c. ...	...	...	190,617
Workers in cotton ..	...	...	1,524,789
Tailors ...	...	...	349,935
Workers in gold, silver, &c. .	...	...	248,686
Carpenters ...	...	...	391,765
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	319,540
Potters ...	...	...	466,390
Cane-workers ...	...	...	205,405
Workers in leather ...	...	...	361,783

Of these the two most important groups, the oil-pressers and workers in cotton, have felt the competition of European goods severely. The native cotton manufactures of the country are being undersold by manufacture in Europe or on European methods and the large class which has so far hereditarily depended on these manufactures is now in process of finding some other occupation and, as already remarked in connection with the movement of the population in towns, suffering severely whilst undergoing it.

In class F persons dependent on professional income only three classes included are of importance numerically—

(1) Ministers of religion ...	...	156,100
(2) Religious mendicants ...	...	251,988
(3) Dancers, singers and players ...	...	88,777

The first mainly consists of Hindu priests with whom should also be numbered most of the 78,203 persons dependent on astrology. Those included in the first class are the "purohitas" or family priests, a class contemptuously regarded amongst Brahmins. The Pandit or astrologer assumes to himself a much higher position. The vast difference between the 234,303 persons recorded as dependent on these occupations and the 4,719,882 Brahmins in the provinces is instructive as showing how comparatively rarely the Brah-

man exercises what is ordinarily regarded as his hereditary function. It is probable, however, that the number of priests is, owing to the fact that the occupation is looked down on by Brahmans in general, greatly understated. Almost all of them hold some land and prefer to be recorded as landholders or cultivators and to omit all mention of the professional income.

The large class of 251,988 religious mendicants is distinguished by no clear line from the still larger group, 573,966, shown as dependent on general mendicancy under class G. Amongst the better class of Muhammadans it is vigorously denied that the professional mendicants who are their co-religionists can be regarded as in any way ministers of or connected with religion. Amongst Hindus of the better class the feeling is not very materially different, although the connection of the wandering mendicant with religious offices is more generally admitted.

There remains for mention under class G only the important group of unskilled labourers, on whom 3,959,896 persons are shown as dependent. They are mostly, as already stated, employed on agricultural labour and, with the 3,006,785 persons shown as exclusively agricultural labourers, form the very poorest class of the population. For many of them it appears certain that two full meals a day is a luxury enjoyed only in years of prosperity. They are those who most promptly become dependent on Government for a bare livelihood in times of famine. At the same time it is no less certain that in a year of ordinary prosperity there is far less severe distress amongst this class than is constantly prevalent amongst the substratum of the population of a European country. The wants of the Indian poor are few as compared with those of Europeans, principally because the climate removes, except to a comparatively small extent, the need for protection against cold and wet.

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## APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.  
*Return of Census Agency—Town Blocks.*

Serial number.	District or State.	Number of Superintendents.					Number of Supervisors.										Number of Examiners.				
		District staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Total	Patrima	Other district staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Unspecified.	Total	Patrima	Other officials.	Zamindars.	Zamindars' Agents.	School boys.	Other non-officials.	Unspecified.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Daba Dist. . . . .	1	1	1	3	3	8	5	5	18	18	12	68	184	8	8	105	..	181		
2	Sahebpur .....	11	9	2	17	11	4	21	7	..	82	78	47	58	4	5	472	..	854		
3	Manikpur .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	17	..	45	28	109	83	18	28	295	..	564		
4	Meerut .....	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	65	13	93	62	43	48	410	..	680		
5	Aligarh .....	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	69	..	77	20	..	40	35	10	686	..	721		
6	Aligarh .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Total, Meerut Division	28	6	8	42	32	78	46	142	..	288	73	313	371	143	151	1,906	..	2,980		
8	Meerut .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	45	10	146	19	9	11	301	..	490		
9	Agra .....	..	2	11	13	3	22	39	36	..	90	11	309	6	9	111	389	..	707		
10	Farrukhabad .....	..	2	2	1	1	12	14	31	..	57	6	118	33	42	29	593	..	613		
11	Benares .....	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	6	..	31	8	64	..	..	1	136	..	198		
12	Benares .....	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	31	8	64	..	..	1	136	..	198		
13	Etah .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	31	..	47	13	89	79	25	5	216	..	427		
14	Total, Agra Division	19	5	13	37	3	88	76	115	..	279	43	706	143	89	157	1,455	..	2,941		
15	Bareilly .....	..	9	8	4	10	10	30	10	7	57	18	64	51	34	28	464	..	640		
16	Benares .....	..	3	3	3	11	11	23	12	10	56	9	93	116	54	40	312	..	604		
17	Budaun .....	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	8	..	18	11	27	15	15	20	63	..	118		
18	Shahjahanpur .....	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	33	..	34	..	119	69	23	18	223	..	449		
19	Shahjahanpur .....	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	23	1	79	17	30	1	71	..	189		
20	Unnao .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21	Total, Rohilkhand Division	18	15	9	42	40	82	63	93	..	288	37	532	468	116	131	1,635	..	3,913		
22	Cawnpore .....	..	4	3	3	9	24	28	20	..	72	..	179	18	..	2	650	..	728		
23	Benares .....	..	1	..	1	2	17	1	7	..	15	6	19	18	..	..	136	..	186		
24	Benares .....	..	3	2	2	8	13	1	..	..	10	..	18	1	..	..	136	..	186		
25	Benares .....	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	46	..	37	36	14	..	900	..	260		
26	Aligarh .....	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	77	..	116	10	66	..	..	..	900	..	986		
27	Benares .....	..	4	2	2	8	16	21	..	..	116	10	66	..	..	..	900	..	986		
28	Benares .....	..	2	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	24	7	74	15	17	84	900	..	981		
29	Benares .....	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	24	7	74	15	17	84	900	..	981		

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**APPENDIX II.**  
*Return of Census Agency—Rural Blocks.*

Serial number		District or State.	Number of Superintendents				Number of Supervisors				Number of Examiners.									
			District staff.	Other departments.	Non-officials.	Total.	Patrons.	Other districts staff.	Other departments.	Non officials.	Unemployed.	Total.	Patrons.	Other officials.	Zamindars.	Zamindary Agents.	School boys.	Other non-officials.	Unemployed.	Total.
1	2	Dakshin Din ..	8		1	9	65					65	68	167	107	83	2	274		533
2		Madras ..	4		1	5	145	26	20	67		238	142	634	534	96	189	1,653		2,077
3		Madras ..	10		11	21	137	14	5	68		217	508	77	417	74	89	1,393		2,190
4		Madras ..	25	24	38	87	275	61	27	34		391	246	136	311	149	186	2,012		2,504
5		Madras ..	25	24	38	87	275	61	27	34		391	246	136	311	149	186	2,012		2,504
6		Aligarh ..	40			40	20					268	600	800	800	500	80	440		2,520
Total, Madras Division																				
7		Madras ..	122	34	2	158	1,021	101	65	459		1,679	2,112	912	3,638	937	534	7,040		15,361
8		Madras ..	15			15	110	28	46	84		187	407	183	872	83	67	1,001		2,108
9		Madras ..	15			15	110	28	46	84		187	407	183	872	83	67	1,001		2,108
10		Madras ..	15			15	110	28	46	84		187	407	183	872	83	67	1,001		2,108
11		Madras ..	15			15	110	28	46	84		187	407	183	872	83	67	1,001		2,108
12		Madras ..	15			15	110	28	46	84		187	407	183	872	83	67	1,001		2,108
Total, Madras Division																				
13		Madras ..	68			68	476	246	244	474		1,440	2,777	771	2,428	207	468	7,741		13,001
14		Madras ..	10			10	38	47	33	133		271	625	90	691	123	24	1,355		2,345
15		Madras ..	10			10	161	15	10	41		218	869	113	417	112	24	1,189		2,314
16		Madras ..	10			10	161	15	10	41		218	869	113	417	112	24	1,189		2,314
17		Madras ..	10			10	161	15	10	41		218	869	113	417	112	24	1,189		2,314
18		Madras ..	10			10	161	15	10	41		218	869	113	417	112	24	1,189		2,314
Total, Madras Division																				
19		Madras ..	64	17		81	1,246	82	119	827		1,779	2,160	687	2,710	1,837	225	7,796		15,895
20		Madras ..	26		1	27	63	70	72	307		412	714	113	740	188	18	2,681		4,432
21		Madras ..	22		1	23	105	63	27	161		291	598	114	1,068	203	20	1,079		2,596
22		Madras ..	22		1	23	105	63	27	161		291	598	114	1,068	203	20	1,079		2,596
23		Madras ..	17			17	35	16	44	65		1	120	489	59	113	48	940		1,589
24		Madras ..	64		11	75	77	80	52	413		472	700	68	1,359	71		4,231		5,189
25		Madras ..	9		3	12	16	43	21	71		123	586	103	68	159		1,324		1,854
26		Madras ..	3		8	11	25	22	31	43		121	204	134	101	6	667		1,097	
Total, Alakhad Division																				
138	12	16	215	405	316	933	1,076	3,001	686	4,912	704	380	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	30,366

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545
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APPENDIX III.  
Returns of Census Agency—All blocks

Serial number.	District or State	Number of Superintendents					Number of Supervisors							Number of Enumerators.						
		District staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Total	Patwaris	Other districts staff	Other departments	Non-officials	Unemployed	Total	Patwaris	Other officials	Kamindars.	Kamindars' agents	School boys	Other non-officials	Unemployed	Total	
1	B	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Dadra Dén	5	1	2	6	55	6	18	5		83	121	107	7	40	7	979		714	
2	Sakriapur	15	5	2	22	157	26	11	112		269	574	514	107	102	107	1,351		2,154	
3	Chandrapur	15	5	2	22	157	26	11	112		269	574	514	107	102	107	1,351		2,154	
4	Haridwar	80	24	..	64	358	60	27	83		537	338	85	1,507	75	137	2,025		4,257	
5	Bundabahr	28	..	..	28	288	38	1	30		337	230	243	273	102	84	2,432		3,441	
6	Aligarh	44	..	5	49	21	19	2	27		369	630	460	840	585	80	1,666		3,441	
	Total, Meerut Division	180	30	10	190	1,053	179	101	431		1,584	2,265	1,855	3,507	1,080	585	8,845		13,250	
7	Meerut	12	3	11	15	111	45	60	26		232	417	300	301	102	78	1,868		2,699	
8	Agra	17	1	11	29	88	60	143	137		398	440	265	690	238	105	2,777		3,811	
9	Mathura	17	2	1	20	88	60	143	137		398	440	265	690	238	105	2,777		3,811	
10	Meerut	15	1	1	17	109	60	69	172		331	482	249	158	78	..	2,147		3,128	
11	Etawah	13	..	1	13	158	96	16	35		244	250	173	630	187	62	1,315		2,147	
12	Etah	14	..	1	14	37	85	34	108		261	340	168	509	180	12	1,194		2,643	
	Total, Agra Division	87	5	13	105	479	331	320	569		1,719	2,810	1,536	2,566	680	619	6,196		17,632	
13	Bareilly	19	0	4	23	48	77	48	160		328	583	154	612	276	117	1,819		3,601	
14	Bijnor	15	9	9	33	130	88	53	144		338	440	265	690	238	105	2,777		3,811	
15	Muzaffarnagar	15	1	1	17	109	60	69	172		331	482	249	158	78	..	2,147		3,128	
16	Moradabad	23	1	..	24	259	45	62	56		415	628	255	624	201	146	2,556		4,340	
17	Shahjahanpur	..	17	1	18	544	..	..	..		577	7	246	387	219	18	2,075		2,832	
18	Faizabad	..	14	1	15	114	14	11	20		139	237	100	138	617	1	368		1,850	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	82	32	9	123	1,286	174	202	413		2,076	2,107	1,119	3,232	1,073	326	6,441		18,908	
19	Cawnpore	40	2	4	46	63	84	100	227		481	714	252	740	186	18	3,841		5,191	
20	Faizpur	23	1	2	26	26	14	35	137		232	603	140	630	116	11	1,042		2,431	
21	Benares	122	3	..	125	367	64	11	61		138	628	268	1,025	415	25	1,788		3,601	
22	Almora	68	16	20	104	71	51	76	290		688	710	125	150	76	..	6,160		6,176	
23	Almora	35	16	2	53	43	9	50	39		108	247	104	174	10	60	1,351		1,850	
24	Jaunpur	11	3	3	17	28	25	23	45		128	269	36	102	8	412	725		1,085	
25	Faizpur	16	1	1	18	28	25	23	45		128	269	36	102	8	412	725		1,085	
	Total, Allahabad Division	213	32	43	278	408	395	467	1,054		2,390	3,005	1,224	2,679	746	530	14,053		23,407	

## APPENDICES.

[Chap. I.]

[illegible]

## APPENDIX IV.

*Showing the number of Enumerators writing each character.*

Serial number.	Name of district.	Town.				Rural.				Total.						
		English.		Total.		English.		Total.		English.		Total.				
		English.	Urdu.	Magari.	Kayasthi.	English.	Urdu.	Magari.	Kayasthi.	English.	Urdu.	Magari.	Kayasthi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dakshin	35	14	...	...	161	...	...	376	...	523	86	802	376	...	714
2	Schikhar	135	135	...	...	664	...	127	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
3	Munabagar	...	562	...	...	...	...	2,017	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
4	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
5	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
6	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
7	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
8	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
9	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
10	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
11	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
12	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
13	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
14	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
15	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
16	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
17	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
18	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
19	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
20	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
21	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
22	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
23	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
24	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
25	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
26	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	3,031
27	Chitral	...	...	...	...	664	...	...	176	...	2,190	...	2,571	127	...	

27	Buaya	62	207	261	746	3	135	26.6	.	2,784	65	523	2,857	...	3,471
28	Mirapur	19	210	125	343	3	691	3,725	10	7,459	18	866	3,803	...	4,682
29	Amipur	5	120	120	145	3	428	900	2,138	3,488	9	593	3,000	2,273	3,870
30	Chitpur	1	263	302	59	43	16	3,091	900	2,040	4	10	2,487	668	3,150
31	Balla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Barua Division															
32	Gachpur	78	1,180	818	284	2,267	9	1,394	14,838	2,637	18,748	197	2,400	15,650	20,984
33	Balla	1	278	75	278	17	336	5,195	5,285	10,839	17	614	5,195	5,285	11,111
34	Amangrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Gachpur Division															
35	Kumam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Gachwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Tala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Kumam Division															
38	Larknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Uso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Suyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Harda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Kurn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Larknow Division															
45	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Amra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Perishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Fyzabad Division															
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N. W. P. and Oudh															
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N. W. P. and Oudh															
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, N. W. P. and Oudh															

## APPENDIX V.

Showing the population of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, according to both the preliminary and the final returns.

Serial number	Name of district.	Population by preliminary abstract	Final population.	Error in excess.	Error in decrease.	Percentage of error.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dûn . . .	168,195	168,185	61	..	+ 036
2	Nahkianpur . . .	1,001,468	1,001,280	178	..	+ 017
3	Muzaffarnagar . . .	778,294	772,874	580	..	+ 043
4	Meerut . . .	1,330,369	1,301,468	..	1,096	- 078
5	Bhandishahr . . .	960,476	949,914	568	..	+ 059
6	Aligarh . . .	1,041,310	1,043,172	..	1,853	- 187
	Total, Meerut Division	5,324,910	5,328,883	..	1,923	- 361
7	Muttra . . .	713,004	713,421	..	428	- 045
8	Agra . . .	1,804,401	1,803,796	606	..	+ 040
9	Farrukhabad . . .	858,276	858,687	..	311	- 046
10	Mathura . . .	762,628	762,163	465	..	+ 061
11	Etawah . . .	727,289	727,829	..	340	- 045
12	Kanah . . .	701,939	702,063	..	190	- 018
	Total, Agra Division	4,767,720	4,767,769	..	89	- 001
13	Bareilly . . .	1,042,745	1,040,091	2,654	..	+ 197
14	Bijnor . . .	798,712	794,070	..	358	- 045
15	Bulandshahr . . .	925,020	925,508	..	578	- 061
16	Moradabad . . .	1,179,862	1,179,398	464	..	+ 080
17	Rohilkhand . . .	918,419	918,661	..	132	- 014
18	Pilibut . . .	456,907	456,366	601	..	+ 123
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	5,346,731	5,345,874	2,067	..	+ 038
19	Cawnpore . . .	1,207,055	1,205,656	..	1,740	- 145
20	Fatehpur . . .	607,563	607,197	..	1,794	- 288
21	Ilaha . . .	705,989	705,833	..	167	+ 022
22	Haniffpur . . .	514,104	513,720	384	..	+ 074
23	Allahabad . . .	1,650,347	1,648,737	1,610	..	+ 103
24	Etawah . . .	460,791	460,410	372	..	+ 080
25	Jaloun . . .	394,491	395,261	130	..	+ 031
26	Lahitpur . . .	274,229	274,300	29	..	+ 010
	Total, Allahabad Division	5,756,295	5,757,121	..	824	- 147
27	Benares . . .	928,638	921,943	6,690	..	+ 725
28	Mirzapur . . .	1,158,638	1,161,508	..	2,870	- 247
29	Jaunpur . . .	1,357,143	1,354,940	2,104	..	+ 174
30	Chhapra . . .	1,084,729	1,077,000	6,820	..	+ 532
31	Ballia . . .	943,000	942,465	535	..	+ 056
	Total, Benares Division	5,382,143	5,368,774	13,369	..	+ 210
32	Gorakhpur . . .	2,906,738	2,904,057	..	323	- 011
33	Basti . . .	1,780,948	1,785,844	4,104	..	+ 229
34	Azamgarh . . .	1,733,609	1,728,655	4,954	..	+ 283
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	6,517,197	6,508,553	8,644	..	+ 133
35	Kumaon . . .	566,847	568,181	9,066	..	+ 167
36	Garhwal . . .	406,636	407,818	..	1,163	- 290
37	Tanai . . .	210,827	210,508	289	..	+ 123
	Total, Kumaon Division	1,183,309	1,186,507	2,748	..	+ 234
	Total, N.-W. Provinces	34,278,271	34,254,354	24,017	..	+ 070
38	Lucknow . . .	774,416	774,163	253	..	+ 032
39	Unao . . .	940,041	939,638	..	4,015	- 481
40	Rae Bareilly . . .	1,036,174	1,036,521	..	347	- 033
41	Meerut . . .	1,075,010	1,075,418	..	403	- 037
42	Hardoi . . .	1,114,117	1,113,211	906	..	+ 081
43	Kheri . . .	905,623	905,015	3,008	..	+ 332
	Total, Lucknow Division	6,855,280	6,850,569	..	1,179	- 080
44	Fyzabad . . .	1,317,477	1,316,909	518	..	+ 045
45	Gonda . . .	1,401,800	1,400,289	2,637	..	+ 180
46	Fahmabad . . .	1,003,613	1,000,482	3,161	..	+ 317
47	Sehlabpur . . .	1,075,376	1,073,831	..	473	- 043
48	Sehlabpur . . .	910,866	910,836	..	23	- 003
49	Bareilly . . .	1,128,161	1,130,906	..	2,745	- 243
	Total, Fyzabad Division	6,707,351	6,704,272	3,079	..	+ 045
	Total, Oudh	12,052,781	12,050,891	1,890	..	+ 015
	TOTAL N.-W. P. AND OUDH	46,941,002	46,905,085	35,917	..	+ 055
50	Bamper . . .	558,276	561,240	7,027	..	+ 1 274
51	Telur Garhwal . . .	240,888	241,242	..	356	- 145
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	709,165	792,491	6,074	..	+ 4 548

## APPENDIX VI.

Showing the number of private schedules issued.

Serial number	Name of district	Town		Rural		Total.	
		English	Urdu	English	Urdu	English	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dehra Dûn	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aligarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Meerut Division		1,164	512	6	25	1,169	537
7	Motira	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Faukhabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Etawah	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Etah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Agra Division		693	213	19	131	704	347
13	Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bijnor	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Budhni	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Moradabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Shikharipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Rohilkhand Division		172	126	34	6	206	141
19	Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Banda	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Hampur	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Falgun	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Lalitpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Allahabad Division		470	130	247	180	717	325
27	Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Mitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Jampur	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Hallia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Benares Division		164	190	17	30	196	210
32	Gorakhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Haridwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Asamgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Gorakhpur Division		101	608	123	1,007	221	1,515
35	Kanunah	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Chakwal	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Tank	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Kanunah Division		131	14	61	6	192	20
Total, N.-W. Provinces		2,887	1,701	605	1,191	4,192	3,005
38	Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Unao	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Roe Bareh	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Shajapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Hardoi	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kheri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Lucknow Division		577	63	2	18	579	71
44	Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Gonda	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Balrampur	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Saidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Parbhur	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Bera Banka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Fyzabad Division		130	148	7	121	140	270
Total, Oudh		716	232	9	199	725	261
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH		3,003	1,803	511	1,533	4,115	3,436
50	Bampur	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Tobri (Tobri)	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, NATIVE STATES		..	..	..	..	..	..



## APPENDIX VII.

Showing the expenditure on enumeration in each district together with the incidence of expenditure on population.

Serial number	Name of district.	Total expenditure on enumeration	Incidence per 1,000 of population		Remarks
		Rs a p	Rs	a p	
1	Dehra Dón . . . . .	207 15 2	1	3 0	
2	Sahrawar . . . . .	213 3 6	0	3 10	
3	Mussarnagar . . . . .	484 3 1	0	10 0	
4	Moorat . . . . .	616 5 11	0	7 0	
5	Bulandshahr . . . . .	280 5 5	0	4 8	
6	Aligarh . . . . .	371 7 8	0	5 8	
	Total, Meerut Division . . . . .	2,202 8 3	0	6 7	
7	Muttra . . . . .	320 12 7	0	7 2	
8	Agra . . . . .	346 18 7	0	5 3	
9	Parakhalad . . . . .	508 0 6	0	0 4	
10	Mainpuri . . . . .	797 12 10	1	9 3	
11	Etawah . . . . .	544 0 1	0	11 10	
12	Etah . . . . .	504 0 0	0	13 6	
	Total, Agra Division . . . . .	3,107 14 4	0	10 5	
13	Bareilly . . . . .	429 4 11	0	6 7	
14	Bijnor . . . . .	258 14 10	0	5 2	
15	Banda . . . . .	830 14 11	0	5 10	
16	Moradabad . . . . .	402 13 0	0	6 8	
17	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	210 14 0	0	3 0	
18	Pilibhit . . . . .	225 10 10	0	7 6	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division . . . . .	1,770 0 2	0	5 1	
19	Cawnpore . . . . .	600 10 10	0	6 9	
20	Fatehpur . . . . .	605 11 1	0	12 10	
21	Meerut . . . . .	431 2 2	0	10 2	
22	Hamirpur . . . . .	426 1 10	0	12 3	
23	Allahabad . . . . .	565 2 10	0	5 4	
24	Jaunpur . . . . .	374 3 0	0	14 7	
25	Jaunpur . . . . .	831 3 8	0	13 4	
26	Lahore . . . . .	202 1 0	0	11 9	
	Total, Allahabad Division . . . . .	3,144 5 5	0	9 6	
27	Benares . . . . .	349 15 11	0	6 0	
28	Mirzapur . . . . .	418 9 8	0	6 1	
29	Jaunpur . . . . .	310 0 0	0	1 4	
30	Ghazipur . . . . .	422 7 10	0	6 3	
31	Ballia . . . . .	340 6 8	0	5 9	
	Total, Benares Division . . . . .	1,892 8 10	0	5 7	
32	Gorakhpur . . . . .	857 14 2	0	5 7	
33	Hasti . . . . .	180 15 4	0	1 7	
34	Asamgarh . . . . .	330 6 0	0	3 0	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division . . . . .	1,366 3 6	0	3 4	
35	Kumera . . . . .	1,417 5 2	2	9 1	
36	Barhwal . . . . .	1,612 6 0	1	4 1	
37	Barhwal . . . . .	411 3 3	2	1 7	
	Total, Kumera Division . . . . .	2,400 14 11	2	0 6	
	Total, N-W PROVINCES . . . . .	16,378 0 0	0	7 7	
38	Larknow . . . . .	650 14 2	0	13 5	
39	Larknow . . . . .	864 10 0	0	6 1	
40	Rae Bareilly . . . . .	381 6 2	0	5 11	
41	Sitapur . . . . .	545 15 9	0	8 1	
42	Hardoi . . . . .	393 5 4	0	4 2	
43	Kheri . . . . .	888 3 4	0	0 10	
	Total, Larknow Division . . . . .	2,024 7 0	0	7 2	
44	Fyzabad . . . . .	401 10 10	0	5 4	
45	Gonda . . . . .	385 1 9	0	4 0	
46	Bahraich . . . . .	228 1 9	0	4 7	
47	Sultanpur . . . . .	309 9 5	0	6 6	
48	Parbhargh . . . . .	280 8 11	0	5 1	
49	Bareilly . . . . .	322 13 6	0	4 6	
	Total, Fyzabad Division . . . . .	1,979 14 2	0	4 8	
	TOTAL, OUDH . . . . .	4,606 5 2	0	5 0	
	TOTAL, N-W, PROVINCES AND OUDH . . . . .	20,984 5 8	0	7 1	
50	Central Office . . . . .	530 12 0			
	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	21,506 1 8			

## APPENDIX VIII.

Showing the Census Accounts year by year in detail.

Main-head	Sub-head	1800-01.			1801-02.		
		Revised estimate	Actuals.		Revised estimate	Actuals.	
			Sub-head.	Main-head.		Sub-head.	Main-head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
Part A—Enumeration	I—District charges						
	1 District establishment		14,872 9 11	..	..	..	..
	2 Contingent charges of establishments	..	1,080 7 11	..	..	..	..
	3 House numbering	..	114 4 9	..	..	..	..
	4 Lights, ink and paper for drafts, &c.	..	2,464 12 2	..	..	..	..
	5 Remuneration of Census officers	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Special travelling allowance	..	210 15 6	..	..	39 10 3	..
	7 Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places.	..	2,413 5 2	..	..	..	..
	Total I, District charges	22,017 10 0		21,465 7 5	39 10 3		39 10 3
	8. Paper for schedules, &c., at press	..	39,808 6 8	..	..	1,340 4 2	..
Part B—Abatement and completion	II—Remuneration printing						
	9. Printing and binding	..	7,080 14 11	..	..	..	..
	10 Despatching from press	..	..	46,635 5 7	1,100 0 0	..	1,340 4 2
	Total II, paper and printing A	39,790 0 0		46,635 5 7	1,100 0 0		1,340 4 2
	Total, Enumeration	62,807 10 0		68,020 18 0	1,139 10 3	..	1,388 14 5
	11 Office rent	..	..	..	..	5,040 18 8	..
	12 Office furniture and repairs, &c.	..	1,440 10 8	..	..	984 7 11	..
	13 Board establishment	..	128 14 8	..	..	15,021 0 1	..
	14 Correspondence and accounts establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Mensal establishment	..	5 14 4	..	..	6,458 2 2	..
Part C—Superintendence	III—Tabulation office						
	16 Working staff including Superintendent's officials	..	719 11 2	..	..	3,16,187 4 10	..
	17 Ditto Clerks specially entertained	..	..	..	..	285 5 1	..
	18 Travelling allowance to and from the office	..	89 0 6	..	..	851 5 6	..
	19 Freight of schedules, &c., to office	..	142 9 0	..	..	1,979 2 0	..
	20 Petty stationery and contingencies.	..	975 13 9	..	..	6,321 11 5	..
	Total III, Tabulation office	4,700 0 0		3,505 14 8	3,11,000 0 0	7,97,637 4 7	
	Deductions	..	..	..	..	35,161 9 0	
	Net amount chargeable to tabulation &c.	4,700 0 0		3,505 14 8	3,14,000 0 0		3,14,405 11 0
	21 Papers for sheets, registers, and tables at press	..	8,640 8 3	..	..	84,108 8 0	..
Part D—Superintendence	IV—Tabulation printing						
	22 Printing of forms, tables, and reports	..	516 14 0	..	..	1,218 12 0	..
	23 Freight of sheets, &c., to office	..	..	3,160 6 3	42,900 0 0	..	36,715 5 3
	Total IV, Paper and printing B	10,000 0 0		1,262 4 11	42,900 0 0		36,715 5 3
	Total, Superintendence	14,700 0 0		4,767 9 9	..		36,715 5 3
	24 Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	..	4,211 3 3	..	..	4,668 0 0	..
	25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent.	..	2,260 0 0	..	..	3,000 0 0	..
	26 Assistant inspecting officer	..	..	..	..	2,338 11 6	..
	27. Travelling allowance of Superintendent and of assistant inspecting officer	..	2,226 8 0	..	..	3,181 11 2	..
	Total V, Superintendent's personal charges	7,450 0 0		6,257 11 4	11,000 0 0		14,140 8 5
Part E—Superintendence	VI—Superintendent's office						
	28 Superintendent's office establishment	..	1,080 8 3	..	..	3,671 1 0	..
	29 Travelling allowance for establishment.	..	209 10 6	..	..	717 6 6	..
	30 Office contingencies for establishment	..	1,535 8 6	..	..	1,020 0 11	..
	31. Rent of Superintendent's office	..	181 0 0	..	..	400 0 0	..
	Total VI, Superintendent's office	3,060 0 0		3,016 6 3	5,000 0 0		5,504 8 6
	Total, Superintendence	10,510 0 0		12,274 1 0	17,400 0 0		18,645 1 2
	GRAND TOTAL	88,017 10 0		32,967 3 5	3,75,030 10 8		8,70,304 15 10

## APPENDIX VIII.

Showing the Census Accounts year by year in detail—(concluded).

Main-head.	Sub-head.	1892-93			Total		
		Revised estimate	Actuals.		Revised estimate	Actuals	
			Sub-head.	Main-head		Sub-head	Main-head
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Part A.—Remuneration.	I.—District charges.						
	1. District establishment ..	..	..	..	...	14,572 9 11	..
	2. Contingent charges of establishment ..	..	..	..	..	1,080 7 11	..
	3. House numbering ..	..	..	..	..	114 4 9	..
	4. Lights, ink and paper for drafts, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	2,464 12 2	..
	5. Remuneration of Census officers ..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0	..
	6. Special travelling allowance ..	..	..	..	..	2,413 5 2	..
	7. Freight of schedules, &c., from stations and landing places ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total I, District charges ..	..	..	..	23,057 4 3	..	31,806 1 8
	8. Paper for schedules, &c., at press ..	..	..	..	..	40,217 10 10	..
	9. Printing and binding ..	..	..	..	..	7,080 11 11	..
	10. Despatching from press ..	..	..	..	..	..	47,504 9 9
	Total II, paper and printing A ..	..	..	..	40,800 0 0	..	63,947 11 6
	Total, Remuneration ..	..	..	..	63,947 4 3	..	..
	11. Office rent ..	..	460 0 0	..	..	4,100 13 3	..
	12. Office furniture and repairs, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	2,228 2 2	..
	13. Record establishment ..	..	4,088 1 9	..	..	16,328 0 6	..
	14. Correspondence and accounts establishment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Part B.—Attraction and compilation.	III.—Tabulation office						
	15. Manual establishment ..	..	138 4 4	..	..	6,777 4 10	..
	16. Working staff including Superintendent-officials ..	..	11,079 4 7	..	..	3,265,086 4 7	..
	17. Ditto Clerks specially entertained ..	..	100 0 0	..	..	885 5 1	..
	18. Travelling allowance to and from the office ..	..	228 5 9	..	..	1,172 1 9	..
	19. Freight of schedules, &c., to office ..	..	664 4 11	..	..	2,780 0 5	..
	20. Petty stationery and contingencies ..	..	619 11 6	..	..	7,341 3 8	..
	Total III, Tabulation office ..	15,052 2 10	14,402 0 10	..	3,43,752 2 10	3,67,545 4 4	..
	Deductions ..	..	1,320 12 8	..	..	..	..
	Net amount chargeable to tabulation, &c. ..	15,052 2 10	..	13,081 4 2	3,33,752 2 10	..	3,31,023 17 10
	21. Papers for sheets, registers, and tables at press ..	..	227 11 6	..	..	43,313 12 6	..
	22. Printing of forms, tables, and reports ..	..	..	..	..	1,765 10 6	..
	23. Freight of sheets, &c., to office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total IV, Paper and printing B ..	6,000 0 0	..	227 11 6	58,400 0 0	..	46,109 7 0
	Total, Compilation ..	21,052 2 10	..	13,308 16 8	3,42,052 2 10	..	3,76,168 4 10
Part C.—Superintendence.	V.—Superintendent's personal charges						
	24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance ..	..	2,088 0 0	..	..	11,607 3 3	..
	25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	6,750 0 0	..
	26. Assistant inspecting officer ..	..	991 12 0	..	..	3,330 0 6	..
	27. Travelling allowance of Superintendent and of assistant inspecting officer ..	..	208 11 0	..	..	5,088 14 8	..
	Total V, Superintendent's personal charges ..	4,228 3 10	..	3,898 7 0	25,178 8 10	..	26,276 11 0
	28. Superintendent's office establishment ..	..	1,743 11 2	..	..	5,404 15 5	..
	29. Travelling allowance for establishment ..	..	200 11 0	..	..	1,187 12 0	..
	30. Office contingencies for establishment ..	..	681 11 9	..	..	3,743 5 2	..
	31. Rent of Superintendent's office ..	..	235 0 0	..	..	850 0 0	..
	Total VI, Superintendent's office ..	2,708 1 6	..	2,761 1 11	11,708 1 0	..	11,283 0 7
	Total, Superintendence ..	7,436 5 4	..	6,049 8 11	86,046 5 4	..	87,558 11 7
	GRAND TOTAL ..	28,488 8 2	..	18,958 8 7	491,545 12 5	..	4,83,180 11 10

## APPENDIX IX.

Showing the gross and net amounts expended on account of Abstraction and Tabulation in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

	District	1890 91		1891 92		1892 93		Total	Deduction		Net charges	
		Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p		Rs	a p	Rs	a p
1	Delwa Dén	102 14	0	3,022 12	3	40 0	0	3,205 11	0	3,205 11	0	0
2	Soldamrup	115 14	0	6,541 14	2	13 0	0	6,792 12	8	6,752 2	2	2
3	Mumfarragar	24 8	0	6,152 6	1	39 5	0	6,516 3	7	319 6	0	0
4	Mewat	114 12	6	7,648 11	7	30 8	0	7,799 0	1	2,805 9	4	0
5	Bulandshahr	7 3	4	7,124 11	0	7 8	0	7,132 0	4	857 11	0	0
6	Aligarh	68 0	6	7,410 3	0	32 7	0	7,442 10	3	1,259 7	0	0
7	Total, Meerut Division	468 5	1	27,062 12	10	155 4	0	27,397 6	11	6,491 14	9	2
8	Muttra	7 0	0	5,491 10	10	10 4	0	5,510 13	10	675 7	8	0
9	Agra	841 3	7	7,218 4	5	30 0	0	7,599 8	0	1,199 6	6	0
10	Farrukhabad	12 5	5	6,086 11	7	12 8	0	6,442 3	0	571 15	0	0
11	Mathura	15 6	8	5,567 12	0	48 0	0	5,611 4	2	230 1	0	0
12	Etawah	292 9	5	5,490 9	7	7 8	0	5,428 10	10	621 2	4	0
13	Etah	5	128 15	11	30 0	30 0	0	6,154 15	11	1,375 11	10	0
14	Total, Agra Division	495 3	11	33,187 15	10	138 1	0	33,761 6	9	1,795 12	9	0
15	Barilly	47 12	8	6,628 11	11	35 0	0	6,701 8	8	555 10	0	0
16	Bijnor	190 0	4	6,411 8	10	125 15	3	6,649 5	10	490 4	3	0
17	Bulandshahr	32 5	2	7,320 13	0	67 4	0	7,410 0	13	699 12	2	0
18	Bareilly	131 0	8	7,209 7	0	33 5	4	7,281 12	10	1,075 7	0	0
19	Bahawalpur	33 14	9	7,775 11	11	22 0	0	8,000 12	8	811 6	1	0
20	Fahidat	8 15	2	4,101 6	0	22 0	0	4,145 5	11	530 15	9	0
21	Total, Rohilkhand Division	433 0	8	24,514 11	2	274 8	7	24,799 4	5	1,081 11	3	0
22	Cawnpore	75 8	3	9,170 13	10	10 0	0	9,265 1	0	962 11	3	0
23	Faizpur	29 0	6	6,541 10	10	28 5	2	6,600 0	6	314 2	5	0
24	Awadh	62 1	9	6,811 8	7	130 15	2	7,008 9	0	1,711 3	0	0
25	Hamirpur	34 14	7	4,192 0	7	3 11	0	4,540 12	2	321 11	2	0
26	Almohad	70 7	2	11,518 10	7	21 0	0	11,610 1	9	1,108 10	1	0
27	Jaunpur	11 3	11	5,779 13	0	26 10	8	5,865 13	4	676 4	0	0
28	Almohad	12 7	0	4,174 1	1	20 0	0	4,195 8	1	621 3	8	0
29	Lahtpur	20 11	1	2,679 2	1	20 0	0	2,708 18	4	98 4	0	0
30	Total, Allahabad Division	320 0	3	31,117 11	6	238 11	10	31,726 10	8	1,509 10	0	0
31	Meerut	62 2	1	6,155 11	1	27 8	0	6,544 12	8	1,567 8	9	0
32	Muzaffarpur	51 15	0	6,997 12	6	64 10	8	7,108 11	2	708 4	6	0
33	Jaunpur	101 6	0	8,061 2	11	30 0	0	8,197 8	11	1,190 11	7	0
34	Chhapra	31 13	0	7,198 3	4	3 11	0	7,214 15	4	530 6	0	0
35	Hallia	23 7	4	6,083 13	6	6 0	0	6,090 4	10	1,068 9	1	0
36	Total, Benares Division	264 11	1	35,151 2	2	116 2	8	35,711 15	11	6,144 8	1	0
37	Goswami	161 14	0	20,488 11	10	270 15	1	20,821 9	8	612 0	0	0
38	Basti	7 13	0	11,681 2	2	37 11	5	11,726 13	7	550 13	1	0
39	Arrangah	70 9	0	11,557 8	10	65 12	10	11,691 11	8	177 3	9	0
40	Total, Gorakhpur Division	240 4	0	42,360 6	10	34 10	4	42,500 6	11	1,870 1	1	0
41	Kannauj	100 14	8	4,269 12	2	12 1	0	4,292 13	11	184 11	0	0
42	Garwal	23 13	0	8,866 12	4	12 8	0	8,902 11	20	30 0	0	0
43	Terai	54 12	0	3,111 13	3	4 1	0	3,159 9	3	1,014 2	0	0
44	Total, Kannauj Division	168 8	3	13,960 5	9	45 4	1	14,044 2	1	1,253 14	2	0
45	Total, N.W. PROVINCES	3,416 10	0	25,564 14	5	1,201 14	8	26,779 13	18	27,412 8	2	0
46	Lucknow	7,218 1	5	40 0	0	7,258 1	4	14,890 14	5	5,888 4	0	0
47	Unao	84 5	8	7,502 1	5	31 4	8	7,567 11	9	114 6	0	0
48	Bac Bendi	297 7	7	6,145 8	4	24 1	8	6,172 1	12	1,116 2	10	0
49	Botpur	55 9	10	2,161 15	0	30 0	0	2,230 10	10	311 10	4	0
50	Herdin	115 15	8	7,153 7	1	9 2	8	7,277 9	6	1,121 4	9	0
51	Kheri	58 2	2	7,121 3	3	30 0	0	7,211 6	5	911 7	2	0
52	Total, Lucknow Division	552 8	11	62,085 4	6	161 9	0	62,908 6	4	5,274 13	2	0
53	Fyzabad	100 10	5	7,468 11	4	2 0	0	7,571 5	9	776 11	0	0
54	Gomti	246 14	11	8,236 12	6	3 5	4	8,299 0	0	691 1	7	0
55	Bulandshahr	86 12	11	7,454 11	3	2 10	8	7,793 12	6	684 11	0	0
56	Sultampur	86 12	11	7,282 4	2	20 8	0	7,290 9	8	685 7	10	0
57	Parliampur	63 1	10	4,869 4	6	7 5	1	4,900 11	8	410 6	0	0
58	Bac Bendi	74 12	9	7,258 6	2	10 11	8	7,311 14	2	628 11	3	0
59	Total, Fyzabad Division	628 4	9	42,677 11	7	6 9	5	41,344 9	9	3,775 1	1	0
60	Total, OUDH	1,160 13	8	8,959 0	0	411 2	5	86,117 0	1	9,040 14	9	0
61	Total, N.W.P. & OUDH	4,565 11	8	68,276 4	0	1,671 1	1	48,657 3	9	36,182 0	5	0
62	General comp. (Allahabad)	8	601 0	8,776 1	3	17 7	0	8,755 2	1	17,737 0	3	0
63	General comp. (Bac Bendi)	2	2687 9	2,337 10	4	8 5	2	2,345 2	1	5,825 2	1	0
64	Abou charges (Bac Bendi)	1	1,190 0	15,228 15	3	8 5	2	24,878 0	0	24,878 0	0	0
65	GRAND TOTAL	3,505 14	8	310,027 4	9	14,802 0	10	307,555 4	3	36,482 6	5	0

## APPENDIX X.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces.

(Total Area)

Serial number	District	Town	Total area.			Total population	Density.
			A.	H.	P.		
1	Dehra Doo	Dehra ..	2,315	0	0	21,881	9 46
2	Saharanpur	Deoband ..	6,313	0	0	10,250	3 62
3	Muzaffarnagar	Kundli ..	219	0	0	9,487	43 52
4	Meerut	Meerut ..	2,215	1	17	76,637	33 21
5	Bulandshahr	Shikaripur ..	115	0	0	11,696	100 82
6	Aligarh	Koel ..	2,326	0	0	61,185	26 43
Total, Meerut Division			12,502	1	17	197,286	16 78
7	Muttra	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Agra	Agra ..	10,993	0	0	145,561	13 24
9	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad ..	2,185	0	0	73,000	33 41
10	Meerut	Shikohabad ..	497	0	0	37,127	10 85
11	Etawah	Etawah ..	2,534	1	24	38,725	15 27
12	Etah	Kanganj ..	371	0	0	10,060	43 86
Total, Agra Division			16,470	1	24	282,940	17 18
13	Bareilly	Bareilly ..	4,932	0	0	107,785	21 80
14	Bohawal	Nagana ..	530	0	0	22,150	41 79
15	Bohawal	Bohawal ..	427	0	0	35,972	83 84
16	Moradabad	Moradabad ..	1,673	2	2	72,008	43 05
17	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur ..	2,431	3	35	70,977	31 78
18	Pilibhit	Banspur ..	140	0	35	9,221	61 79
Total, Rohilkhand Division			10,121	2	32	223,578	21 80
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore ..	2,917	0	0	165,779	55 84
20	Fatehpur	Fatehpur ..	703	0	0	50,179	29 48
21	Hansi	Hansi ..	3,060	0	0	55,071	7 54
22	Hamiapur	Hamiapur ..	833	0	0	7,081	8 50
23	Allahabad	Allahabad ..	20,550	0	0	102,895	5 14
24	Jhansi	Jhansi ..	3,002	0	20	44,514	13 87
25	Jaloun	Kuneh ..	705	1	21	13,468	19 01
26	Lahpur	Talibhat ..	113	0	52	5,765	51 10
Total, Allahabad Division			34,572	3	2	440,758	11 43
27	Benares	Benares ..	6,313	0	0	213,103	34 31
28	Mirzapur	Mirzapur ..	3,770	0	0	84,130	22 28
29	Jounpur	Jounpur ..	4,577	0	0	42,819	9 33
30	Chhapra	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
31	Balla	Balla ..	1,808	0	0	10,372	5 08
Total, Benares Division			16,389	0	0	356,480	21 76
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur ..	694	0	0	4,284	8 02
33	Meerut	Meerut ..	125	0	0	10,001	87 93
34	Azamgarh	Azamgarh ..	1,425	0	0	10,443	13 64
Total, Gorakhpur Division			2,084	0	0	14,717	16 66
35	Kanun	Kanun Tal ..	2,808	0	7 1/2	7,883	2 72
36	Garhwal	Haldwan ..	473	1	1 1/2	4,947	5 08
37	Tarai	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, KANUN DIVISION			3,271	1	2 1/2	12,830	3 81
TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES			99,498	2	17 1/2	1,648,027	16 63
38	Lucknow	Lucknow ..	16,000	0	0	249,611	15 50
39	Unao	Unao ..	4,597	0	0	12,831	2 79
40	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly ..	4,471	1	1 1/2	18,798	4 22
41	Batapur	Batapur ..	364	0	0	17,140	17 79
42	Hardoi	Sandila ..	657	0	0	10,313	25 60
43	Aligarh	Lakhimpur ..	983	2	0	8,073	8 22
Total, Lucknow Division			27,071	3	1 1/2	323,175	11 68
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad ..	8,330	0	0	72,086	8 73
45	Gonda	Gonda ..	1,333	1	19	17,422	12 87
46	Bahmuri	Bahmuri ..	1,715	0	0	24,016	13 79
47	Sahibpur	Sahibpur ..	640	0	0	6,751	10 47
48	Patilghur	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
49	Bareilly	Barabganj ..	1,453	3	35	14,432	9 92
Total, Fyzabad Division			13,720	1	1 1/2	137,338	10 01
TOTAL, OUDH			41,332	0	27	460,513	11 13
TOTAL, N-W & OUDH			140,886	3	4 1/2	2,100,140	11 97
50	Rampur	Tanda ..	126	0	0	8,772	69 08
51	Tela Garhwal	Nal ..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, NATIVE STATES			128	0	0	8,772	69 08

## APPENDIX XI.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces

City Area

Serial number	District	Town	City area			City population	Density.
			A	R	P		
1	Dehra Dún	Dehra	190	0	0	7,361	55.10
2	Nainiagar	Dehradun	711	0	0	19,250	56.45
3	Mussoorie	Kanibala	171	0	0	9,798	57.22
4	Meerut	Meerut	288	2	17	48,092	167.67
5	Rampur	Meerut	115	0	0	11,596	100.82
6	Aligarh	Meerut	1,407	0	20	65,211	47.03
Total, Meerut Division			2,154	2	37	151,110	61.64
7	Mussoorie	Meerut	Nil			No returns submitted	
8	Agra	Agra	530	0	0	75,168	150.32
9	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	867	0	0	61,833	75.44
10	Meerut	Meerut	187	0	0	9,217	15.41
11	Etawah	Etawah	491	0	19	96,115	75.83
12	Etawah	Etawah	151	0	0	10,650	118.89
Total, Agra Division			2,181	0	19	202,621	92.64
13	Bareilly	Bareilly	1,471	0	0	98,081	66.66
14	Bijnor	Bijnor	993	0	0	22,110	55.17
15	Bijnor	Bijnor	112	0	0	15,472	111.37
16	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	461	1	10	22,068	136.26
17	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	1,171	0	25	76,258	51.58
18	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	108	0	0	9,421	86.19
Total, Rohilkhand Division			4,284	1	35	412,158	71.32
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	717	0	0	1,67,825	187.01
20	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	414	0	0	17,878	57.47
21	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	169	1	15	21,706	101.19
22	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	92	0	0	6,110	69.67
23	Aligarh	Aligarh	1,171	2	0	91,201	84.72
24	Aligarh	Aligarh	491	1	0	27,075	75.46
25	Aligarh	Aligarh	217	2	21	12,808	62.11
26	Aligarh	Aligarh	114	0	12	5,795	51.101
Total, Aligarh Division			4,011	3	35	414,201	92.66
27	Benares	Benares	660	0	0	85,920	101.07
28	Benares	Benares	107	2	21	5,267	51.11
29	Benares	Benares	388	0	0	21,109	37.15
30	Benares	Benares	192	0	0	15,796	81.02
Total, Benares Division			2,047	2	21	192,102	97.61
31	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	71	0	0	1,262	60.11
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	125	0	0	10,991	87.94
33	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	127	0	297	19,431	75.72
Total, Gorakhpur Division			253	0	297	21,754	64.01
34	Kanpur	Kanpur	21	2	87	3,172	227.41
35	Kanpur	Kanpur	61	1	8	1,609	71.60
36	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Nil			No returns submitted	
Total, Kanpur Division			82	3	95	4,781	111.26
Total, North-Western Provinces			16,111	1	17	1,227,741	76.08
37	Lucknow	Lucknow	6,012	0	16	212,755	99.17
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	154	0	0	12,077	60.37
39	Lucknow	Lucknow	297	2	17	1,000	33.15
40	Lucknow	Lucknow	211	1	30	16,151	77.15
41	Lucknow	Lucknow	60	0	0	26,511	26.47
42	Lucknow	Lucknow	97	1	18	9,731	66.06
Total, Lucknow Division			6,871	2	1	291,171	45.91
43	Lucknow	Lucknow	715	0	0	11,117	53.61
44	Lucknow	Lucknow	249	1	11	11,291	69.70
45	Lucknow	Lucknow	1,399	1	0	21,126	19.68
46	Lucknow	Lucknow	53	2	29	5,571	75.16
Total, Lucknow Division			1,911	2	20	1,07,999	67.65
47	Lucknow	Lucknow	Nil			No returns submitted	
Total, Lucknow Division			4,141	1	24	95,715	19.46
Total, Oudh			8,021	1	25	38,020	44.10
Total, N.W. Provinces			23,096	2	297	1,615,615	61.78
48	Rampur	Rampur	120	0	0	8,772	71.10
49	Rampur	Rampur	Nil			No returns submitted	
Total, Native States			120	0	0	8,772	71.10

## APPENDIX XII.

Showing the density of population in the typical towns of the provinces.

(Selected Mohalla)

Serial number	District	Town	Area of densest Mohalla	Population of densest Mohalla	Density
			A B P		
1	Dehra Dun	Dehra	7 0 0	1,578	225.13
2	Saharanpur	Deoband	2 3 13	538	208.43
3	Muzaffarnagar	Kundli	9 0 0	1,277	144.11
4	Muzut	Meerut	22 3 25	3,896	170.10
5	Bulandshahr	Shikharpur	10 0 0	1,572	157.20
6	Aligarh	Kul	28 2 0	2,960	83.14
Total, Meerut Division			79 3 38	11,450	141.99
7	Muttra	Ad			
8	Agra	Agra	4 0 0	2,164	300.07
9	Farakhabad	Farakhabad	12 0 0	1,021	85.08
10	Mathura	Shikhabad	29 0 0	2,195	75.02
11	Kidwai	Pitwah	2 2 20	732	283.07
12	Etah	Kasguy	84 0 0	1,505	182.60
Total, Agra Division			84 2 20	10,567	126.36
13	Benally	Benally	22 0 0	1,171	115.20
14	Bijnor	Nagina	25 0 0	1,751	62.04
15	Budaun	Budaun	1 1 40	452	244.87
16	Moradabad	Moradabad	1 1 34	641	479.05
17	Shikhabadpur	Shikhabadpur	54 3 15	2,914	53.11
18	Phildut	Budpur	10 2 0	1,015	99.48
Total, Rohilkhand Division			115 0 39	9,672	83.09
19	Cawnpore	Cawnpore	14 0 0	0,427	444.79
20	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	14 0 0	2,091	149.36
21	Banda	Hindia	47 3 0	3,221	67.49
22	Hannpur	Ahmedabad	25 0 0	2,018	80.72
23	Almabad	Almabad	15 0 0	5,037	315.50
24	Jhansi	Jhansi	20 2 7	1,605	77.40
25	Jalaun	Kunch	12 0 32	911	81.40
26	Lalitpur	T. Bhat	41 0 10	1,759	66.46
Total, Allahabad Division			175 2 15	22,917	147.77
27	Benares	Benares	13 2 18	2,622	192.05
28	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	42 3 25	5,786	141.83
29	Jampur	Jampur	44 0 0	1,060	91.18
30	Ghazipur	Nil			
31	Balia	Balia	61 0 0	5,160	84.79
Total, Benares Division			151 2 4	11,028	96.14
32	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	5 0 0	306	61.20
33	Barhi	Mehaulwal	10 0 0	1,582	158.20
34	Amargah	Amargah	25 2 15	1,946	75.48
Total, Gorakhpur Division			40 2 15	3,832	94.09
35	Kannan	Nann Tal	7 3 30 1/2	2,634	342.00
36	Garhwal	Lower Banar	15 0 11 1/4	2,549	169.10
37	Tark	Nil	3 2 1 1/2	807	87.46
Total, Kannan Division					
TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES			36 1 1/2	5,170	208.72
			475 3 15 1/2	78,465	155.09
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	17 0 0	4,302	251.24
39	Unao	Unao	21 0 0	1,457	69.36
40	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly	120 0 27	5,883	48.04
41	Satapur	Satapur	94 0 0	8,966	95.19
42	Harden	Sandila	26 2 0	2,819	29.92
43	Klier	Fakhanpur	28 2 22	2,246	78.15
Total, Lucknow Division			539 2 19	30,862	57.11
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	2 3 23	217	85.64
45	Gonda	Gonda	22 0 11	1,606	72.77
46	Behraich	Behraich	90 2 20	4,701	41.50
47	Sultampur	Sultampur	9 1 37	1,065	112.53
48	Parthapur	Nil			
49	Bareilly	Nawalgarh	12 2 0	1,386	150.58
Total, Fyzabad Division			137 2 10	8,565	62.36
TOTAL OUDH			677 1 22	39,517	58.19
TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES AND OUDH			1,354 1 4 1/2	117,882	89.05
50	Nanpur	Tanda	18 0 35	1,626	86.25
51	Feir Garhwal	Nil			
TOTAL NATIVE STATES			18 0 35	1,626	89.25

## APPENDIX XIII.

Showing the average death-rate from different causes for ten years

Division	Serial number	District	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	All causes
BENGAL	1	Poona Dún	98	04	1194	658	2295
	2	Bahárpur	24	38	1904	352	3794
	3	Muraikhanpur	12	28	1295	87	3170
	4	Morent	22	19	3597	80	3852
	5	Bulandshahr	93	80	1166	123	3795
	6	Aligarh	65	75	2840	168	3295
ORA	7	Muttra	62	19	2655	162	2896
	8	Agro	60	60	2657	143	3278
	9	Parakhalad	71	90	3183	60	3717
	10	Manpuri	42	73	2796	18	3162
	11	Rikwah	70	119	2717	110	3280
	12	Ktah	60	84	2797	22	3390
JOBILHAND	13	Bareilly	171	113	3081	191	3755
	14	Bijnor	97	191	2119	175	3266
	15	Budhan	85	197	2967	169	3799
	16	Moudabad	197	90	1514	394	3100
	17	Shikhanpur	197	119	1591	291	3612
	18	Pilibhat	264	130	2985	71	3558
MILAHABAD	19	Cumera	85	71	3020	287	4081
	20	Fatehpur	111	131	2816	145	3856
	21	Banda	201	70	2192	196	3418
	22	Hamirpur	164	66	2166	980	4222
	23	Almohad	107	70	2147	192	2865
	24	Jhansi	267	210	2219	511	3295
MILAHABAD	25	Jalms	217	61	2566	932	3990
	26	Lalitpur	71	213	3111	751	3075
MILAHABAD	27	Benares	171	91	2213	205	3088
	28	Muzampur	130	70	2287	095	2996
	29	Jhansi	130	61	2111	12	2590
	30	Ghazipur	165	97	2161	51	2764
	31	Bellu	168	41	2061	11	2451
	32	Bellu	168	41	2061	11	2451
GORAKHPUR	33	Gorakhpur	169	128	1518	179	2740
	34	Basti	218	130	1918	26	2813
	35	Amangah	156	16	1979	180	2725
KUNAW	36	Kunaw	217	10	1161	520	2590
	37	Gawal	57	01	1219	997	2190
	38	Lari	142	57	1358	158	5278
LUCKNOW	39	Lucknow	170	257	2590	112	3596
	40	Unao	110	301	2488	96	3196
	41	Rae Bareilly	257	163	2511	18	3102
	42	Nagpur	199	240	2502	51	3227
	43	Haridwar	192	295	2669	48	3199
	44	Kheri	270	379	2611	10	3098
FIRABAD	45	Firabad	118	190	2292	112	2921
	46	Gonda	213	310	2164	11	3971
	47	Balrampur	203	260	2114	10	3019
	48	Satna	197	198	2165	80	3066
	49	Parbhani	152	261	1808	107	3158
	50	Dara Banki	201	260	3439	75	4156
Total, K-W P and Oudh			188	121	2471	153	3250



## APPENDIX XIV.

*Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population	Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population
1	Dehra Dún	Dehra	+18.78	40	Farukhabad	Kanauj	+2.02
2		Kalu	+12.37	41		Tirwa	-1.07
3		Salurampur	+6.91	42		Cibramau	-9.5
4		Deoband	-2.57	43		Farukhabad (Sadri)	-4.01
5	Salurampur	Roorkee	+5.9007	44	Mainpuri	Kanunguj	-3.77
6		Nukde	-4.45	45		Aligarh	-5.77
7		Mirafarungar	+1.87	46		Mainpuri	-6.64
8		Kairana	-1.03	47		Bhongaon	-7.31
9	Muzaffargarh	Jamsath	+5.27	48	Meerut	Kerhal	+3
10		Barhanna	+1.79	49		Shukohabad	-3.05
11		Meerut	+11.08	50		Musafabad	-4.28
12		Ghazabad	+5	51	Etawah	Etawah	+2.49
13	Meerut	Mowana	+11.28	52		Bharthana	+5.29
14		Bighat	+64	53		Bellua	-2.07
15		Sirihana	+5.81	54		Phulpur	-3.33
16	Bulandshahr	Haqur	+6.08	55	Etah	Auraya	-01
17		Amphalahr	+1.307	56		Etah	+0.09
18		Bulandshahr	+7.05	57		Kaganj	-11.43
19		Sikandarabad	-4.96	58		Aliganj	-10.41
20	Aligarh	Khurys	+10.1	59	Bareilly	Jalour	+1.77
21		Atrauli	+11.97	60		Faridpur	+7.79
22		Aligarh	+50	61		Bareilly	+1.16
23		Iglia	-4.71	62	Bareilly	Aonla	-09
24	Aligarh	Khila	-5.995	63		Muzung	-5.99
25		Hathras	+1.401	64		Bahau	-5.14
26		Sikandra Rao	+1.16	65		Nawalgunj	+6.03
27	Muzaffargarh	Muttia (Sadri)	+6.63	66	Bijnor	Bijnor	+7.89
28		Chharia	+10.22	67		Najibabad	+17.45
29		Kosi	-7.77	68		Nagana	+7.69
30		Mit	-6.27	69		Dhampur	+7.03
31	Muzaffargarh	Mahabun	+1.725	70	Budaun	Chandpur	+11.73
32		Najibabad	+14.14	71		Gonnar	+7.53
33		Etamadpur	+8.81	72		Bamh	-3.14
34		Etamadpur	+3.45	73		Salasawa	+04
35	Agra	Bah	+4.11	74	Budaun	Budam	+1.90
36		Etamadpur	+3.52	75		Dataganj	+4.87
37		Agra (Sadri)	+2.23				
38		Kernoli	-6.72				
39		Khanpur	+1.88				

## APPENDIX XIV.

Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—  
(continued).

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population.	Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Percentage of variation on total population.
76	Moradabad	Moradabad ...	+3 85	113	Hamirpur	Hamirpur ...	+7 61
77		Thakurdwara ...	+10 85	113		Maulana ...	-3 13
78		Bikari ...	+ 99	114		Ridhi ...	-7 09
79		Sambhal ...	-1 003	115		Kulphaer ...	+1 58
80		Amroha ...	+5 09	116		Mahola ...	+5 06
81	Shahjahanpur	Hamirpur ...	-2 01	117	Allahabad	Maudha ...	+14 06
82		Shahjahanpur ...	+8 38	118		Allahabad ...	+7 07
83		Jalaabad ...	+0 24	119		Sursin ...	+5 304
84		Tilhar ...	+10 308	120		Manjhanpur ...	-0 48
85		Powayan ...	+1 54	121		Sorsan ...	+1 07
86	Pilibhit	Powayan ...	+1 54	122	Allahabad	Phulpur ...	+3 23
87		Bisimpur ...	+6 43	123		Handia ...	+1 29
88		Pilibhit ...	+6 507	124		Karhalana ...	+8 64
89		Parsapur ...	+7 05	125		Ibra ...	+19 46
90		Akharpur ...	-6 95	126		Meja ...	+1 87
91	Cawnpore	Ruhaur ...	-88	127	Jhansi	Jhansi ...	+17 86
92		Bhogpur ...	+9 64	128		Mau ...	+9 00009
93		Cawnpore ...	+12 18	129		Gorolia ...	+1 17
94		Dargur ...	-2 005	130		Moth ...	+4 13
95		Rasulabad ...	-2 58	131		Lalitpur ...	+19 45
96	Fatehpur	Narwal ...	-3 99	132	Jhansi	Mehron ...	+5 86
97		Shurapur ...	-1 93	133		Orai ...	-0 46
98		Qhatampur ...	+3 88	134		Kilpi ...	-3 96
99		Fatehpur ...	-1 21	135		Jalaun ...	-0 16
100		Kalaupur ...	- 33	136	Jhansi	Kuneh ...	+ 95
101	Fatehpur	Kora ...	+5 33	137		Benares ...	+3 19
102		Ghampur ...	+2 46	138		Gangapur ...	+ 53
103		Khalhron ...	+9 64	139		Chandaul ...	+4 605
104		Khag ...	+ 83	140		Miraspur ...	-1 41
105	Banda	Banda ...	-6 30	141		Chunar ...	+1 69
106		Palani ...	+6 64	142	Mirzapur	Robertson ...	+5 83
107		Habru ...	+12 74	143		Kourb ...	+2 89
108		Kanain ...	+2 63	144		Chak ...	+5 13
109		Mau ...	-1 29	145		Jampur ...	+4 058
110	Banda	Karwi ...	+2 78	146	Jampur	Machh ...	+4 63
111		Budam ...	-2 53	147		Machh ...	+2 46
		Orwan ...	-3 53	148		Khalau ...	+6 099
				149		Kerkat ...	+4 802

## APPENDIX XIV.

Showing percentages of variations of population in the tahsils of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—  
(concluded).

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Name of tahsil.	Percentage of variation on total population.
150	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	+5.71	187	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly ..	+11.44
151		Korantadih ...	+11.44	188		Dahman ...	+5.06
152		Zamania ..	+0.29	189		Darghyaganj ...	+12.02
153		Saidpur ...	+3.22	190		Solon ...	+6.88
154	Ballia ...	Ballia ..	+2.18	191	Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	+13.08
155		Rasra ..	+0.09	192		Sulbani ..	+11.86
156		Bansdih ...	-2.006	193		Mierakh ...	+13.82
157		Banegson ...	+6.708	194		Bawan ..	+10.23
158	Gorakhpur...	Maharajganj ...	+39.85	195	Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	+17.22
159		Padmaua ..	+8.17	196		Saudha ..	+10.70
160		Hata ...	+16.37	197		Bulgram ...	+8.66
161		Deoria ...	+7.63	198		Shahabad ...	+14.30
162	Gorakhpur (Sadar)	Gorakhpur (Sadar)	+14.72	199	Kheri ...	Lahimpur ..	+10.66
163		Domaraganj ...	+11.72	200		Mubamdi ..	+11.04
164		Bidua ...	+7.05	201		Nighasan ...	+4.12
165		Hiranya ...	+5.16	202		Fyzabad ..	+8.81
166	Basti ...	Basti ..	+12.03	203	Fyzabad	Akbarpur ...	+15.20
167		Khaliabad ...	+11.39	204		Tunda ...	+17.48
168		Doogson ...	+10.62	205		Bikapur ...	+8.600
169		Nunmabad ...	+3.904	206		Gonda ..	+13.09
170	Azamgarh ..	Malaut ...	+10.13	207	Gonda	Tarahganj ...	+0.21
171		Sagri ...	+4.998	208		Utraula ..	+20.68
172		Muhammabad ...	+10.008	209		Bahruch ..	+14.05
173		Champurawat ...	+20.43	210		Kasarganj ..	+12.85
174	Almora	Almora ..	+14.39	211	Bahruch	Nasaura ...	+15.04
175		Paura ...	+17.99	212		Sultanpur ..	+18.48
176		Budarpur ..	-2.40	213		Mumdrkhana ...	+13.66
177		Kilpur ..	+15.197	214		Amethi ..	+10.30
178	Naini Tal	Kashipur ..	-2.407	215	Sultanpur ...	Kachpur ...	+11.40
179		Bhabar ..	+0.91	216		Patalganj ..	+9.17
180		Lucknow ...	+8.17	217		Pattali ...	+0.22
181		Mohanlalpur ..	+10.21	218		Kunda ..	+7.15
182	Unao	Mahababad ..	+14.699	219	Patalganj	Nawabganj ..	+14.66
183		Unao ...	+2.66	220		Haidarganj ..	+14.304
184		Saidpur ...	+8.83	221		Bansanahighat	+0.42
185		Purwa ...	+5.25	222		Fatehpur ..	+8.96
186	Meerut	Meerut ...	+7.88	223	Bera Banki		

## APPENDIX XV

Comparing the 1881 population with that of the present census aged 10 or more.

Division.	Serial number	District.	Population over 10.	Population 1881	Excess of (3) over (4)	Percentage of excess on 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MERTT	1	Dobra Dda .. .. .	130,095	144,070	13,975	9.70
	2	Saharanpur .. .. .	754,307	871,644	220,237	29.08
	3	Muzaffarnagar .. .. .	684,487	738,444	53,957	7.89
	4	Meerut .. .. .	1,047,404	1,213,137	165,733	15.83
	5	Ilahabad .. .. .	714,116	824,822	110,707	15.50
	6	Aligarh .. .. .	785,558	1,021,187	235,629	30.00
	7	Muttra .. .. .	538,754	671,000	132,246	24.55
	8	Agra .. .. .	781,487	974,656	193,169	24.72
	9	Parahabad .. .. .	684,364	807,608	123,244	18.00
	10	Mathura .. .. .	580,196	801,216	221,020	38.10
	11	Kanpur .. .. .	540,256	722,271	182,015	33.68
	12	Etah .. .. .	541,774	766,528	224,754	41.48
ROHILKHAND	13	Bareilly .. .. .	750,443	1,030,096	279,653	37.27
	14	Rampur .. .. .	684,134	721,420	37,286	5.46
	15	Dehra .. .. .	886,530	980,451	93,921	10.60
	16	Moradabad .. .. .	872,530	1,155,173	282,643	32.40
	17	Shahjahanpur .. .. .	674,920	856,046	181,126	26.84
	18	Pilibhit .. .. .	317,546	461,001	143,455	45.18
	19	Cawnpore .. .. .	927,151	1,181,890	254,739	27.48
	20	Fatehpur .. .. .	570,524	683,745	113,221	19.85
	21	Banda .. .. .	518,936	678,608	159,672	30.77
	22	Hamirpur .. .. .	390,154	507,267	117,113	30.00
	23	Almohad .. .. .	1,145,704	1,474,100	328,396	28.67
	24	Jhansi .. .. .	801,105	1,042,227	241,122	30.09
AZMGAH	25	Jaloun .. .. .	274,006	419,142	145,136	52.96
	26	Lahore .. .. .	189,967	240,088	50,121	26.43
	27	Bombay .. .. .	677,153	808,684	131,531	19.43
	28	Muzaffar .. .. .	838,168	1,136,700	298,532	35.62
	29	Jaunpur .. .. .	507,041	1,209,053	702,012	138.44
	30	Ghazipur .. .. .	774,850	1,014,009	239,159	30.87
	31	Bahia .. .. .	676,257	924,763	248,506	36.74
	32	Gorakhpur .. .. .	2,089,812	2,617,130	527,318	25.24
	33	Bhoj .. .. .	1,552,462	1,600,112	47,650	3.07
	34	Amangah .. .. .	1,534,740	1,604,064	69,324	4.52
	35	Kanoun .. .. .	408,716	497,011	88,295	21.61
	36	Orchha .. .. .	232,111	345,629	113,518	48.90
	37	Tarai .. .. .	159,970	206,944	46,974	29.36
Total, North-Western Province			58,162,117	62,730,128	4,568,011	7.86
UPPER INDIA	38	Locknow .. .. .	678,319	696,824	18,505	2.74
	39	Unao .. .. .	608,578	891,040	282,462	46.41
	40	Rae Bareilly .. .. .	758,793	921,906	163,113	21.37
	41	Shajapur .. .. .	774,318	958,211	183,893	23.75
	42	Haidra .. .. .	602,876	947,670	344,794	57.36
	43	Kheri .. .. .	657,122	831,924	174,802	26.60
	44	Fyzabad .. .. .	890,616	1,081,419	190,803	21.42
	45	Gonda .. .. .	1,041,961	1,270,926	228,965	22.00
	46	Bahraich .. .. .	722,330	876,046	153,716	21.29
	47	Satna .. .. .	777,278	927,212	149,934	19.28
	48	Parbhani .. .. .	632,877	817,047	184,170	29.25
	49	Bans Banki .. .. .	828,770	1,026,768	198,000	23.89
Total, Oudh			8,176,298	11,797,741	3,621,443	44.18
Total, North-Western Province and Oudh			66,338,415	74,527,869	8,189,454	12.35
NATIVE STATES	50	Rampur .. .. .	415,900	541,011	125,111	30.10
	51	Tehri Garhwal .. .. .	172,814	199,886	27,072	15.67
	Total, Native States		588,714	740,897	152,183	25.85

## APPEN

Showing the death returns by districts

Serial number.	District.	1881.		1882.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Dabra Din	1,748	1,846	1,827	1,309
2	Saharanpur	17,798	17,810	18,890	16,485
3	Muzaffarnagar	12,943	11,016	13,655	10,411
4	Morad	50,146	22,854	54,798	20,741
5	Rohildabad	15,011	13,143	14,698	12,681
6	Aligarh	14,970	12,966	18,169	10,932
Total, Meerut Division		91,210	78,224	85,522	72,460
7	Muttra	10,144	7,967	10,103	8,311
8	Agra	14,868	12,141	15,778	13,923
9	Parukhahad	15,785	15,319	15,553	15,169
10	Mauropu	15,196	10,112	12,603	10,668
11	Eidwah	12,018	10,220	11,845	9,320
12	Etah	11,873	9,953	12,105	10,449
Total, Agra Division		76,264	68,640	77,082	65,708
13	Bareilly	13,177	17,510	27,008	25,801
14	Bijnor	9,869	8,748	11,555	10,118
15	Badaun	13,414	12,060	18,865	15,250
16	Moradabad	20,501	18,881	20,035	23,551
17	Shahjahanpur	13,328	11,110	18,010	18,518
18	Pilibhit	7,080	6,650	12,017	11,224
Total, Rohilkhand Division		84,344	74,887	114,580	103,468
19	Cawnpore	25,033	23,848	20,029	23,552
20	Fatehpur	12,858	11,435	11,578	18,030
21	Banda	10,785	9,861	14,518	11,799
22	Hamirpur	9,285	7,138	10,562	9,000
23	Allahabad	22,177	19,740	23,020	19,880
24	Jhansi	6,774	5,707	6,889	5,963
25	Jaloun	8,575	7,108	7,028	5,777
26	Lalitpur	4,404	5,084	4,454	3,996
Total, Allahabad Division		100,791	87,390	107,721	98,507
27	Benares	16,797	15,618	19,018	17,405
28	Mirzapur	17,965	16,594	22,806	18,822
29	Jaunpur	18,367	16,972	20,817	16,578
30	Ghazipur	15,485	15,907	18,028	15,177
31	Balia	16,629	15,800	14,118	11,387
Total, Benares Division		87,907	80,921	94,259	79,320
32	Gorakhpur	22,429	47,772	45,768	80,507
33	Roosi	25,075	20,679	25,640	22,846
34	Asamgarh	27,247	24,362	29,514	23,468
Total, Gorakhpur Division		108,351	98,808	100,922	86,921
35	Kunmun	5,648	4,850	5,545	4,028
36	Garhwal	4,016	3,600	4,204	3,707
37	Tam	5,445	4,958	5,540	5,797
Total, Kunmun Division		15,109	13,351	15,295	14,109
TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES		664,065	406,396	505,690	514,506
38	Lucknow	11,496	10,251	14,272	13,075
39	Unao	14,081	13,389	14,026	13,435
40	Rae Bareilly	18,980	13,873	16,807	15,087
41	Shajapur	18,068	11,023	22,668	10,725
42	Hardi	13,515	10,848	15,565	13,501
43	Kheri	18,969	11,211	15,063	13,086
Total, Lucknow Division		80,338	70,480	97,011	86,585
44	Fyzabad	20,550	18,078	30,132	17,411
45	Gonda	16,734	17,064	16,564	14,447
46	Bahraich	18,788	11,234	11,711	9,687
47	Sultanpur	14,079	15,667	18,450	16,235
48	Parbhargh	18,102	18,358	16,865	14,775
49	Barn Banki	16,409	16,480	18,467	17,120
Total, Fyzabad Division		96,427	91,813	101,338	89,045
TOTAL, OUDH		180,870	161,803	199,160	175,881
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH		744,935	658,088	794,740	690,387

## DIX XVI.

for the years 1881 to 1890.

1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,648	1,134	1,670	1,302	1,632	1,543	1,705	1,237
15,069	13,017	20,002	20,969	20,892	18,200	17,451	14,661
12,189	10,134	18,560	16,804	16,791	14,300	15,205	11,198
21,400	18,280	21,480	27,764	20,955	20,825	24,191	21,779
13,535	11,643	17,132	15,480	25,769	21,604	20,638	18,004
12,064	10,007	22,913	20,023	21,063	18,628	18,211	15,209
70,830	65,078	118,700	108,060	114,562	102,808	96,596	84,643
8,463	6,941	12,450	10,820	10,145	8,180	9,763	7,016
15,994	13,594	21,011	18,059	16,471	14,888	15,190	12,410
16,446	14,855	22,415	20,169	20,768	18,031	17,180	14,814
12,900	10,287	15,932	13,167	14,859	12,044	12,799	9,877
11,170	8,836	13,331	11,378	14,670	12,201	11,169	10,596
10,106	8,228	17,141	14,685	13,676	12,188	14,776	10,835
75,045	61,820	102,800	89,328	94,614	77,341	84,171	67,126
16,118	14,171	19,385	17,780	20,597	18,276	16,063	14,724
10,700	9,710	15,229	11,830	13,198	12,739	15,154	14,223
16,233	14,778	19,000	17,279	21,578	19,681	21,526	20,040
18,708	16,120	27,065	26,642	24,422	28,110	27,340	26,070
14,747	13,720	15,963	14,727	16,315	15,559	15,631	17,552
8,670	6,670	7,985	6,861	9,760	8,633	9,278	7,708
88,625	74,087	102,467	91,880	109,186	106,421	107,151	110,028
25,311	12,870	41,067	28,544	25,195	23,671	22,466	20,021
11,540	10,678	16,457	15,486	11,521	11,297	19,108	20,014
13,657	12,169	15,561	14,116	9,792	7,478	9,114	7,875
10,067	8,496	14,898	11,183	8,639	7,180	9,150	8,228
17,285	14,509	18,780	15,711	17,427	14,118	14,884	13,808
6,204	5,266	8,209	7,059	5,271	4,114	4,126	3,990
7,106	6,018	16,161	9,832	7,465	6,908	6,911	6,908
5,970	5,245	4,018	3,854	4,607	3,792	6,212	4,747
96,062	89,744	119,815	107,873	108,180	70,289	84,911	76,968
15,826	10,692	12,125	10,105	11,191	11,752	11,579	14,104
15,717	12,000	17,665	11,115	11,661	12,963	17,107	15,194
14,994	11,928	16,607	14,853	11,160	11,891	21,117	18,102
10,862	9,049	11,336	14,474	14,474	13,561	19,009	17,071
10,111	8,208	12,061	11,002	11,518	10,101	10,529	8,620
68,071	64,361	71,182	61,621	68,076	69,999	82,902	74,848
31,083	25,582	40,947	34,918	36,611	31,115	32,275	27,280
18,483	16,186	22,410	20,799	21,577	20,712	25,116	21,194
18,617	14,644	21,984	18,008	24,116	22,230	20,154	20,015
96,083	64,412	94,501	82,551	82,567	74,297	87,114	78,210
5,030	4,194	6,269	5,494	5,409	5,231	5,193	5,315
4,330	3,800	3,881	3,542	4,204	4,050	3,761	3,441
5,413	4,602	6,007	5,697	4,719	4,944	5,750	5,479
11,688	12,076	16,900	11,373	14,442	14,115	15,107	14,286
476,298	406,231	624,180	507,375	609,426	507,210	612,660	514,827
14,972	13,058	12,068	10,758	12,438	11,201	13,321	12,728
14,166	13,033	13,298	12,464	11,507	11,464	11,970	14,711
12,666	11,233	17,140	16,171	17,294	17,161	19,261	11,275
13,141	13,175	14,177	11,555	14,223	12,974	16,401	11,170
17,700	15,807	18,561	16,007	14,931	14,325	16,072	13,557
11,455	9,910	12,509	10,984	16,779	11,950	11,950	9,086
89,289	80,860	90,413	79,135	82,280	76,881	87,867	77,730
14,650	11,754	16,765	13,411	16,941	14,187	18,984	15,778
17,320	15,410	20,608	22,726	19,150	17,547	22,171	10,690
12,607	10,684	19,173	16,167	12,803	11,101	14,054	11,190
12,009	9,182	16,487	13,418	13,749	11,964	16,778	14,746
11,768	10,975	17,718	16,467	14,809	12,719	11,567	12,280
20,635	17,244	14,086	11,703	16,998	18,000	17,712	16,124
88,674	77,569	100,627	86,202	92,321	82,479	102,873	91,676
177,003	158,165	199,440	174,397	174,613	159,360	190,710	160,616
608,001	568,306	823,020	731,722	744,039	606,800	785,270	684,343

## APPEN

Showing the death returns by districts

Serial number.	District.	1887.		1888	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Delra Dén	2,845	1,728	1,772	1,863
2	Saharanpur	21,406	18,364	16,271	13,183
3	Musaftanagar	13,113	10,610	12,508	10,444
4	Meerut	31,970	28,338	29,980	19,728
5	Dehlabahar	23,825	20,620	18,828	13,824
6	Aligarh	23,014	18,566	18,751	14,575
	Total, Meerut Division	115,570	98,825	90,118	72,856
7	Muttra	12,238	10,678	12,911	9,016
8	Agra	18,345	16,240	15,994	13,538
9	Farukhabad	19,627	16,735	15,019	12,805
10	Manupuri	12,595	9,898	11,604	9,550
11	Rasool	15,393	1,776	10,966	9,470
12	Etah	15,056	11,087	15,214	11,870
	Total, Agra Division	94,455	77,694	82,307	67,064
13	Bareilly	18,216	11,063	17,447	15,081
14	Bygon	12,985	11,000	11,421	9,508
15	Fudoun	16,725	15,775	17,863	14,823
16	Moradabad	27,462	24,476	24,808	22,296
17	Shahjahanpur	16,733	14,274	18,285	14,998
18	Phibbi	9,119	7,055	9,111	7,700
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	104,216	87,608	96,841	82,545
19	Cawnpore	31,977	28,841	21,590	20,099
20	Fatehpur	15,464	14,460	12,594	12,114
21	Madr	15,188	13,267	16,440	11,467
22	Hamiyur	15,396	14,576	11,861	10,025
23	Allahabad	23,050	20,009	21,475	19,018
24	Jamn	12,464	11,302	7,729	5,688
25	Jaloun	14,340	13,435	9,195	7,383
26	Lalitpur	6,406	5,880	4,497	3,790
	Total, Allahabad Division	135,073	122,459	101,051	90,440
27	Benares	15,473	13,865	10,419	13,600
28	Mirzapur	21,568	19,134	18,700	17,048
29	Jaunpur	16,180	12,961	13,600	10,915
30	Ghampur	13,957	12,184	12,555	11,705
31	Bellia	11,901	9,727	9,580	8,257
	Total, Benares Division	79,044	67,901	70,053	62,493
32	Gorakhpur	38,025	33,363	33,181	29,001
33	Basti	21,506	23,335	19,486	18,227
34	Amangari	20,401	18,073	19,078	17,091
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	84,419	74,771	72,545	64,919
35	Kannan	6,667	6,237	6,448	5,498
36	Gadwal	4,979	4,993	4,778	4,483
37	Taris	6,348	5,429	5,505	4,618
	Total, Kannan Division	17,994	16,459	16,731	14,440
	TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	629,761	545,062	530,131	454,767
38	Lucknow	15,910	14,527	12,997	12,401
39	Unao	20,729	24,030	16,014	15,712
40	Jee Haroh	20,425	19,762	14,232	13,570
41	Satapur	17,323	14,846	16,348	14,441
42	Haroon	17,646	15,280	16,367	14,635
43	Kheri	14,065	10,785	14,741	12,471
	Total, Lucknow Division	105,401	95,009	80,553	83,237
44	Fyzabad	16,790	14,080	14,476	14,000
45	Gonda	24,797	22,469	17,485	15,038
46	Bahraich	12,868	10,602	13,400	11,548
47	Sultampur	18,014	16,238	14,703	12,523
48	Parbharpur	19,901	11,690	12,867	12,083
49	Ikarn Banki	24,068	23,015	14,547	13,766
	Total, Fyzabad Division	109,547	97,899	86,517	79,878
	TOTAL, OUDH	215,008	192,908	179,800	168,915
	TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES AND OUDH	845,769	737,970	700,431	617,682

## DIX XVI.

for the years 1881 to 1890—(concluded).

1889.		1890.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1,857	1,336	2,923	1,912	32,708	19,017	18,601
16,444	13,826	24,417	21,570	875,110	208,795	174,745
12,915	10,759	19,988	17,115	265,107	143,291	121,899
24,430	20,104	28,812	24,729	601,297	267,990	231,301
17,864	14,351	20,664	17,196	447,511	186,082	161,599
21,384	16,816	21,659	17,171	312,910	187,707	166,118
94,164	77,272	117,705	100,553	1,865,673	1,004,988	861,185
13,810	10,780	14,784	11,761	299,311	115,851	94,463
18,412	15,659	20,601	16,870	329,761	174,168	146,195
19,846	12,806	21,172	17,051	331,017	180,815	153,223
12,627	9,698	15,310	12,259	240,718	141,965	106,883
12,939	10,134	16,760	13,474	280,652	122,516	106,100
14,614	10,885	16,776	12,971	354,917	144,150	112,791
87,707	68,660	105,469	81,389	1,604,169	877,401	722,299
16,276	14,017	19,379	17,664	268,161	209,567	191,596
11,623	8,201	15,917	12,891	214,215	124,017	110,198
14,143	11,460	17,756	15,043	315,043	179,082	165,060
21,810	19,165	29,242	27,447	601,805	294,712	240,029
15,829	11,978	20,607	17,833	416,622	161,475	140,117
7,814	6,428	10,296	8,891	164,401	89,275	75,628
85,626	71,640	114,621	101,718	1,796,711	1,047,189	909,545
21,880	19,184	27,346	23,477	194,755	258,768	234,987
12,425	11,741	17,640	17,251	264,794	145,496	127,888
11,360	11,990	14,146	12,116	246,498	181,572	160,920
10,489	9,090	12,851	11,065	214,699	114,798	100,221
29,363	25,378	36,365	34,358	467,573	218,591	188,090
6,848	6,784	9,199	7,909	140,718	75,630	65,884
8,053	6,571	10,049	8,405	167,141	89,577	77,417
6,162	5,721	5,571	5,010	92,214	48,621	44,014
105,618	95,449	124,086	110,481	2,016,401	1,006,571	948,730
18,112	14,113	18,437	11,452	291,818	191,863	181,975
18,800	16,180	19,491	17,178	314,177	181,315	160,864
14,670	11,974	19,472	17,117	309,447	180,078	161,259
14,626	12,332	19,227	11,947	281,116	149,008	134,490
12,647	11,371	14,602	14,421	226,256	125,494	107,514
70,651	65,070	78,929	70,065	1,417,721	772,581	672,140
54,053	30,886	39,622	34,943	774,906	381,528	334,079
19,375	18,163	21,997	20,218	429,659	219,071	200,451
21,720	19,607	24,360	22,566	438,111	224,989	205,155
70,657	68,086	85,818	77,707	1,615,006	857,190	760,116
9,418	9,227	9,028	7,958	121,898	64,190	58,494
4,660	4,171	5,151	4,904	84,222	44,928	40,214
6,187	5,285	6,074	5,405	107,884	58,071	49,789
20,314	18,081	20,553	18,211	315,611	166,915	149,671
648,015	605,488	615,718	602,894	10,785,910	7,671,814	6,622,560
14,717	14,020	15,609	14,611	266,171	138,111	129,230
18,004	16,640	18,514	17,211	305,912	158,504	147,229
12,572	14,936	18,878	18,511	319,180	161,514	155,022
17,400	14,665	18,211	15,174	307,715	166,647	142,078
17,911	15,727	19,941	16,849	311,307	168,767	144,919
12,053	10,446	10,629	16,115	250,118	146,769	113,742
66,740	86,000	110,652	98,560	1,762,660	931,118	801,861
16,149	14,968	20,667	18,178	340,165	177,512	154,623
18,812	16,355	24,614	21,148	390,601	209,901	184,009
12,705	12,045	20,170	17,211	294,756	141,182	131,674
12,321	11,171	17,905	17,536	253,924	155,198	148,726
11,528	11,518	11,462	13,657	268,912	148,442	139,000
25,608	20,000	21,650	19,550	325,718	181,998	171,790
66,176	82,850	118,809	107,864	1,904,129	1,065,423	808,076
190,016	108,850	229,061	206,364	3,666,759	1,936,571	1,780,188
738,981	633,338	874,779	760,248	14,403,589	7,709,015	6,763,724



## APPENDIX XVII.

Showing the variations in the urban population

Serial number.	District	Town population in 1881			Town population in 1891			Total, increase per cent.	Males, increase per cent.	Females, increase per cent.	Total, decrease per cent.	Males, decrease per cent.	Females, decrease per cent.
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females						
1	Behm Dita	20,583	18,569	10,776	28,518	25,147	13,078	30.29	35.86	21.51	..	..	..
2	Besikpur	18,583	16,110	10,776	18,583	16,110	10,776	..	00.00	..	..	..	..
3	Musafirpur	13,078	11,054	7,911	13,078	11,054	7,911	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Meerut	2,623	1,631	1,224	2,623	1,631	1,224	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Alambahar	107,132	87,041	79,311	107,132	87,041	79,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Alambahar	137,132	104,605	92,317	137,132	104,605	92,317	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total, Meerut Division	968,435	837,247	450,298	1,010,384	854,632	455,752	21.09	3.00	1.07	..	..	..
8	Meerut	138,550	122,802	64,338	147,748	127,712	60,036	8.237	9.010	7.883	..	..	..
9	Alambahar	18,583	16,110	10,776	18,583	16,110	10,776	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Meerut	13,078	11,054	7,911	13,078	11,054	7,911	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Alambahar	107,132	87,041	79,311	107,132	87,041	79,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Total, Alambahar Division	112,779	94,556	85,183	127,712	104,605	92,317	2.813	9.448	5.008	..	..	..
13	Total, Alambahar Division	725,115	633,169	332,006	770,131	654,405	335,726	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Meerut	104,289	84,441	79,848	117,257	90,388	81,100	4.380	7.081	1.081	..	..	..
15	Besikpur	110,341	81,777	73,435	117,257	90,388	81,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Alambahar	86,294	69,003	47,091	90,388	69,003	47,091	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Meerut	110,341	81,777	73,435	117,257	90,388	81,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Total, Alambahar Division	40,040	34,222	24,009	40,040	34,222	24,009	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Meerut	835,810	720,568	405,212	854,401	720,568	405,212	4.545	4.983	6.123	..	..	..
20	Alambahar	178,947	150,408	78,579	185,752	150,408	78,579	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Meerut	138,550	122,802	64,338	147,748	127,712	60,036	8.237	9.010	7.883	..	..	..
22	Alambahar	18,583	16,110	10,776	18,583	16,110	10,776	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Meerut	13,078	11,054	7,911	13,078	11,054	7,911	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Alambahar	107,132	87,041	79,311	107,132	87,041	79,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Total, Alambahar Division	112,779	94,556	85,183	127,712	104,605	92,317	2.813	9.448	5.008	..	..	..
26	Meerut	138,550	122,802	64,338	147,748	127,712	60,036	8.237	9.010	7.883	..	..	..
27	Alambahar	18,583	16,110	10,776	18,583	16,110	10,776	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Meerut	13,078	11,054	7,911	13,078	11,054	7,911	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Alambahar	107,132	87,041	79,311	107,132	87,041	79,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Total, Alambahar Division	714,031	577,401	336,030	739,830	604,703	335,127	0.384	7.230	5.416	..	..	..

27	Banow	118,461	118,461	128,665	118,465	1,792	3,687	...	...	2,398	1,313	4,003
28	Banow	131,444	131,444	136,672	136,672	...	...	...	...	2,398	1,313	4,003
29	Banow	78,076	78,076	78,080	78,080	6,864	5,578	6,139	...	2,311	...	3,976
30	Chilinger	110,788	110,788	110,787	110,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Banow	100,716	100,716	100,716	100,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Banow Division												
32	Gonkhyer	164,545	164,545	164,545	164,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Banow	131,444	131,444	131,444	131,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Banow	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Gonkhyer Division												
35	Kuamun	277,444	277,444	277,444	277,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Banow	27,250	27,250	27,250	27,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Banow	21,022	21,022	21,022	21,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Kuamun Division												
Total, North Western Provinces												
38	Lucknow	91,482	91,482	91,482	91,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Lucknow	4,231,957	4,231,957	4,231,957	4,231,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Lucknow	29,1101	29,1101	29,1101	29,1101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lucknow	70,776	70,776	70,776	70,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lucknow	27,213	27,213	27,213	27,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Lucknow	11,413	11,413	11,413	11,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Lucknow Division												
44	Frank	126,037	126,037	126,037	126,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Frank	61,137	61,137	61,137	61,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Frank	31,314	31,314	31,314	31,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Frank	15,260	15,260	15,260	15,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Frank	60,385	60,385	60,385	60,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Frank Division												
49	Frank	301,256	301,256	301,256	301,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Frank Division												
Total, N. W. Provinces and Oudh												
50	Banow	507,786	507,786	507,786	507,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Banow	101,111	101,111	101,111	101,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Native States												
Total, Native States												

## APPENDIX XVIII.

Giving a detailed comparison of the population as calculated from that of 1881 by adding births and deducting deaths.

Serial number	District	Population in 1881		Population by adding births and deducting deaths		Actual population in 1891		Excess of 3 over 4		Excess of 4 over 3	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Dohna Dén	83,985	61,085	83,662	61,051	100,324	67,811	...	...	10,062	6,760
2	Mura-nagar	530,427	419,117	513,019	404,998	610,851	490,420	2,908	3,039	1,998	908
3	Mura-nagar	407,190	310,908	410,290	315,688	418,288	316,146	...	...	4,407	...
4	Mormi	705,407	607,700	742,797	685,112	747,344	641,111	...	...	...	...
5	Bulandshahr	101,958	432,804	508,466	448,780	501,621	448,303	6,845	487	...	...
6	Alghur	551,279	407,908	567,621	491,238	558,749	481,129	8,881	9,800	...	...
Total, Meerut Division		2,772,622	2,306,682	2,861,788	2,456,801	2,896,511	2,460,323	...	...	4,723	3,521
7	Muttra	360,167	311,724	367,146	316,232	382,660	330,761	...	...	15,615	11,610
8	Agri	525,801	417,555	555,888	470,814	510,167	404,437	14,420	13,657	...	...
9	Parukhalad	790,509	617,100	821,127	615,057	804,240	598,967	12,778	11,610	...	...
10	Muneri	117,091	130,122	164,107	164,606	116,709	115,306	19,308	10,102	...	...
11	Rawal	376,251	327,117	376,600	310,027	306,775	330,854	1,805	10,073	...	...
12	Etah	417,689	312,911	402,728	345,638	384,203	318,800	10,625	20,778	...	...
Total, Agri Division		2,629,283	2,201,781	2,612,614	2,360,121	2,681,230	2,183,528	68,577	70,001	...	...
13	Bareilly	518,010	424,257	571,430	507,911	555,480	485,211	16,179	22,080	...	...
14	Bihar	484,278	408,112	521,127	470,650	518,213	475,858	5,213	...	...	5,208
15	Bhagan	487,451	411,100	512,896	449,614	498,144	427,404	11,753	24,049	...	...
16	Nordaland	616,291	511,982	645,209	671,501	628,572	555,836	11,037	16,071	...	...
17	Shahjahanpur	460,016	370,882	502,120	440,014	456,406	422,218	6,811	16,780	...	...
18	Pilibut	499,787	311,811	552,292	328,630	528,402	286,964	...	1,061	...	6,110
Total, Rohilkhand Division		2,728,761	2,170,706	2,875,601	2,569,218	2,891,100	2,193,508	45,105	73,650	...	...
19	Cawnpore	528,801	455,305	542,219	552,511	580,972	661,003	...	...	15,613	8,092
20	Fathpur	517,297	436,158	559,786	441,088	525,821	387,436	...	...	435	...
21	Bandu	531,777	314,231	607,500	361,118	536,804	316,938	10,015	12,490	...	...
22	Imamganj	239,778	217,359	266,978	268,603	260,603	235,117	6,275	6,486	...	...
23	Alhabad	711,730	732,376	765,766	712,892	781,509	707,228	...	...	10,153	14,391
24	Jaunpur	172,881	160,141	179,882	168,076	214,628	194,501	...	...	34,646	30,611
25	Jaloun	216,115	201,997	211,878	201,907	201,070	192,871	10,788	12,080	...	...
26	Lalitpur	129,799	111,280	125,702	127,051	141,186	132,764	6,526	4,800	...	...
Total, Allahabad Division		2,661,101	2,604,158	2,714,080	2,777,238	2,904,073	2,700,148	...	...	83,048	12,010
27	Banaras	450,784	441,000	460,336	451,056	467,468	454,400	...	...	7,117	3,431
28	Mirzapur	567,304	560,402	600,108	604,977	676,341	686,107	23,707	10,540	...	...
29	Jaunpur	511,407	508,350	551,160	543,918	614,560	620,097	17,210	12,979	...	...
30	Ghazipur	507,117	500,082	540,130	538,008	531,701	540,308	8,720	...	...	8,120
31	Bahia	500,005	474,168	480,190	508,792	462,011	487,854	35,088	16,938	...	...
Total, Benares Division		2,687,217	2,600,788	2,712,133	2,715,421	2,903,056	2,706,718	79,177	89,908	...	...
32	Gorakhpur	1,808,127	1,110,907	1,491,456	1,561,323	1,497,284	1,106,778	...	7,651	5,828	...
33	Devi	821,151	806,361	950,721	923,481	907,337	878,507	43,380	44,077	...	...
34	Asarganj	816,129	788,225	879,298	818,523	867,641	861,014	11,077	...	...	12,601
Total, Gorakhpur Division		2,904,903	2,505,589	3,321,170	3,276,231	3,274,232	2,336,201	40,238	60,037	...	...
35	Kanoun	261,054	282,587	262,697	232,652	234,957	238,221	...	...	32,068	36,373
36	Chandni	170,735	174,874	191,435	187,471	200,319	207,499	...	...	8,885	10,228
37	Tarai	114,515	91,078	95,865	81,123	115,460	95,108	...	...	18,009	13,079
Total, Kumaun Division		645,124	601,110	550,289	611,515	610,736	570,841	...	...	60,747	59,290
Total, N-W Provinces		17,069,991	15,650,227	17,017,721	16,975,878	17,012,850	16,411,404	114,877	154,474	...	...
38	Lucknow	361,905	341,519	398,706	330,248	407,201	390,002	...	...	18,306	16,714
39	Lucknow	161,167	437,202	605,980	473,891	499,512	464,134	16,377	0,767	...	...
40	Kas	494,986	418,960	511,616	520,118	512,508	523,511	...	...	1,394	3,223
41	Kas	805,986	512,266	601,266	606,013	667,182	668,241	...	...	6,627	2,177
42	Haridwar	641,704	550,926	695,182	617,420	670,607	514,711	...	609	1,412	...
43	Rhen	418,010	386,903	478,725	421,000	482,605	412,580	...	...	3,260	580
Total, Lucknow Division		2,776,087	2,615,514	3,011,756	2,788,831	3,055,107	2,801,162	...	...	13,061	12,011
44	Fyzabad	516,174	535,245	692,467	681,145	612,602	604,537	...	...	20,183	30,723
45	Gonda	650,771	651,165	738,282	697,665	716,404	712,962	...	...	7,078	16,161
46	Bidhar	429,187	418,961	606,275	604,482	623,567	476,805	...	...	17,201	12,183
47	Shahjahanpur	647,125	581,787	624,884	554,488	530,880	515,705	...	...	6,654	30,717
48	Patilganj	130,740	126,317	165,014	161,161	145,171	165,721	19,843	...	...	1,065
49	Bara Bank	622,591	504,207	678,107	670,337	777,115	553,701	1,082	...	4,774	...
Total, Fyzabad Division		3,072,508	2,796,572	3,105,611	3,281,128	3,115,334	3,138,928	...	...	20,731	74,800
TOTAL, OTHER		5,851,655	5,636,086	6,447,369	6,072,962	6,400,751	6,100,080	...	...	48,962	87,118
TOTAL, N-W P & Oude		22,012,666	21,105,813	21,303,093	22,008,840	24,303,001	23,001,484	91,002	67,860	...	...

## APPENDIX XIX.

*Showing the deaths of children aged from 0 to 9 amongst the population registered under the Infantscode Act.*

Age period	Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000
0 year .. .. .	53,605	15,170	287 24	40,863	12,011	290 90
1 " " " " " " "	42,468	4,057	110 72	37,928	5,152	135 84
2 years " " " " " "	41,631	2,948	68 41	33,025	4,000	98 56
3 " " " " " "	37,073	1,803	43 23	26,634	1,711	64 26
4 " " " " " "	35,007	1,186	33 25	23,346	1,043	44 07
5 " " " " " "	35,076	849	24 19	20,401	742	36 37
6 " " " " " "	34,266	688	20 07	17,276	472	27 55
7 " " " " " "	34,781	539	15 19	16,461	441	26 80
8 " " " " " "	35,716	415	11 62	15,440	275	17 74
9 " " " " " "	36,081	376	10 47	14,755	241	16 38
Total	386,653	25,670	66 19	255,470	25,081	98 10

## APPENDIX XX.

Showing by districts the different sects of Mahummadana.

Serial number	Districts.	Total		Sunni.		Shia.		Ahi-e-Hada.		Hind.		Unspecified.	
		Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dahan Din	12,609	7,296	12,254	7,131	300	105	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	Schikranpur	171,120	133,312	168,933	131,101	2,187	2,131	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	Schikranpur	171,120	133,312	168,933	131,101	2,187	2,131	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	Musaferranpur	167,701	146,660	164,818	137,318	2,810	2,133	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	Meerut	92,763	86,287	80,039	82,072	3,413	3,433	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	Alugh	63,307	55,941	61,292	54,455	2,108	2,108	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total, Meerut Division	63,307	55,941	61,292	54,455	2,108	2,108	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Meerut	33,546	20,112	32,170	23,105	663	537	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	Alugh	55,184	45,249	52,908	46,947	1,533	1,164	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	Ferozkabad	50,321	37,250	47,813	35,419	1,508	1,164	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	Muzaffarpur	22,104	20,101	20,437	18,784	600	680	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	Ferozkabad	38,478	34,476	36,311	32,076	605	499	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total, Agra Division	231,515	201,835	210,130	191,716	4,938	4,632	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	Bareilly	137,774	117,285	135,538	115,430	2,171	1,838	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	Meerut	135,534	131,478	132,474	128,011	3,210	3,467	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	Meerut	77,277	71,012	70,481	65,174	5,343	5,243	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	Meerut	63,563	63,768	63,688	62,101	183	180	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	Ferozkabad	42,840	33,646	41,842	30,229	181	181	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	68,588	61,080	63,970	59,232	1,435	1,384	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	Campore	54,177	47,351	52,100	45,447	2,682	1,877	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	Meerut	38,507	35,884	34,942	35,747	1,543	1,838	"	"	"	"	"	"
19	Meerut	20,104	20,558	18,070	18,250	713	713	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	Meerut	18,431	18,431	18,431	18,431	181	181	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	Meerut	10,422	10,422	10,422	10,422	4,457	4,355	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Meerut	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	333	333	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	Meerut	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	333	333	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	Meerut	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	333	333	"	"	"	"	"	"
25	Meerut	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	333	333	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	Meerut	12,558	12,558	12,558	12,558	333	333	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total, Allahabad Division	251,541	251,541	240,716	236,206	9,009	9,300	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total, Allahabad Division	251,541	251,541	240,716	236,206	9,009	9,300	"	"	"	"	"	"



## APPENDIX

Return of Br

## Birth-places

Birth place.	Total	Male	Female
England ...	13,308	11,044	1,866
Scotland ...	1,686	1,425	161
Ireland ...	2,696	2,427	269
Wales ...	108	92	16
Channel Islands ...	6	5	1
Isle of Man ...	25	32	3
Total	17,740	15,823	1,916

## Civil condition.

Civil condition	Under one year		One year		Two years		Three years		Four years		Total 0-4 years		5-9 years		10-14 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single ..	20	8	23	27	30	30	36	36	33	37	107	138	142	141	61	6
Married ..																
Widowed ..																
Total ..	20	8	23	27	30	30	36	36	33	37	107	138	142	141	61	6

## Inf

Infirmary	Total afflicted			0-4 years.		5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years	
	Total.	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Insane ...													
Deaf-mute ...													
Blind ...													
Lepor ...	1	1											

## DIX XXI.

ish-born subjects.

## Occupations.

Class	0-4 years			5-14 years			15 years and over			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A - Government	141	104	245	144	122	266	14,131	797	14,928	14,402	1,023	15,425
B - Pasture and Agriculture	4	5	9	4	4	8	83	37	120	30	55	145
C - Personal services	6	6	12	2	8	10	29	84	113	31	100	131
D - Preparation and supply of material substances	2	2	4	1	1	2	110	48	158	110	51	167
E - Commerce, transport, storage	7	9	15	21	27	48	433	185	618	401	220	621
F - Professions	10	13	23	27	28	55	515	319	834	552	351	903
G - Indefinite and independent	1		1	4	5	9	140	107	247	112	112	224
Total	157	138	295	243	195	438	15,443	1,563	17,006	15,823	1,916	17,739

by age.

15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60 years and over		Total		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
166	90	7,383	74	1,170	65	829	25	240	17	73	13	27	10	15	6	5	6	3	11,540	14,892	553	
18	101	244	268	318	799	228	110	162	223	97	211	58	127	35	51	14	70	18	9,947	17,708	1,149	
3	3	8	6	21	5	14	22	21	11	15	10	14	19	10	7	23	14	219	984	117		
468	114	7,487	287	1,716	589	1,251	258	600	301	117	121	253	78	156	60	25	99	50	17,740	15,823	1,916	

miles.

25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		40-44 years		45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60 years and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## APPENDIX

Return of foreigners of

OCCUPA

Class	All nationalities			Nation							
	Total	Male	Female	American		Austro-Hungarian		Danish		Dutch	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A—Government	67	37	30	6	5	2					
B—Pasture and agriculture	21	13	8								
C—Personal services	17	1	16	1	1						
D—Preparation and supply of mineral substances	62	38	24	4	4						
E—Commerce, transport and storage	72	49	23	4	1	1					
F—Professions	228	99	129	37	50	5	1	1	1	3	3
G—Industrie and independent	17	20	27	1	1						
Total	604	300	304	57	65	8	2	1	1	7	6

Nationality	Total population			Under 1 year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		Total, 0—4 years		5—9 years	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
American	122	57	65	1	1	3		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	3	4
Austro-Hungarian	10	8	2														
Danish	3	1	2														
Dutch	14	7	7		1											1	1
French	86	48	38			3	1			1	1	1	1	8	12	5	6
German	118	71	47	1													
Greek	6	5	1					1	1	1	1						
Italian	18	21	9											1	2	3	1
Norwegian	1	1				1											
Portuguese	52	23	29									1		2	2	2	6
Romanian	1	1															
Russian	4	2	2														
Spanish	7	1	6														1
Swedish	4	2	2														
Swiss	8	2	6														
Turkish-Armenian	1	1															
Total	604	300	304	2	3	6	1	1	7	5	6	5	1	32	38	11	24

BIRTH

Nationality	Total population			A—North-Western Provinces and Outer		B—Turks outside North-Western Provinces and Outer		C—Other Asiatic countries		D—Comm							
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Austria		Finland		Germany		Greece	
										Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
American	122	57	65	9	9	8	7	1									
Austro-Hungarian	10	8	2														
Danish	3	1	2														
Dutch	14	7	7	1	6	1	1										
French	86	48	38	12	6	21	23					12	8	17	50		
German	148	71	77	9	11	15	6										
Greek	6	5	1		1	1	1									1	1
Italian	38	29	9	1	4	6	3										
Norwegian	1	1															
Portuguese	52	23	29	2	3	17	5					1					
Romanian	1	1															
Russian	4	2	2														
Spanish	7	1	6														
Swedish	4	2	2														
Swiss	8	2	6														
Turkish-Armenian	1	1															
Total	604	300	304	38	42	79	70	1	1	11	1	14	8	47	56	1	1

**XII.**

*Non-British nationality.*

**TIONS.**

alliter.

German.		Greek.		Italian.		Norwegian.		Portuguese.		Roumanian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swede.		Swiss.		Turkish Armenians.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
10	8	...	..	9	1	..	.	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	.	.	
3	4	...	..	..	1	...	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	15	...	..	5	1	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
14	8	3	..	1	1	..	..	9	11	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
13	38	..	1	11	8	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	
7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
71	77	6	1	39	5	1	..	33	29	1	..	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	5	0	..	1

**PERIODS,**

[illegible]

**PLACES.**

trees in Europe.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Showing the total Urban population by religion in the districts of the Provinces.

Serial number	Name of district.	Total	Hindu.	Musliman	Jain.	Christians.	Arya	Sikh.	Others
1	Dehra Dîn	38,845	25,238	8,790	198	2,138	470	413	3
2	Sahrawanpur	202,849	104,676	92,122	4,531	1,888	254	480	8
3	Muzaffarnagar	126,009	67,197	56,005	2,088	127	218	84	..
4	Meerut	298,786	172,043	101,900	7,236	5,298	1,331	908	1
5	Bulandshahr	311,268	177,631	61,640	1,045	158	970	23	..
6	Aligarh	202,197	145,014	55,716	1,416	401	454	62	14
	Total, Meerut Division	1,017,294	610,799	276,260	27,407	10,460	3,661	2,080	25
7	Muttra	147,728	121,435	23,518	1,040	843	154	798	3
8	Agra	209,928	139,480	60,376	4,880	4,047	807	498	205
9	Parakhanabad	138,049	90,342	30,653	903	540	355	16	240
10	Mathura	52,114	35,606	13,880	2,847	71	125	79	..
11	Etawah	62,851	44,448	17,214	1,028	116	28	18	2
12	Etah	108,111	70,726	35,109	1,667	400	300	48	7
	Total, Agra Division	710,151	508,040	189,876	11,471	6,020	1,848	1,440	541
13	Bareilly	171,567	92,429	75,191	1	3,494	230	220	7
14	Bijnor	173,465	65,944	104,808	971	556	1,015	142	..
15	Rudra	96,070	60,906	47,299	114	543	778	5	..
16	Moradabad	212,815	100,006	133,728	675	1,274	1,042	27	3
17	Shahjahanpur	128,155	62,540	56,021	16	917	340	101	..
18	Pilibhit	56,319	33,004	23,084	204	..	..	..	..
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	864,791	410,187	447,020	1,806	6,968	3,464	501	11
19	Cawnpore	212,780	166,613	43,498	410	3,011	229	14	30
20	Fatehpur	44,130	29,101	14,233	77	11	12	1	..
21	Banda	41,068	31,972	8,768	214	66	20	25	1
22	Hapurpur	67,281	56,515	12,872	..	48	29	11	..
23	Almabad	217,881	118,141	65,144	281	5,860	..	155	..
24	Jhansi	98,540	80,771	11,110	969	1,574	156	921	6
25	Jalnan	54,471	40,542	11,638	68	66	11	2	1
26	Lalitpur	20,371	16,519	2,161	1,574	..	19	1	..
	Total, Allahabad Division	759,020	561,106	179,283	1,594	10,645	457	1,181	136
27	Benares	235,552	181,999	52,178	109	1,210	..	53	..
28	Mirzapur	116,676	97,715	18,149	228	39	30	161	..
29	Jaunpur	74,990	11,801	29,093	6	779	1	..	..
30	Ghazipur	117,479	89,827	28,101	27	269	14	17	4
31	Bahia	101,549	87,908	15,619	10	..	..	..	2
	Total, Benares Division	645,025	499,282	145,140	470	1,945	64	235	10
32	Gorakhpur	106,143	126,118	30,265	..	399	..	..	28
33	Bast	3,467	26,589	7,661	..	27	00	..	..
34	Aunagarh	26,884	47,292	42,117	..	43	..	..	1
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	230,353	201,029	89,278	..	429	60	..	27
35	Kumaun	54,904	22,915	5,351	..	67	..	..	0
36	Gairwal	3,740	3,447	246	..	..	..	..	..
37	Tara	21,544	12,068	9,317	38	6	88	7	..
	Total, Kumaun Division	54,108	34,120	6,914	38	672	84	7	0
	Total, N. W. Provinces	4,554,573	2,862,469	1,162,771	4,480	46,779	9,870	5,403	702
38	Lucknow	307,145	181,210	118,477	758	6,726	470	353	122
39	Unnao	78,015	53,459	24,544	8	103	9	24	..
40	Rae Bareilly	36,724	17,666	12,336	22	116	..	85	..
41	Botpur	75,028	30,860	41,140	215	703	64	41	6
42	Hardoi	105,003	65,386	39,159	13	132	13	13	..
43	Bara	88,461	24,789	14,510	10	67	60	25	..
	Total, Lucknow Division	644,386	384,291	212,935	1,021	6,946	600	540	127
44	Fyzabad	138,541	89,894	47,014	149	1,212	65	171	..
45	Gonda	64,380	44,937	20,058	..	165	..	45	..
46	Rudra	30,280	18,422	20,181	39	91	12	31	..
47	Sultanpur	8,721	5,461	3,250	..	..	..	..	..
48	Partigarh	16,049	9,084	5,879	125	45	..	11	..
49	Bara Banki	66,487	24,808	26,780	723	80	..	25	3
	Total, Fyzabad Division	327,396	201,110	122,174	1,014	1,676	67	262	6
	Total, Outh	261,755	168,429	96,120	2,061	8,521	670	803	184
	Total, N. W. F. and Outh	5,311,828	3,416,798	1,708,043	30,674	60,280	10,552	6,236	905
50	Rampur	103,186	33,351	60,638	136	45	23	..	..
51	Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	103,186	33,351	60,638	136	45	23	..	..

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers.

Class	Group.	Sect or duty worshipped	Total	Male.	Female.
I.—Belonging to No Sectarian Sub-division			1,466,981	773,310	715,074
II.—Monothestic		Jehovah worshippers	3,788,606	2,019,808	1,708,888
		Brahma	21,535	18,063	8,468
		Total, Class II	3,810,231	2,032,891	1,777,840
III.—Pre Puranic beliefs		Smartas	402,981	200,607	202,414
		bhaya worshippers	41,004	22,328	10,676
		Agna	9,774	6,412	4,362
		Other Puranic gods	550	336	214
		Planet	45,962	21,883	24,079
		Total, Class III	501,171	250,566	250,615
IV.—Worshippers of Puranic deities connected with Vishnu	4(a)	Worshippers of — Vishnu	3,733,618	1,938,727	1,774,791
		Ishta Nath	6,910	3,860	3,050
		Total, 4(a)	3,740,528	1,942,587	1,777,841
	4(b)	Worshippers of incarnations of Vishnu and of gods and demi gods connected therewith	164,555	81,841	79,721
		Nar N Singh	1,18,090	58,811	59,237
		Parasaram	1,000,111	675,794	524,418
		Ram	92,194	48,579	43,614
		Hannuman	281	207	172
		Lakshman	7,881	4,481	3,405
		Companions of Hanu (Sita and Bharat)	681,474	369,470	311,908
		Krishna	31,312	16,878	14,434
		Balarama	101,770	60,100	41,670
		Companions of Krishna	4,114,158	1,629,601	1,484,557
		Minor incarnations of Vishnu	55,076	27,300	27,776
		Salagram	261,110	132,000	129,004
		Lakshmi	1,158	560	599
		Malakharat Hiroka	3,767	2,215	1,552
		Tulsi	1,149	497	652
		Gaur	163	76	87
		Total, 4(b)	3,468,880	1,822,233	1,646,647
		Total, Class IV	7,209,408	3,764,820	3,444,588

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total.	Male.	Female.
V—Worshippers of Fusank deities connected with Siva.	5(a)	Worshippers of —			
		Siva .. .. .	8,101,617	4,246,568	3,855,049
		Local and special Mahadeo .. ..	16,128	8,120	7,999
		Total, 5(a) ..	8,117,745	4,254,687	3,863,048
	5(b)	Worshippers of gods and dema gods connected with Siva			
		Bhairon .. .. .	173,070	80,410	84,260
		Ganesha .. .. .	78,188	40,109	37,980
		Parvati .. .. .	8,684	4,172	4,412
		Nandi .. .. .	127	68	00
		Total 5(b) ..	260,868	124,858	135,730
		Total, Class V ..	8,378,613	4,389,545	3,989,778
VI—Worshippers of Fusank Saktis.	7(a)	Sakti (Local) —			
		Bama .. .. .	1,576	880	696
		Worshippers of Local Devis .. ..	571,586	298,802	272,644
		„ of Devi under a general name ..	9,507,409	4,850,371	4,657,038
		Total, Class VI ..	10,080,581	5,150,143	4,930,378
VII.—	7(a)	Development and additions of Saktism. Worshippers of gods of diseases			
		Sila .. .. .	110,130	60,879	50,250
		Cholera .. .. .	9,538	3,964	5,574
		Hanraul Raja .. .. .	5,034	2,506	2,529
		Agwan .. .. .	23,009	12,608	12,501
		Total 7(a) ..	158,709	78,916	79,804
	7(b)	Snake Worshippers —			
		Asik .. .. .	41,351	21,253	20,098
		Nag .. .. .	25,360	13,500	11,860
		Gugapur .. .. .	122,091	65,289	57,702
		Sekha .. .. .	13,578	6,304	7,184
		Total, 7(b) ..	208,380	106,486	99,850

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total	Males	Females
II—(continued)	7(c)	Worshippers of spirits of deceased persons who have died a violent death			
		Brahms	106,787	203,500	203,287
		Other evil spirits (Fetichism and undefined)	311,830	201,811	1'00,016
		Dur	22,654	11,731	10,623
		Durho Babu	54,619	27,278	27,471
		Kashu Das	172,509	91,229	81,370
		Jokhaga	87,061	47,789	39,272
		Soreveras	171,301	91,981	82,823
		Satlu	8,534	4,077	4,456
		Hughu	7,781	3,370	4,414
		Sapha	150	79	77
		Total, 7(c)	1,121,126	640,114	612,908
	7(d)	Worshippers of Muhammadan saints—			
		Pachpura	1,470,985	815,057	847,928
		Amara Satlu	8,202	3,847	4,355
		Brahmapur	61,617	25,465	26,202
		Hathula Pir	2,777	1,295	1,482
		Pakhar	39,954	19,664	20,294
		Sarwar Dur	30,104	15,620	14,483
		Other Muhammadan saints	501,571	252,700	248,871
		Sarwar Pir	8,129	5,180	3,249
		Total, 7(d)	2,171,441	1,117,001	1,106,630
	7(e)	Worshippers of spirits and ancestral gods—			
		Chitragupta	1,767	1,006	761
		Other ancestral deities	7,573	4,185	3,388
		Nathu	124,170	61,251	62,916
		Minor, note gods	1,862	2,508	2,361
		Shankarima	19,805	9,564	9,247
		Total, 7(e)	157,977	78,514	79,463
	7(f)	Other gods worshipped by special classes—			
		Low caste gods	6,209	1,105	2,304
		Kargan Das	76,151	37,172	37,779
		Bahraj	79,305	38,752	37,648
		Kalpantha	29,161	13,727	12,874
		Lalbag	26,967	141,177	121,470
		Total 7(f)	1,370,983	700,673	670,100

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(continued).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped	Total.	Male	Female
VII—(concluded)	7(g)	Demon worshippers— Māṇava .. .. .	2,639	1,290	1,343
		Kṛṣṇa Deo .. .. .	31,408	16,784	15,025
		Māṇava .. .. .	1,929	912	1,017
		Mahānara or Bhānara .. .. .	13,141	6,522	6,619
		Demon .. .. .	154,215	80,701	73,514
		Total, 7(g) .. .. .	203,332	105,214	98,118
	7(h)	Worshippers of village, forest and local gods— Bhūmī .. .. .	85,731	45,006	40,725
		Kāṇva .. .. .	34,067	17,300	15,767
		Māṇava Tappa .. .. .	3,785	2,089	1,696
		Sāṇva .. .. .	27,581	17,261	20,320
		Bhāṇva .. .. .	16,489	8,589	7,900
		Other forest gods .. .. .	17,340	8,681	8,659
		Local or village gods .. .. .	367,591	185,024	182,567
		Total, 7(h) .. .. .	551,007	283,053	277,954
	7(i)	Worshippers of river and river gods— Gāṇva .. .. .	284,504	152,406	132,198
		Jumna .. .. .	8,310	4,478	3,838
		Sāṇva .. .. .	5,311	1,589	3,722
		Khwa Khwa .. .. .	7,730	4,088	3,642
		Other river gods .. .. .	13,694	6,700	6,995
		Total, 7(i) .. .. .	319,549	169,540	150,015
		Total, Class VII .. .. .	6,637,911	3,376,468	3,261,443
VIII—Worshippers of other Purāṇa gods and dema gods, and objects of reverence	...	Worshippers of — Holy places .. .. .	56,702	30,625	26,077
		Deified deities .. .. .	274,000	138,513	135,487
		Miscellaneous Purāṇa gods .. .. .	2,596	1,365	1,231
		Total, Class VIII .. .. .	333,298	170,503	162,795
IX.	9(a)	Śaṅkara Sub divisions Śaṅkara— Aṅkara .. .. .	5,319	2,861	2,458
		Aṅkara .. .. .	1,000	570	430
		Aṅkara .. .. .	10,886	5,601	5,285
		Śaṅkara .. .. .	23,816	12,400	11,416
		Minor Śaṅkara sects .. .. .	1,870	1,006	864
		Total, 9(a) .. .. .	47,897	25,037	22,860

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Showing the numbers returned as belonging to each Hindu sect or class of worshippers—(concluded).

Class	Group	Sect or deity worshipped.	Total	Male	Female
IX—(concluded)	9(1)	Vaishnava, unidarian and miscellaneous sects —	11,905	8,346	3,559
		Krishnak Vaishnava	4,226	1,701	2,525
		Madhyama	19,483	6,574	12,909
		Vallabhishtaya	1,094	576	518
		Haridasa	1,795	1,012	783
		Radha Vallabha	421,143	222,091	199,052
		Ramanandi	318,002	167,014	151,988
		Kaharpantha	417,127	225,176	191,951
		Haridasa	1,125	2,116	2,099
		Nandoypantha	10,178	5,705	4,473
		Dadupantha	5,010	2,721	2,289
		Namolsaha	9,016,104	172,410	10,888
		Satsami	12,574	8,012	4,562
		Ayapantha	5,267	2,227	3,040
		Munindasa	2,686	1,112	1,574
		Anantpantha	170	81	89
		Cherindasa	579	374	205
		Paharnandi	3,900	1,901	1,999
		Parnasi	21,113	10,721	10,392
		Pramatin	65	36	29
		Molamari	1,118	514	604
		Shiva Narani	21,914	12,526	9,388
		Rudra Swami	188	91	97
		Swami Narani	216	110	106
		Gobindpantha	4,005	2,213	1,792
		North Hindu	1,227	629	598
		Bhika Sahib	1,277	681	596
		Daryadan	2,110	1,170	940
		Bahon	10,529	5,077	5,452
		Minor and undefined sects	38,050	20,901	17,149
		Total, 9(1)	1,888,862	1,000,524	888,338
		Total, Class IX	1,906,759	1,025,561	881,198
Not properly Hindu	..	Dandh	1,612	558	1,054
		Arya Samajist	4,105	1,738	2,367
		Brahmo Samajist	7	4	3
		Atheist	7	6	1
		Jain (Sarnap)	181	100	81
		Total, Not properly Hindu	5,812	2,406	3,406
		GRAND TOTAL	10,186,164	5,051,925	5,134,239



## APPEN

## Summary of

Serial number.	District or State	Total Population			A — Born in district or state where enumerated		
		Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Dadra Dón	108,135	100,324	67,811	112,737	61,558	51,179
2	Sahawnpur	1,001,280	540,251	460,929	926,880	505,835	421,044
3	Muzaffanagar	772,474	418,228	354,246	650,032	377,454	272,578
4	Meerut	1,351,458	747,214	604,214	1,208,550	675,336	533,214
5	Dhulandshahr	919,911	501,621	418,293	818,524	420,702	397,822
6	Aligarh	1,013,172	558,713	454,459	880,964	468,803	412,161
Total, Meerut Division		6,126,843	2,866,511	2,460,331	4,618,667	2,581,668	2,036,999
7	Muttra	711,121	382,660	328,461	660,281	330,846	229,435
8	Agra	1,003,706	540,159	461,547	827,121	474,320	352,801
9	Farukhabad	838,087	461,340	376,538	717,122	377,074	240,048
10	Manpuri	762,163	416,720	345,442	638,265	378,770	260,495
11	Etawah	727,629	396,775	330,854	621,000	351,507	269,493
12	Etah	702,054	383,203	318,850	670,011	348,511	241,492
Total, Agra Division		4,767,759	2,544,236	2,181,523	3,985,306	2,131,231	1,772,775
13	Bareilly	1,010,601	555,480	455,211	895,002	501,863	393,139
14	Bagpur	794,070	418,212	375,858	751,938	401,584	350,354
15	Indaura	525,398	281,114	244,284	472,103	251,237	220,866
16	Moradabad	1,179,298	622,572	556,826	1,070,399	580,999	489,400
17	Shahjahanpur	718,351	405,406	312,455	618,335	345,117	273,218
18	Pilibhit	485,306	258,402	226,904	408,777	224,015	184,762
Total, Rohilkhand Division		5,243,674	2,849,100	2,394,574	4,791,515	2,625,353	2,166,161
19	Cawnpur	1,209,605	648,692	560,608	1,049,654	567,467	482,187
20	Fatehpur	691,157	359,821	331,336	600,925	315,871	285,054
21	Banda	705,842	356,891	348,950	629,215	310,758	298,456
22	Hamirpur	513,720	260,603	253,117	438,717	216,778	221,939
23	Allahabad	1,518,757	781,509	737,228	1,454,364	712,195	712,169
24	Jhansi	409,119	211,538	197,671	311,911	170,125	141,786
25	Jalaun	306,761	204,940	192,271	255,755	137,500	118,255
26	Jaunpur	271,200	141,148	130,052	250,851	126,616	124,235
Total, Allahabad Division		6,707,121	3,566,771	3,140,350	5,116,616	2,709,420	2,407,191
27	Benares	921,911	507,153	414,700	805,291	421,911	383,380
28	Mirzapur	1,161,508	576,311	505,167	1,078,295	545,291	533,004
29	Jaunpur	1,261,949	631,950	529,999	1,168,642	612,708	555,934
30	Gazipur	1,077,549	531,701	445,806	998,306	512,914	485,392
31	Dalia	912,365	452,011	460,554	878,570	431,915	446,655
Total, Benares Division		5,368,774	2,616,156	2,752,618	4,920,176	2,544,919	2,375,257
32	Gorakhpur	2,094,057	1,077,281	1,016,773	2,075,127	1,081,120	1,004,007
33	Basti	1,785,844	907,317	878,527	1,608,989	872,784	826,205
34	Azamgarh	1,779,625	867,011	861,014	1,631,651	818,155	783,496
Total, Gorakhpur Division		6,668,526	3,272,233	3,396,294	6,079,767	3,103,259	2,976,508
35	Kannauj	661,181	291,957	269,224	525,012	268,730	256,282
36	Gaibid	407,818	200,419	207,409	318,252	170,007	148,245
37	Turai	210,568	115,400	95,168	169,640	86,461	83,179
Total, Kannauj Division		1,181,567	507,776	571,801	1,012,904	525,208	487,696
Total, N. W. Provinces		31,251,251	17,812,850	13,438,401	20,788,115	10,307,411	10,480,704
38	Lucknow	771,165	407,291	363,973	685,851	371,177	314,674
39	Rawlpi	1,008,521	512,080	496,145	939,145	480,367	458,778
40	Ben Haris	1,075,113	567,162	508,291	970,108	522,914	447,194
41	Shajapur	1,111,211	586,497	515,714	1,024,710	528,844	495,866
42	Meerut	904,615	482,032	421,583	752,761	401,910	350,851
43	Kheri	684,569	3,055,407	2,801,162	5,188,827	2,704,912	2,483,915
Total, Lucknow Division		1,116,959	612,602	504,557	1,081,470	561,173	520,297
44	Fyzabad	1,457,220	746,361	712,820	1,307,705	679,452	628,253
45	Gond	1,004,141	524,667	479,963	904,377	469,103	435,274
46	Behanah	1,075,511	530,186	516,865	963,498	499,103	464,395
47	Saltapur	1,075,511	530,186	516,865	963,498	499,103	464,395
48	Parbati	1,180,906	577,115	563,794	1,041,362	547,401	503,961
49	Bara Banka	670,272	3,435,314	3,395,298	6,083,195	3,104,129	2,979,066
Total, Fyzabad Division		12,650,831	6,500,761	6,160,080	11,271,966	5,642,361	5,629,605
Total, Oudh		10,405,095	21,101,601	22,601,841	41,770,401	22,322,902	19,447,499
50	Banpur	351,410	291,092	260,157	288,652	201,121	200,531
51	Tahil Garhi	241,212	118,478	122,861	210,275	117,738	122,537
TOTAL NATIVE STATES		792,191	409,470	383,021	724,327	380,802	343,525

## DIX XXV.

Table XI.

B—Born in district or state immediately contiguous to that where enumerated						C—Born in remote districts or states of the same province.		
(a) In the same province or agency			(b) In another province or agency			Total.	Male.	Female.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
22,708	15,822	6,886	3,976	2,681	1,295	17,946	12,013	5,933
32,486	11,126	21,360	11,430	4,025	7,405	18,919	11,124	7,795
50,055	26,725	23,330	7,211	1,842	5,369	6,530	3,720	2,810
108,370	30,833	77,537	21,974	6,087	15,887	28,930	10,246	18,684
97,944	28,430	69,514	14,110	4,400	10,710	44,723	5,227	39,496
115,942	43,589	72,353	1,252	604	648	26,470	12,730	13,740
409,866	159,761	250,105	60,769	20,417	40,352	144,421	61,796	82,625
73,554	30,804	42,750	42,107	11,552	30,555	11,725	6,107	5,618
75,535	23,547	51,988	66,541	24,040	42,501	21,797	12,407	9,390
96,008	29,007	66,999	...	...	...	8,008	4,554	3,454
105,014	30,209	74,805	13,261	5,170	8,091	11,420	1,400	10,020
80,660	30,806	49,854	...	...	...	8,810	4,042	4,768
101,803	30,424	71,379	...	...	...	7,483	2,640	4,843
520,058	105,315	414,743	130,007	44,008	85,999	74,302	34,288	40,014
148,283	33,057	115,226	...	...	...	12,707	11,802	8,905
43,906	12,040	31,866	...	...	...	4,308	2,833	1,475
96,117	32,876	63,241	...	...	...	6,623	2,498	2,124
91,828	30,806	61,022	...	...	...	14,422	6,149	8,273
87,736	34,136	53,600	...	...	...	10,459	5,696	4,763
65,026	28,419	36,607	221	178	43	10,027	6,819	3,208
523,793	174,852	348,941	279	178	101	65,201	35,458	29,743
106,600	44,563	62,037	...	...	...	47,300	27,070	20,230
62,847	21,291	41,556	...	...	...	4,306	1,964	2,342
32,553	12,750	19,803	25,077	8,426	16,651	3,574	2,017	1,557
80,881	12,442	68,439	34,500	9,378	25,122	2,494	1,443	1,051
67,301	10,504	56,797	...	...	...	17,170	10,249	6,921
14,293	4,305	9,988	60,105	13,301	46,804	12,231	8,780	3,451
25,592	7,406	18,186	11,055	3,538	7,517	1,403	1,050	400
1,081	601	480	12,465	4,263	8,202	1,183	...	...
480,604	132,184	348,420	142,822	45,252	97,570	94,149	55,736	38,413
78,562	34,842	43,720	11,578	3,346	8,232	8,158	4,738	3,420
48,883	14,075	34,808	18,267	7,281	10,986	6,240	3,038	3,202
87,441	17,411	70,030	...	...	...	6,626	4,700	1,926
52,009	14,422	37,587	21,700	7,811	13,889	2,428	1,406	1,022
82,611	7,905	74,706	28,511	10,412	18,099	1,114	603	511
274,490	75,845	198,645	80,106	16,573	63,533	49,546	17,825	31,721
130,470	42,862	87,608	74,637	21,174	53,463	22,090	12,718	9,372
74,410	20,080	54,330	4,601	2,517	2,084	11,741	7,721	4,020
94,007	17,614	76,393	...	...	...	8,027	4,501	3,526
227,562	106,606	120,956	79,438	33,721	45,717	45,944	18,145	27,799
16,568	10,015	6,553	6,387	1,886	4,501	10,235	7,741	2,494
7,717	5,765	1,952	...	...	...	612	567	45
95,350	21,084	74,266	2,720	2,063	657	3,212	1,145	2,067
119,635	6,770	112,865	9,107	6,747	2,360	1,119	0,985	2,134
5,677,732	80,190	5,597,542	1,704,145	592,687	1,111,458	124,574	211,863	192,710
85,006	36,881	48,125	...	...	...	40,145	21,946	18,199
74,641	24,137	50,504	...	...	...	9,605	4,904	4,701
87,371	27,337	60,034	...	...	...	7,391	4,298	3,093
96,112	38,118	57,994	...	...	...	11,280	5,818	5,462
83,477	34,421	49,056	...	...	...	5,254	2,767	2,487
128,852	65,514	63,338	2,133	1,105	1,028	18,907	11,800	7,107
565,505	240,470	325,035	2,374	1,186	1,188	88,891	49,750	39,141
108,084	38,588	69,496	...	...	...	22,204	10,765	11,439
120,285	67,474	52,811	4,217	1,964	2,253	15,090	6,524	8,566
102,982	62,462	40,520	9,111	5,059	4,052	11,517	8,552	2,965
101,174	35,540	65,634	...	...	...	9,713	4,053	5,660
93,127	27,462	65,665	...	...	...	6,614	2,871	3,743
78,970	28,065	50,905	...	...	...	4,115	2,028	2,087
608,477	226,181	382,296	13,498	7,021	6,477	72,482	34,569	37,913
1,083,982	451,407	632,575	15,761	8,127	7,634	16,435	8,440	8,004
3,741,714	1,380,004	2,361,710	604,108	171,415	432,693	686,006	415,278	270,728
60,115	24,640	35,475	388	206	182	7,191	3,815	3,376
71	43	28	...	...	...	1,104	128	96
58,180	23,670	34,510	388	204	184	7,360	3,943	3,417

## APPEN

Summary of

Serial number	District or State	D.—Born in remote parts of India			E.—Born in other countries of Asia.					
		Total	Male	Female.	(a) Contiguous to India			(b) Remote from India		
					Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female.
1	Delhra Dm ..	9,734	7,460	2,256	483	379	104	54	26	28
2	Sah ranpur ..	10,206	7,012	3,164	27	22	5	12	10	2
3	Muzam Barnagar ..	7,003	4,397	2,409	7	4	3	8	7	1
4	Meerut ..	20,120	11,645	8,485	164	108	56	6	4	2
5	Bulandshahr ..	4,674	2,432	2,242	117	90	21	187	181	6
6	Aligarh ..	7,145	3,655	3,200	24	22	2	20	17	3
	Total, Meerut Division ..	64,755	36,830	24,925	822	631	191	246	245	1
7	Mittha ..	21,874	10,482	11,706	6	5	1	7	0	7
8	Agra ..	11,220	6,558	4,605	153	128	25	32	29	3
9	Parachad ..	4,570	2,301	1,269	27	14	13	1	1	0
10	Mansura ..	6,296	3,348	2,918	9	9	0	1	1	0
11	Rahat ..	3,486	1,704	1,722	1	1	0	3	3	0
12	Rah ..	2,572	1,216	1,056	11	10	1	8	0	8
	Total, Agra Division ..	49,022	25,566	21,456	216	167	49	53	44	9
13	Bareilly ..	4,632	2,452	1,180	27	21	6	38	18	20
14	Rampur ..	1,449	853	496	7	6	1	6	3	3
15	Budaun ..	2,420	1,280	1,050	7	7	0	7	6	1
16	Wazirabad ..	2,732	1,631	1,097	35	27	8	7	4	3
17	Shahjahanpur ..	1,518	886	642	17	18	4	31	21	10
18	Philib ..	567	311	163	11	10	1	6	5	1
	Total, Rohilkhand Division ..	12,218	7,600	4,618	164	81	83	95	67	28
19	Cawnpore ..	18,685	8,169	5,517	70	67	3	28	21	7
20	Patna ..	1,407	680	401	4	4	0	5	4	1
21	Bahia ..	1,572	992	580	10	7	3	2	1	1
22	Hanuman ..	2,181	877	1,304	5	5	0	1	1	0
23	Allahabad ..	16,940	7,744	8,196	15	6	9	17	7	10
24	Jhansi ..	1,571	4,364	2,308	67	48	19	6	6	0
25	Jaloun ..	11,279	3,947	7,356	11	11	0	4	2	2
26	Lalitpur ..	8,098	2,845	5,253	13	13	0	1	1	0
	Total, Allahabad Division ..	6,588	2,751	3,145	191	161	30	61	52	9
27	Benares ..	17,417	9,948	7,465	37	25	12	1	5	1
28	Mirzapur ..	10,718	5,195	5,523	4	4	0	1	1	0
29	Jaunpur ..	1,638	710	753	11	7	4	17	14	3
30	Ghazipur ..	1,208	1,727	1,181	6	6	0	1	1	0
31	Bahia ..	1,512	180	1,032	4	4	0	1	1	0
	Total, Benares Division ..	31,504	18,080	13,424	62	42	20	31	23	8
32	Gorakhpur ..	12,193	6,285	5,910	30	29	1	22	15	7
33	Basti ..	948	642	296	11	9	2	1	1	0
34	Assam ..	1,852	776	1,076	12	10	2	10	7	3
	Total, Gorakhpur Division ..	16,286	8,003	7,282	51	48	3	32	22	10
35	Kanoun ..	5,112	3,561	1,971	253	170	83	1	1	0
36	Gawal ..	1,154	1,016	178	58	50	8	1	1	0
37	Tarai ..	261	157	104	9	7	2	1	1	0
	Total, Kanoun Division ..	6,547	4,744	1,813	320	227	94	1	1	0
	Total N.-W. Provinces ..	208,219	104,961	107,353	1,708	1,360	348	570	433	137
38	Lucknow ..	9,497	5,771	3,716	104	68	36	76	30	46
39	Unao ..	1,601	821	778	6	4	2	1	1	0
40	Bac Barch ..	2,567	1,215	1,312	19	7	12	6	6	0
41	Salpur ..	1,329	872	457	38	26	12	25	17	8
42	Bardos ..	718	155	203	7	6	1	1	1	0
43	Kheri ..	1,043	761	282	7	6	1	1	1	0
	Total, Lucknow Division ..	17,132	10,727	6,406	174	110	64	118	69	49
44	Fyzabad ..	4,804	2,563	2,220	30	27	3	41	17	24
45	Gonda ..	2,281	990	1,291	20	20	0	1	1	0
46	Bahmach ..	1,725	1,173	552	12	11	1	12	7	5
47	Saidpur ..	1,229	1,070	553	16	13	3	18	8	10
48	Parthalgarh ..	1,414	773	641	18	12	6	4	4	0
49	Bare Banki ..	1,003	605	407	23	19	4	9	5	4
	Total, Fyzabad Division ..	11,514	6,794	4,720	127	103	24	85	48	37
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	2,640	17,121	11,125	301	219	82	303	111	192
	Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	206,965	108,487	118,478	2,009	1,579	430	774	644	229
50	Mamur ..	744	414	326	65	49	16	71	45	26
51	Tehri Garhwal ..	744	293	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES ..	1,088	681	407	65	40	16	71	45	26

## DIX XXV.

Table AI—(concluded).

F.—Born in other continents			G.—Born at Sea			H.—Birth place unspecified.		
Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
469	289	170				80	17	33
690	530	160				298	130	162
17	10	7				152	71	78
3,329	3,008	261	5	4	1	10	4	6
24	10	14				111	31	77
40	27	13						
5,808	5,394	671	6	1	1	641	296	346
500	587	53				274	161	122
792	570	206				185	197	298
403	360	43	1		1	284	112	171
28	17	11				129	20	109
40	31	16				42	26	19
20	15	5				115	31	74
1,874	1,550	314	1		1	1,427	511	784
4,408	2,447	58	1	1		64	39	25
11	6	6						
42	14	18				219	128	128
151	120	25	1	1		68	18	40
445	315	80						
11	10	3				110	52	58
2,517	2,207	110	2	2		841	265	290
1,476	1,420	150				874	478	496
8	2	1						
16	12	4				198	171	207
10	6	2				1	1	
1,701	1,617	284				21	8	15
988	906	82	3	3		264	151	113
22	10	12				1	4	6
9	6	3				7	1	4
4,125	3,887	508	3	3		1,645	715	990
522	484	38						
44	33	18				243	90	153
50	30	20				608	130	308
142	75	57	1		1	59	25	45
61	22	41				18	21	25
821	641	180	1		1	668	278	680
111	72	37				10	6	4
108	46	62	3	2	1			
114	60	58				12	7	6
390	179	157	3	2	1			
190	128	62				71	41	30
21	12	9				42	21	21
4	3	1						
215	143	72				120	67	53
15,121	13,160	1,071	16	11	4	2,064	1,111	2,914
2,641	2,276	365	4	1	3	81	45	46
18	10	8				76	31	45
22	11	8				14	6	8
494	475	19				27	11	14
8	5	3				1		1
10	8	2				173	67	66
3,103	2,788	405	4	1	3	922	142	180
782	651	128				537	195	343
42	32	40				68	24	40
35	29	15				519	217	302
40	15	25				264	84	179
11	8	5				62	18	34
40	30	20				21	6	15
1,000	767	231				1,960	548	612
4,103	3,553	458	4	1	3	1,782	520	1,002
19,314	16,705	2,609	19	12	7	6,830	2,831	4,006
6	5	1						
6	5	1						

## APPENDIX XXVI.

Comparing the population of the preliminary and General Censuses in the districts of Kumaon and Garhwal.

District	Name of pargana and tahsil	Population in October 1890.			Population on the General Census day		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
KUMAON	Kali Kumaon ..	55,542	29,247	26,295	33,551	17,025	16,526
	Sira ..	12,341	6,401	5,940	13,496	6,937	6,559
	Shor ..	23,853	14,761	14,109	30,971	15,646	15,325
	Akhot ..	9,566	4,879	4,687	12,170	6,001	6,169
	Darna ..	8,232	4,361	3,871	5,513	1,227	1,286
	Tahsil Champawat	114,640	59,620	65,011	92,601	46,835	45,766
	Harmandal ..	85,430	46,206	39,223	69,218	35,276	33,942
	Chaugarkha ..	38,502	20,232	18,269	37,212	18,903	18,309
	Danpur ..	26,107	16,972	17,135	38,680	20,271	18,409
	Gangoli ..	31,597	16,636	14,961	38,271	17,307	16,964
	Johar ..	16,200	8,011	7,288	10,788	5,501	5,287
	Fah ..	125,380	62,906	62,473	118,080	57,906	60,174
	Phaldakot ..	16,907	8,402	8,507	11,711	6,107	5,604
	Tahsil Almora ..	349,302	181,425	147,877	318,000	161,278	156,722
	Chakbeta ..	39,183	24,000	14,633	21,876	11,020	6,075
	Kota ..	5,710	2,555	2,461	2,954	2,108	1,846
	Dhansakot ..	11,568	6,084	5,485	9,440	4,787	4,653
	Bāngach ..	4,305	2,155	2,150	550	554	196
	Kotwali ..	8,102	4,070	4,030	2,482	1,245	1,237
	Mahyuni ..	4,165	2,068	2,098	945	561	374
	Diyaipatra ..	12,740	7,306	6,735	6,875	3,571	3,304
	Kumaon Bhābar ..	42,409	21,298	18,171	105,540	59,408	46,131
	Tahsil Bhābar	128,709	73,116	55,053	151,680	86,844	64,836
	Total, District Kumaon	593,801	314,170	278,631	608,181	304,037	304,144
	Urban ..	33,070	22,830	10,440	28,904	18,713	10,191
	Rural ..	559,731	291,340	268,191	579,277	276,244	293,953
GARHWAL	Dowalgurh ..	27,025	14,060	14,936	29,806	11,623	15,272
	Harayun ..	64,151	30,782	32,419	63,220	30,590	32,630
	Ganga Milan ..	49,314	24,008	25,116	47,510	24,074	23,436
	Naypur ..	48,932	23,066	24,047	50,907	24,020	26,887
	Chandpur ..	40,110	19,452	20,658	40,709	19,648	21,061
	Tala Nalan ..	43,659	22,210	21,449	51,063	27,793	23,100
	Mulla Nalan ..	47,766	23,462	24,404	47,201	22,264	24,937
	Chandkot ..	26,707	12,222	12,775	26,373	12,601	13,772
	Palakhandia ..	9,204	4,616	4,778	8,804	3,873	4,931
	Dawal ..	12,128	6,040	6,288	13,775	6,641	7,134
	Boudhan ..	30,609	15,171	15,398	30,732	15,179	15,553
	Total tahsil Pauri and District Garhwal	400,865	196,747	204,108	407,818	200,319	207,499
	Urban ..	8,629	2,311	1,318	3,740	2,405	1,335
	Rural ..	392,236	194,436	202,790	404,078	197,914	206,164

## APPENDIX XXVII.

Showing the proportion of total income population and variation since last census.

Serial number	District.	Proportion per 100,000 to total population.	Proportion of variation since 1881.	Remarks
1	Dehra Dûn .. ..	22.0	+2.70	
2	Saharanpur .. ..	14.0	-23.82	
3	Muzaffarnagar .. ..	16.0	-28.71	
4	Morad .. ..	11.0	-9.66	
5	Bahawalpur .. ..	9.1	-28.92	
6	Aligarh .. ..	6.9	-39.40	
	Total, Meerut Division .. ..	11.6	-22.48	
7	Muttra .. ..	8.8	+103.22	
8	Agra .. ..	80.0	+15.26	
9	Farukhabad .. ..	12.0	-38.37	
10	Meerut .. ..	7.9	-51.37	
11	Etawah .. ..	9.4	-26.84	
12	Etah .. ..	6.9	-51.44	
	Total, Agra Division .. ..	13.6	-16.62	
13	Bareilly .. ..	38.0	-6.14	
14	Bijnor .. ..	18.0	+25.96	
15	Rudra .. ..	7.2	-12.08	
16	Moradabad .. ..	8.4	-41.17	
17	Shahjahanpur .. ..	7.3	-68.38	
18	Pilibhit .. ..	8.0	+6.23	
	Total, Rohilkhand Division .. ..	14.8	-17.84	
19	Cawnpore .. ..	11.0	-27.77	
20	Fatehpur .. ..	6.7	-48.36	
21	Banda .. ..	9.0	-76.97	
22	Hamirpur .. ..	8.1	-2.92	
23	Allahabad .. ..	14.0	+27.62	
24	Unao .. ..	12.0	+2.04	
25	Jalaun .. ..	8.6	-64.88	
26	Lalitpur .. ..	16.0	+109.04	
	Total, Allahabad Division .. ..	11.3	-31.76	
27	Benares .. ..	40.8	+25.23	
28	Mirzapur .. ..	6.0	-27.67	
29	Luximpur .. ..	9.0	-12.05	
30	Ghazipur .. ..	7.0	+17.14	
31	Ballia .. ..	8.4	-37.98	
	Total, Benares Division .. ..	13.7	-26	
32	Gorakhpur .. ..	8.3	-4.96	
33	Balli .. ..	7.3	-6.41	
34	Amangarh .. ..	8.6	+127.90	
	Total, Gorakhpur Division .. ..	7.4	+8.16	
35	Kanoun .. ..	10.0	-27.62	
36	Oraon .. ..	9.8	-25.92	
37	Tarak .. ..	11.0	+140.00	
	Total, Kanoun Division .. ..	10.3	-16.55	
	Total, N. W. Province .. ..	11.8	-15.92	
38	Lucknow .. ..	40.0	+34.06	
39	Unao .. ..	15.0	+2.14	
40	Rae Bareilly .. ..	12.0	-12.58	
41	Etah .. ..	11.0	+12.36	
42	Harden .. ..	8.2	-54.60	
43	Kheri .. ..	8.8	-21.07	
	Total, Lucknow Division .. ..	14.9	+4.11	
44	Fyzabad .. ..	11.0	+61.17	
45	Gonda .. ..	7.9	+33.72	
46	Bahraich .. ..	10.0	-22.13	
47	Bahadurpur .. ..	10.0	+60.50	
48	Parthapur .. ..	8.3	-38.21	
49	Bareilly .. ..	11.0	-27.60	
	Total, Fyzabad Division .. ..	9.8	-15	
	Total, Oudh .. ..	12.2	-	
	Total, N. W. P. and Oudh .. ..	11.9	-12.07	
50	Rampur .. ..	6.7	-51.31	
51	Tam Garhwal .. ..	11.0	-6.88	
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES .. ..	8.2	-38.67	

## APPENDIX XXVIII.

Showing for castes numbering above 100,000, the percentage of insane, deaf-mutes, blind persons and lepers.

Serial number.	Caste.				Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind persons.		Lepers.		
					Total number of caste	Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.	Num-ber.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
HINDU CASTES.													
1	Ahar	...	...	...	544,166	30	012	138	064	717	294	77	032
2	Ahar	...	...	...	3,910,845	383	010	2,580	060	8,250	211	1,120	029
3	Baniya	...	...	...	1,275,246	270	021	1,056	083	3,431	268	429	033
4	Bani	...	...	...	153,221	12	008	114	074	385	218	42	027
5	Bani	...	...	...	498,965	63	011	451	090	1,028	220	178	036
6	Bhang	...	...	...	397,197	40	010	175	044	1,229	304	128	032
7	Bhar	...	...	...	417,745	20	005	30	007	725	174	147	035
8	Bharbhanja	...	...	...	301,196	46	014	235	078	318	32	327	022
9	Bhat	...	...	...	131,471	24	018	100	076	430	319	67	051
10	Bhumbar	...	...	...	221,027	30	014	180	073	258	117	64	029
11	Brahman	...	...	...	4,719,883	719	015	3,790	078	10,801	224	1,842	039
12	Brahman	...	...	...	5,815,603	595	010	3,273	056	14,310	246	1,723	030
13	Dhanuk	...	...	...	146,189	12	008	74	051	368	247	38	024
14	Dhol	...	...	...	279,783	63	009	452	073	1,417	344	231	040
15	Dom	...	...	...	270,500	31	015	679	214	301	147	509	188
16	Fakar	...	...	...	261,621	68	017	291	071	747	202	104	038
17	Gadarya	...	...	...	829,059	60	007	456	048	2,376	237	240	029
18	Gujar	...	...	...	280,118	27	010	119	042	676	241	66	023
19	Jat	...	...	...	977,854	59	000	293	043	1,820	228	122	010
20	Kachin	...	...	...	708,307	76	011	848	040	3,833	201	227	033
21	Kahar	...	...	...	1,184,461	66	013	799	067	3,169	347	468	039
22	Kalwar	...	...	...	347,037	48	014	240	069	740	210	134	039
23	Kayasth	...	...	...	611,420	102	020	349	068	901	194	135	020
24	Kowat	...	...	...	315,362	19	006	186	067	761	241	171	054
25	Khatik	...	...	...	180,039	10	005	62	037	307	164	42	023
26	Koon	...	...	...	364,455	16	004	164	045	642	176	69	019
27	Koon	...	...	...	640,245	49	009	078	125	739	137	189	029
28	Koon	...	...	...	919,699	111	012	604	065	3,243	459	422	040
29	Koonhar	...	...	...	702,705	88	012	413	059	1,694	225	238	030
30	Kum	...	...	...	2,095,657	157	008	1,429	071	4,899	217	753	038
31	Lodha	...	...	...	1,024,213	86	008	751	073	2,042	284	304	029
32	Lohar	...	...	...	625,410	61	012	396	075	1,243	210	188	036
33	Lunja	...	...	...	403,318	27	007	355	088	656	165	103	035
34	Mah	...	...	...	216,870	35	014	85	045	651	365	171	060
35	Mallah	...	...	...	365,279	38	010	161	045	491	134	98	036
36	Murao	...	...	...	664,616	63	009	627	074	1,831	240	231	040
37	Nai	...	...	...	668,087	74	011	564	084	2,220	255	237	045
38	Pasi	...	...	...	1,210,311	87	007	592	048	2,557	210	440	037
39	Rajput	...	...	...	3,253,020	400	012	2,403	077	6,741	170	2,070	064
40	Ronar	...	...	...	256,908	48	019	223	087	685	249	98	037
41	Teh	...	...	...	741,427	85	011	614	083	1,855	250	235	032
42	Uond	...	...	...	116,644	14	012	160	138	201	226	63	040

## MUSALMAN CASTES.

1	Dhanna	...	...	...	401,967	42	010	208	006	815	202	161	038
2	Daru	...	...	...	146,709	20	014	102	009	372	264	23	016
3	Fakar	...	...	...	388,474	45	013	138	067	737	218	93	027
4	Julaha	...	...	...	880,231	91	010	768	087	2,216	262	272	031
5	Kasab	...	...	...	148,516	19	013	72	048	408	275	43	039
6	Nai	...	...	...	105,997	30	015	140	072	480	247	50	035
7	Pathan	...	...	...	700,893	149	021	763	108	1,752	250	236	033
8	Rajput	...	...	...	375,833	...	004	288	077	444	113	75	050
9	Sayed	...	...	...	242,811	61	033	174	072	574	230	62	036
10	Shankh	...	...	...	1,338,666	197	012	210	091	4,099	308	401	037
11	Teh	...	...	...	192,604	19	010	102	063	419	214	48	035

## APPENDIX XXIX.

Showing by districts the number of deaf-mutes in 1872, 1881 and 1891.

Serial number	District.	1872.	1881.	1891	Percentage of variation between 1881 and 1891.
1	Dohra Dón	86	320	490	+50.30
2	Saldaanaper	83	607	437	+5.91
3	Muzaffarnagar	143	664	619	-0.31
4	Meerut	145	520	669	+28.06
5	Bahadur	151	864	437	-20.05
6	Aligarh	167	360	580	+5.65
	Total, Meerut Division	787	2,631	3,012	+15.23
7	Muttra	165	205	300	+49.43
8	Agra	311	352	543	+53.97
9	Parakabad	161	458	467	+0.31
10	Meerut	148	310	283	-8.70
11	Etawah	84	304	435	+42.77
12	Etah	107	370	368	+0.75
	Total, Agra Division	1,060	1,908	2,541	+27.40
13	Barilly	410	516	630	+24.07
14	Bugur	164	650	540	-16.59
15	Budoun	214	448	467	+4.20
16	Muzaffabad	442	1,504	610	-59.65
17	Shahjahanpur	264	180	338	+11.05
18	Pilibhit	35	218	205	-5.91
	Total, Rohilkhand Division	1,524	3,881	2,771	-17.05
19	Cawnpore	247	503	771	+50.94
20	Patilpur	126	208	194	-6.57
21	Banda	105	384	363	-5.48
22	Rampur	266	280	360	+27.85
23	Alahabad	32	838	754	-9.70
24	Jaloun	124	207	217	+4.80
25	Jaloun	63	167	338	+101.16
26	Lahpur	85	89	180	+102.35
	Total, Allahabad Division	1,147	2,716	3,411	+25.57
27	Benares	171	408	444	+8.12
28	Mirzapur	125	491	482	-1.81
29	Jaunpur	77	206	613	+193.18
30	Chhapra	293	460	491	+6.75
31	Balla	35	557	669	+19.38
	Total, Benares Division	636	2,012	2,679	+33.15
32	Gorakhpur	772	3,559	4,118	+15.47
33	Basti	204	1,114	1,221	+9.54
34	Asargarh	204	259	1,005	+298.06
	Total, Gorakhpur Division	1,180	5,223	6,374	+22.80
35	Kumaon	804	1,265	1,204	-4.82
36	Gazhwal	676	793	1,005	+26.85
37	Tarai	62	108	105	-2.78
	Total, Kumaon Division	1,542	2,176	2,314	+6.34
	Total, N-W Province	7,942	20,112	22,077	+9.73
38	Lucknow	402	301	484	+60.79
39	Unan	402	446	446	+0.00
40	Bas Bureh	506	500	500	-0.00
41	Meerut	450	700	700	+0.00
42	Haridwar	323	454	454	+0.00
43	Roorkee	940	1,080	1,080	+0.00
	Total, Lucknow Division	2,951	4,751	4,751	+0.00
44	Fyzabad	450	820	820	+0.00
45	Gonda	1,205	1,005	1,005	-0.00
46	Bahraich	1,450	1,450	1,450	+0.00
47	Sultanpur	320	820	820	+0.00
48	Parbhaghat	258	535	535	+0.00
49	Barn Bank	775	728	728	-0.00
	Total, Fyzabad Division	4,500	6,140	6,140	+0.00
	Total, Oudh	7,457	9,919	9,919	+0.00
	Total, N-W Province and Oudh	27,649	32,696	32,696	+0.00
50	Rampur	469	104	104	-77.83
51	Tahsil Garhwal	248	289	289	+16.94
	TOTAL, NATIVE STATES	817	393	393	-51.80



## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation.

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females.	
A—Agricultural.	1 Military and dominant	Bhainhar ..	458	221,027	109,852	111,175	Hindu.
		Do. ....	4	4	4	...	Arya
		Jat ...	1,791	677,854	380,404	297,860	Hindu
		Do. ...	105	14,190	7,771	6,419	Musliman.
		Do. ...	...	724	411	313	Arya.
		Do. ...	...	6,088	4,691	1,397	Sikh.
		Rajput ..	1,689	3,353,020	1,765,411	1,406,009	Hindu.
		Do. ...	698	375,833	191,604	184,229	Musliman
		Do. ...	...	431	229	202	Jain
		Do. ...	...	3,710	2,008	1,642	Arya.
	Total, Group 1	Do. ...	...	840	434	315	Sikh
		Taga ..	155	90,409	50,274	43,135	Hindu
		Do. ...	55	28,118	14,797	13,351	Musliman
		Do. ...	...	1,036	604	432	Arya
		Hindu ...	4,059	4,251,310	2,303,031	1,948,279	
		Musliman ...	709	418,141	214,142	203,999	
		Jain ...	...	431	220	202	
		Arya ...	...	5,474	3,087	2,387	
		Sikh ...	...	6,007	5,225	1,682	
		Total	4,893	4,683,203	2,525,714	2,157,540	
	2 (a) Cultivators	Barai ..	147	153,421	77,720	75,701	Hindu.
		Bhar ...	153	417,745	200,274	211,471	Do
		Bhuruya ..	8	423	233	190	Do
		Dang ..	67	2,263	1,239	1,124	Do.
		Gara ...	61	61,068	27,227	23,861	Musliman
		Golapnab ..	70	9,728	5,915	4,408	Hindu.
		Hojya ...	75	30,947	15,058	12,888	Musliman
		Kachha ..	...	703,807	371,993	331,474	Hindu.
		Do. ...	1	1	1	...	
		Kamboh ..	39	6,222	3,408	2,814	Hindu
		Do. ...	5	2,222	1,100	1,122	Musliman.
		Do. ...	...	6	3	3	Arya
		Do. ...	...	28	24	4	Sikh
		Khagri ...	135	43,425	23,023	20,412	Hindu
		Kisar ...	65	18,803	9,974	8,429	Do
		Kisau ...	96	304,455	151,845	150,610	Do
		Koeri ...	140	540,245	272,945	267,400	Do
		Kurmi ...	1,468	2,005,057	1,085,002	970,555	Do
		Do. ...	...	140	88	52	Sikh
		Do. ...	...	6	2	3	Arya
		Kunjra ..	94	85,529	43,792	41,737	Musliman
		Lotha ..	515	1,029,213	534,580	494,393	Hindu
		Do. ...	...	12	7	5	Arya
		Mah. ...	853	245,576	129,394	116,482	Hindu.
		Do. ...	...	24	28	26	Arya
		Do. ...	...	3	2	1	Jain
		Do. ...	...	10	0	1	Sikh
		Meo ...	97	10,442	5,753	4,909	Hindu
		Mewah ..	247	60,332	31,875	28,467	Musliman
		Murao ...	232	664,916	347,809	317,017	Hindu
		Baur ...	7	146	74	72	Do
		Do. ...	60	15,997	7,057	7,140	Musliman.
		Rawa ...	44	25,451	13,875	11,576	Hindu.
		Ror ...	80	4,409	2,613	1,946	Do
		Saun ...	66	99,426	52,611	46,614	Do
	Total, Group 2(a)	Hindu ...	4,890	6,345,547	3,288,410	3,057,137	
		Musliman ...	622	241,216	125,009	116,906	
		Jain ...	...	8	2	1	
		Sikh ...	...	213	127	86	
		Do. ...	...	43	35	8	
		Total	6,502	6,587,021	3,414,483	3,172,598	
	2 (b) Cattle breed- er and grazer.	Ahar ..	976	244,165	123,248	110,818	Hindu.
		Do. ...	...	1	1	...	Arya.
		Abir ...	1,767	3,910,846	2,089,906	1,870,940	Hindu
		Do. ...	...	193	113	80	Arya.
		Do. ...	...	1	1	...	Jain
		Do. ...	...	60	40	20	Sikh.

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
A.—Agricultural—(continued)	2(b) Cattle breeder and grazer—(excluded).	Dogar ..	256	340	179	161	Muselman
		Gaddi ..	111	81,970	27,283	24,088	Do
		Ghosi ..	111	27,700	14,300	13,560	Do
		Gujar ..	1,178	280,118	100,578	117,540	Hindu
		Do ..	380	64,424	33,570	30,851	Muselman.
		Do ..	27	14	14	18	Arya.
		Do ..	67	45	23	22	Sikh.
		Hindu ..	2,721	4,443,125	2,333,827	2,107,298	
		Muselman ..	746	144,194	76,231	68,208	
		Jam ..	1	1	1	1	
	Total, Group 2 (b).	Arya ..	221	128	128	128	
		Sikh ..	127	85	85	42	
		Total ..	4,007	4,585,968	2,409,273	2,176,696	
	2(c) Sheep breeders.	Gadarya ..	1,313	929,050	480,274	448,780	Hindu
		Do ..	8	878	197	181	Muselman.
		Do ..	11	12	12	2	Arya
		Do ..	15	6	6	6	Sikh
		Hindu ..	1,313	929,050	480,274	448,780	
		Muselman ..	8	878	197	181	
		Arya ..	11	12	12	2	
		Sikh ..	15	6	6	6	
		Total ..	1,321	929,463	480,488	448,975	
	3 Forest and Hill Tribes	Baiswar ..	7	1,806	901	907	Hindu.
		Bhal ..	180	117	74	74	Do
		Bhoksa ..	5	1,308	646	562	Do
		Bhunjyan ..	849	447	802	Do	
		Chera ..	4,883	2,458	2,425	Do	
		Goli ..	21	11	10	Do	
		Gond ..	106	8,861	4,135	4,726	Do
		Kharwar ..	176	80	90	Do	
		Korwar ..	33	34,343	16,211	Do	
		Kol ..	17	990	309	17	Do
		Mahra ..	3	16,308	8,019	8,250	Do
		Manjha ..	5	6,123	3,123	2,760	Do
		Munhar ..	127	40,668	20,779	19,884	Do
		Sohn ..	6	17,822	9,084	8,738	Do
		Sontal ..	1	1	1	Do	
		Tharu ..	73	25,492	13,720	11,772	Do
		Total, group 3 ..	Hindu	117	123,741	68,313	55,384
	Total, Class A.	Hindu ..	11,624	16,169,772	8,667,461	7,650,888	
		Muselman ..	2,145	801,228	415,479	383,749	
		Jam ..	493	232	232	232	
		Arya ..	5,522	3,354	3,354	3,354	
		Sikh ..	7,089	5,451	5,451	5,451	
	B.—Professional	4. Priests	Total ..	16,789	16,979,456	8,928,300	8,050,146
Brahman ..			202	4,719,892	2,455,791	2,264,091	Hindu.
Do ..			5,601	2,523	2,523	2,523	Arya
Do ..			32	14	14	14	Jam
Do ..			116	86	86	86	Sikh.
Malabrahman ..			30	10,829	10,808	10,827	Hindu.
Hindu ..			932	4,739,711	2,466,604	2,273,107	
Jam ..			32	14	14	14	
Arya ..			5,601	2,523	2,523	2,523	
Sikh ..		116	86	86	86		
Total, Group 4 ..		932	4,744,800	2,469,016	2,273,874		

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued)

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females.	
B.—Professional. (—continued).	5 Devotees ...	Fakir ... ..	1,201	284,021	168,303	120,318	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	624	338,474	178,847	168,127	Musliman.
		Do. ... ..	..	12	0	3	Jain.
		Do. ... ..	..	233	127	106	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	100	104	62	Sikh.
	Total, Group 5 ...	Hindu ... ..	1,201	284,021	168,303	120,318	
		Musliman ...	624	338,474	178,847	168,127	
		Jain ... ..	..	12	0	3	
		Arya ... ..	..	233	127	106	
		Sikh ... ..	..	100	104	62	
	Total ... ..		1,815	623,506	338,800	289,610	
	6 Genealogists ...	Bhat ... ..	968	181,471	67,417	64,054	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	161	29,463	14,767	14,600	Musliman.
		Do. ... ..	..	9	7	2	Jain.
		Do. ... ..	..	90	44	46	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	111	86	25	Sikh.
	Total, Group 6 ...	Hindu ... ..	908	181,471	67,417	64,054	
		Musliman ...	161	29,463	14,767	14,600	
		Jain ... ..	..	9	7	2	
		Arya ... ..	..	90	44	46	
		Sikh ... ..	..	111	86	25	
	Total ... ..		1,129	161,144	62,821	78,823	
	7 Writers ... ..	Kayasth ... ..	330	511,438	206,325	244,901	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	..	2,897	1,055	1,332	Arya.
		Do. ... ..	..	14	9	5	Sikh.
	Total, Group 7 ...	Hindu ... ..	330	511,438	206,325	244,901	
		Arya ... ..	..	2,897	1,055	1,332	
		Sikh ... ..	..	14	9	5	
	Total ... ..		330	514,327	208,089	246,238	
	8. Astrologers ...	Joshi ... ..	451	35,040	18,214	16,825	Hindu.
		Do. ... ..	..	20	12	8	Arya.
	Total, Group 8 ...	Hindu ... ..	451	35,040	18,214	16,825	
		Arya ... ..	..	20	12	8	
		Total ... ..	451	35,060	18,226	16,843	
	9 Musicians and vailed singers ...	Defall ... ..	67	42,075	21,010	20,465	Musliman.
		Ulach ... ..	14	1,722	901	631	Do.
		Dem Mirat ...	201	23,363	14,318	14,045	Musliman.
		Panwarya ...	..	512	242	270	Do.
		Total ... ..	283	72,472	36,967	35,406	
	10 Dancers and singers ... ..	Darwa ... ..	4	1,031	780	851	Hindu.
		Berlya ... ..	250	14,420	6,417	8,003	Do.
		Do. ... ..	12	803	391	512	Musliman.
		Bhagat ... ..	..	665	232	239	Hindu.
		Gandhiary ...	32	664	309	355	Do.
		Ilurkiya ... ..	21	801	455	346	Musliman.
		Kathik ... ..	278	2,034	983	1,051	Hindu.
		Taturya ... ..	49	4,710	1,864	2,846	Do.
		Do. ... ..	..	4	1	3	Sikh.
		Radha ... ..	71	8,064	2,018	1,040	Hindu.
	Total, Group 10 ...	Do. ... ..	..	390	180	201	Musliman.
		Tawaf ... ..	210	27,969	8,364	14,675	Do.
		Total ... ..	775	27,904	13,623	15,285	
	Total, Group 10 ...	Hindu ... ..	257	25,053	9,410	15,634	
		Musliman ...	..	4	1	3	
		Sikh ... ..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ... ..		1,032	52,965	22,043	30,922	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Caste, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion
				Total	Males	Females	
B.—Professional (concluded)	11 Actors and mimes.	Hind. ...	2	14	10	4	Hindu
		Do. ...	31	4,000	2,045	1,955	Musliman.
	Total, Group 11.	Hindu ...	3	14	10	4	
		Musliman ...	31	4,000	2,045	1,955	
		Total	33	4,014	2,055	1,959	
	Total, Class B.	Hindu ...	4,649	5,730,200	2,989,185	2,741,015	
		Musliman ...	1,255	460,202	238,445	221,757	
		Jain ...	...	63	30	23	
		Arya ...	...	8,261	4,561	3,700	
		Sikh ...	...	411	280	126	
	Total	5,904	6,200,167	3,232,507	2,975,660		
	12. Traders	Baniya ...	750	1,275,246	688,153	587,093	Hindu.
		Do. ...	...	88,970	45,290	43,680	Jann.
		Do. ...	...	6,740	3,077	2,663	Arya
		Do. ...	...	50	52	38	Sikh
		Bhadiya ...	30	205	129	120	Hindu.
		Bolra ...	17	1,131	614	517	Do.
		Dinakar Bhargava ...	2	12,279	6,557	5,722	Do.
		Khatri ...	761	46,070	23,805	22,265	Do.
		Do. ...	...	510	283	223	Arya.
		Do. ...	...	635	372	261	Sikh.
	Total, Group 12.	Hindu ...	1,550	1,330,090	679,348	638,072	
		Jann ...	...	88,970	45,290	43,680	
		Arya ...	...	6,256	3,060	2,696	
		Sikh ...	...	735	424	301	
	Total	1,550	1,428,977	748,422	680,555		
C.—Commercial	13. Pedlars	Hindal ...	...	107	32	65	Hindu
		Do. ...	...	852	422	430	Musliman
		Hennarya ...	22	3,765	1,772	2,003	Hindu
		Do. ...	...	72	38	34	Sikh
		Do. ...	...	6	268	107	Musliman
	Total, Group 13.	Hindu ...	32	3,072	1,424	1,648	
		Musliman ...	9	1,110	529	581	
		Sikh ...	...	72	38	34	
		Total	51	5,054	1,991	2,263	
		14. Carriers	Ahiwari ...	23	6,502	4,030	4,472
	Badguar ...	7	420	177	243	Musliman.	
	Bajjara ...	253	27,075	22,705	17,517	Hindu	
	Do. ...	38	26,951	13,457	13,494	Musliman.	
	Do. ...	...	24	14	9	Arya	
	Do. ...	...	246	119	127	Sikh	
	Belasr ...	81	6,194	3,213	2,921	Hindu.	
	Nak ...	6	2,603	1,217	1,446	Do	
	Bahawari ...	61	806	345	461		
	Total, Group 14.	Hindu ...	273	69,032	31,763	27,879	
		Musliman ...	105	27,373	13,644	14,729	
		Arya ...	...	23	14	9	
		Sikh ...	...	246	119	127	
	Total	478	86,674	45,580	41,144		

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
C.—Commercial (continued)	Total, Class C	Hindu ...	1,954	1,400,924	732,535	668,389	
		Mu-salman ...	114	28,463	14,163	14,300	
		Jain ...	...	83,975	45,290	38,685	
		Arya ...	...	6,279	2,571	3,708	
		Sikh ...	...	1,043	681	362	
		Total ...	2,068	1,520,705	795,943	724,762	
	15. Goldsmith ..	Sonar ...	1,037	255,008	135,081	119,927	Hindu.
		Do. ...	...	...	3	2	Jain
		Do. ...	...	240	128	112	Arya.
		Do. ...	...	58	34	24	Sikh
		Do. ...	3	249	163	127	Mu-salman.
	Total, Group 15	Hindu ...	1,627	255,008	135,081	119,927	
		Mu-salman ...	3	249	163	127	
		Jain ...	...	...	3	2	
		Arya ...	...	240	128	112	
		Sikh ...	...	58	34	24	
		Total ...	1,630	255,620	135,408	120,211	
	16 Barber	Nai ...	888	608,087	346,106	261,981	Hindu.
		Do. ...	197	193,937	98,488	95,449	Mu-salman.
		Do. ...	...	19	11	8	Jain
		Do. ...	...	71	36	35	Arya.
		Do. ...	...	169	90	63	Sikh
	Total, Group 16	Hindu ...	888	608,087	346,106	261,981	
		Mu-salman ...	197	193,937	98,488	95,449	
		Jain ...	...	19	11	8	
		Arya ...	...	71	36	35	
		Sikh ...	...	169	90	63	
		Total ...	1,085	802,273	444,787	417,536	
D.—Artisan and village manual	17 Blacksmith...	Lohar ...	736	525,910	274,070	251,840	Hindu.
		Do. ...	114	60,203	34,015	26,189	Mu-salman
		Do. ...	...	24	17	11	Arya
		Do. ...	...	74	45	33	Sikh
		Nalband ...	6	422	204	225	Mu-salman.
	Total, Group 17	Hindu ...	780	525,910	274,070	251,840	
		Mu-salman ...	120	60,433	35,110	25,323	
		Arya ...	...	24	17	11	
		Sikh ...	...	74	45	33	
		Total ...	856	592,040	309,561	288,708	
	18 Carpenters and turners.	Bachan ...	859	498,065	262,817	235,248	Hindu
		Do. ...	79	55,959	31,291	24,668	Mu-salman.
		Do. ...	...	61	63	28	Arya
		Do. ...	...	552	285	267	Sikh
		Kharadi ...	17	800	404	402	Hindu.
	Total, Group 18	Hindu ...	876	499,791	263,221	236,570	
		Mu-salman ...	82	60,497	31,495	29,002	
		Arya ...	...	81	63	35	
		Sikh ...	...	552	285	267	
		Total ...	958	560,821	295,264	265,557	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
D—Artisan and village manual—(continued)	18(a) Painters	Rangas ...	20	87	86	81	Hindu Muslim.
		Do. ...	20	1,309	707	602	
		Total, Group 18(a)	40	1,396	793	603	
	19 Mason	Rej ...	40	3,165	1,690	1,475	Hindu Muslim.
		Do. ...	27	3,408	1,683	1,825	
		Total, Group 19	67	6,573	3,373	3,200	
	20—Brick and copper-smiths.	Jastgar ...	4	13	7	6	Hindu. Muslim.
		Kashgar ...	40	40	40	40	
		Kaera ...	58	2,773	3,788	3,478	
	Total, Group 20	Hindu Muslim	309	30,823	10,376	9,847	Hindu. Muslim. Sikh.
		Do. ...	5	512	308	204	
		Do. ...	...	10	10	0	
	21—Tailor	Dard ...	526	82,310	43,195	39,015	Hindu Muslim. Arya. Sikh.
		Do. ...	140	146,713	74,016	72,697	
		Do. ...	...	11	2	4	
	22—Grain merchants and craftsmen	Hindu Muslim	580	82,210	43,195	39,015	Hindu Muslim. Arya. Sikh.
		Arya ...	140	146,703	74,016	72,687	
		Sikh ...	...	11	2	4	
	23—Grain merchants and craftsmen	Bharbhunga ...	364	301,196	158,102	143,094	Hindu Muslim. Arya. Sikh.
		Do. ...	40	5,009	5,015	3,994	
		Do. ...	10	10	6	4	
	Total, Group 23	Hindu Muslim	334	64,702	33,391	31,308	Hindu Muslim.
		Do. ...	57	31,544	16,360	15,184	
		Total	673	239,250	117,320	111,706	
	24—Grain merchants and craftsmen	Hindu Muslim	606	365,898	191,470	174,428	Hindu Muslim. Arya. Sikh.
		Do. ...	97	40,553	21,363	19,189	
		Total	703	406,451	212,833	193,617	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
D—Artisan and village manual (continued).	23 Perfume and drug preparation and sellers and betel-leaf sellers.	Gandhi ..	1	80	41	39	Hindu
		Do. ..	9	778	404	374	Musliman
		Tumoli ..	244	73,641	38,378	35,263	Hindu
		Do. ..	..	270	133	137	Musliman.
		Do. ..	..	1	1	..	Jam.
		Do. ..	..	31	17	14	Arya.
	Total, Group 23...	Hindu ...	245	75,721	38,819	35,402	
		Musliman ..	9	1,048	637	511	
		Jain ...	..	1	1	..	
		Arya ...	..	31	17	14	
	Total		254	76,801	38,871	35,027	
	21(e) Weavers	Julaha ..	244	880,231	445,016	435,215	Musliman.
		Kori ..	..	1,040	473,837	417,312	Hindu.
		Do. ..	..	..	20	8	Arya.
		Do. ..	..	73	49	24	Sikh.
		Pankha ...	5	6,502	3,215	3,287	Hindu.
	Total, Group 21(e)	Hindu ..	1,045	925,151	475,553	450,598	
		Musliman ..	244	880,231	445,016	435,215	
		Do. ..	..	28	19	9	
		Sikh ...	..	73	49	24	
	Total		1,289	1,806,468	920,636	885,832	
	24(f) Calenderers and dyers	Chhapra ...	202	23,219	12,216	11,003	Hindu
		Do. ..	21	11,871	6,667	5,774	Musliman
		Do. ..	..	24	11	10	Arya
		Do. ..	..	33	30	3	Sikh
		Kangra ..	1	8	4	4	Hindu
		Do. ..	81	35,135	18,304	16,831	Musliman.
	Total, Group 24(f)	Hindu ...	203	23,257	12,250	11,007	
		Musliman ..	102	47,000	24,401	22,615	
		Arya ...	..	24	11	10	
		Sikh ...	..	33	30	3	
	Total		305	70,320	36,683	33,635	
	25. Washerman	Dhobi ...	925	579,783	296,032	281,751	Hindu
		Do. ..	216	78,947	40,800	38,147	Musliman.
		Do. ..	..	..	5	1	Arya
		Do. ..	..	9	7	2	Sikh.
	Total, Group 25	Hindu ...	925	579,783	296,032	281,751	
		Musliman ..	216	78,947	40,800	38,147	
		Arya ...	..	6	5	1	
		Sikh ...	..	9	7	2	
	Total		1,141	658,745	336,844	319,901	
	26 Cotton clean-ers.	Dhura ...	152	401,987	202,825	199,162	Musliman.
		Kachra ..	..	..	27,398	24,465	
		Do. ..	..	2	2	1	Arya.
	Total, Group 26...	Hindu ..	559	51,758	27,268	24,485	
		Musliman ..	152	401,987	202,825	199,162	
		Arya ...	..	2	2	1	
	Total		711	453,748	230,096	223,648	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, Tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castice	Strength			Religion.
				Total	Males	Females	
D—Artisan and village manual— (continued)	27 Oil pressers	Teli ..	742	741,427	380,810	360,598	Hindu
		Do ..	239	192,004	101,384	91,220	Musliman.
		Do ..	1	1	1	19	Arya, Sikh.
	Total, Group 27	Hindu ..	742	741,427	380,810	360,598	
		Musliman ..	239	192,004	101,384	91,220	
		Arya ..	1	1	1	19	
		Sikh ..	1	1	1	19	
	Total		991	934,090	482,253	451,837	
	28 Pottery	Kumhar ..	773	702,805	300,145	342,630	Hindu
		Do ..	52	10,180	5,219	4,970	Musliman.
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Jain
	Total, Group 28	Do ..	1	1	1	1	Arya
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Sikh.
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	
	Total	Hindu ..	773	702,805	300,145	342,630	
		Musliman ..	52	10,180	5,219	4,970	
		Jain ..	1	1	1	1	
		Arya ..	1	1	1	1	
		Sikh ..	1	1	1	1	
	Total		825	713,000	305,370	317,640	
	29 Ghans and lac-workers	Churhar ..	111	28,250	15,915	11,110	Hindu
		Do ..	125	3,678	1,874	1,780	Musliman
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Hindu
	Total, Group 29	Mamlar ..	130	65,613	31,575	31,218	Musliman
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Arya
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	Sikh
	Total	Potgar ..	1	1	1	1	Hindu
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	
		Do ..	1	1	1	1	
	Total, Group 29	Hindu ..	144	6,659	3,118	2,919	
		Musliman ..	241	1,918	47,812	46,110	
		Arya ..	1	1	1	1	
		Sikh ..	1	1	1	1	
	29(a) Bead stringers.	Patwa ..	201	30,812	16,724	15,098	Hindu
		Do ..	2	165	81	82	Musliman.
		Do ..	2	165	81	82	
	Total, Group 29(a)	Hindu ..	201	30,812	16,724	15,098	
		Musliman ..	2	165	81	82	
		Do ..	2	165	81	82	
	Total		206	30,977	16,807	15,170	
	29(b) Fireworks maker	Atishbaz ..	6	534	272	262	Musliman.
		Do ..	6	534	272	262	
		Do ..	6	534	272	262	
	Total, Group 29(b)	Musliman ..	6	534	272	262	
		Do ..	6	534	272	262	
		Do ..	6	534	272	262	
	30. Salt and earth-workers.	Bayar ..	5	18,821	9,527	9,584	Hindu.
		Belhar ..	183	27,240	18,318	18,240	Do
		Do ..	3	61	29	32	Musliman.
	Total	Dhangar ..	9	519	250	260	Hindu.
		Do ..	9	519	250	260	
		Do ..	9	519	250	260	



## APPENDIX XXX.

*Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).*

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
	30. Be't and earth-workers—(concluded)	Ghangera Lunyan Do	808	108 412,817	54 207,473	104 205,814	Musliman. Hindu. Sikh.
	Total, Group 30	Hindu Musliman Sikh	1,006 3 —	409,805 250 5	235,887 153 3	233,508 183 2	
		Total	1,006	409,850	236,013	233,645	
	31 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors.	Nariya Do	1 1	65 159	34 100	41 84	Hindu. Musliman.
	Total, Group 31	Hindu Musliman	1 1	65 159	34 100	41 84	
		Total	2	258	133	125	
	32. Iron smelters	Agriya Sun	1 63	686 227	481 138	457 119	Hindu. Do.
	Total, Group 32	Hindu	64	1,186	619	578	
D—Artisan and village menial—(continued)		Bargah Bargi Bari Bhatnara Bhathi Cham Gond Do Gorchha Kahar Do Do Do Kewat Loria Maliah Do Mukeri Do Nambha Soywar	0 40 608 23 126 39 116,648 8 268 1,184,451 6,928 1 120 30 256 24,222 305,379 22 3,020 2 22 2 16	918 1,076 60,708 34,917 30,658 40,996 14,044 64,954 475 608 608,358 3,488 1 63 53 120,813 1,382 171,068 1,725 3,000 1,110 187	450 544 34,917 15,804 40,996 18,006 60,689 475 608 608,358 3,488 1 63 53 120,813 1,382 171,068 1,725 3,000 1,110 187	468 528 \$4,791 14,750 39,151 18,006 60,689 475 608 584,198 3,400 1 57 7 163,569 1,340 193,691 1,504 2 3,183 1,067 190	Hindu. Do Musliman. Do Hindu Do Sikh Hindu. Do Musliman. Jann. Arya. Sikh Hindu. Do Do Musliman. Hindu. Musliman Do Hindu.
	33 Fishermen, boatmen, paliki bearers, cooks, &c	Do Kewat Loria Maliah Do Mukeri Do Nambha Soywar	2383 253 1 1 120 68	2,095,640 129,732 1 1 120 68	1,038,812 60,337 1 1 63 57	1,046,288 38,546 — — 57 11	
	Total, Group 33	Hindu Musliman Jann Arya Sikh	2,614	2,215,611	1,106,170	1,110,441	
		Total	2,614	2,215,611	1,106,170	1,110,441	
	33(n) Race huskers.	Barwar Kula	23 68	2,979 4,029	1,130 2,000	1,249 2,290	Hindu. Do.
	Total, Group 33(n)	Hindu	86	6,408	5,130	3,278	

## APPENDIX XXI.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion
				Total	Males.	Females.	
D.—Artisan and village manual (continued)	34(a) Distillers ..	Kalwar ..	619	317,037	174,024	172,113	Hindu
		Do ..	20	10	7	3	Sikh
		Do ..	12	1,151	724	730	Muslim
		Do ..	273	135	128	128	Arya
	Total, Group 34(a)	Hindu ..	619	317,047	174,024	172,113	
		Muslim ..	12	1,454	724	730	
		Arya ..	273	145	145	188	
		Sikh ..	20	19	19	7	
	Total ..		931	348,730	175,812	172,978	
	34(b) Toddy-drainers ..	Hind ..	67	70,986	37,220	37,066	Hindu
		Tarnali ..	12	27	12	15	Do
	Total, Group 34(b)	Hindu ..	67	72,014	37,332	37,081	
		Chik ..	270	0,430	4,080	4,450	Hindu
		Kasab ..	131	148,616	76,457	72,050	Muslim
		Khatik ..	816	180,439	101,232	88,407	Hindu
	35 Butchers ..	Do ..	7	4	2	2	Arya
		Do ..	7	3	3	5	Sikh
		Do ..	271	157	117	117	Muslim
		Do ..	271	157	117	117	
	Total, Group 35	Hindu ..	1,086	1,00,009	106,212	99,857	
		Muslim ..	138	148,990	76,614	72,176	
		Arya ..	1	4	2	2	
		Sikh ..	8	3	3	5	
	Total ..		1,234	347,871	182,841	165,040	
	36 Linn burners	Sunkar ..	11	1,306	710	686	Hindu
		Do ..	44	1,295	710	686	
	Total, Group 36	Hindu ..	1,146	5,211,651	2,918,485	2,867,667	Hindu
		Chaur ..	174	86	86	86	Arya
		Do ..	200	130	130	130	Sikh
		Do ..	1	1,353	699	654	Hindu
	37 Leather workers	Dalgur ..	8	60	60	60	Muslim
		Do ..	1	121	19	20	Hindu
		Dhalgir ..	150	8,019	4,214	3,771	Hindu
		Mochi ..	27	1,712	1,711	1,711	Muslim
	Total, Group 37	Hindu ..	1,312	5,225,470	2,918,412	2,978,078	
		Muslim ..	28	3,801	1,991	1,810	
		Arya ..	174	86	86	86	
		Sikh ..	265	152	152	152	
	Total ..		1,440	5,229,707	2,955,621	2,971,106	
	38. Village Watchmen	Arakh ..	178	80,574	41,177	39,397	Hindu
		Bajhar ..	45	2,369	1,200	1,164	Do
		Banyas ..	67	26,969	14,157	12,752	Do
		Bhatik ..	320	144,189	77,427	68,708	Sikh
		Do ..	10	12,072	6,551	6,418	Hindu
		Dhar ..	502	22,229	10,525	10,604	Do
		Khangar ..	97	44	44	54	Do
		Kotwar ..	28	405	200	200	Do
	Total, Group 38	Pahrya ..	306	1,219,211	624,432	574,869	
		Do ..	306	1,219,211	624,432	574,869	
	Total ..		1,516	1,521,836	781,801	740,034	
	Total ..		1,516	1,521,836	781,801	740,034	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength.			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females	
D.—Artisan and village manual—(concluded).	38. Scavengers	Bhangl . . .	1,880	397,197	208,918	188,279	Hindu.
		Do . . .	47	17,836	8,766	8,579	Musliman.
		Do . . .	1	1	1	—	Arya
		Do . . .	418	418	281	182	Sikh
		Domar . . .	244	10,029	7,989	8,040	Hindu
		Do . . .	—	8	5	8	Musliman
	Total, Group 39	Hindu . . .	1,008	418,228	215,907	190,319	
		Musliman . . .	47	17,843	8,761	8,582	
		Arya . . .	1	1	1	—	
		Sikh . . .	—	418	281	182	
	Total		1,450	430,989	225,900	208,988	
E.—Vagrant, minor artisans and performers, &c	Total, Class D.	Hindu . . .	20,481	16,511,781	8,431,211	8,080,570	
		Musliman . . .	2,151	2,522,387	1,280,418	1,236,099	
		Jan . . .	26	17	17	9	
		Arya . . .	1,100	600	600	600	
		Sikh . . .	1,039	1,289	850	650	
	Total		23,935	19,037,232	9,719,485	9,817,708	
	40 Grindstone-makers and stone quarriers	Khumsa . . .	13	5,198	2,683	2,515	Musliman
		Total, Group 40	13	5,198	2,683	2,515	
	41 Knife grind-ers	Sukhalger . . .	25	704	360	344	Hindu.
		Do . . .	8	4,446	1,635	1,611	Musliman.
		Do . . .	—	66	30	26	Sikh.
	Total, Group 41	Hindu . . .	25	704	360	344	
		Musliman . . .	8	3,446	1,635	1,611	
		Sikh . . .	—	66	30	26	
	Total		33	4,206	2,025	2,181	
	42. Mat-makers and cane split-ters	Banaphor . . .	94	17,821	8,897	8,324	Hindu.
		Do . . .	3	118	56	55	Musliman
		Basor . . .	373	25,447	12,808	12,644	Hindu
		Dharker . . .	280	28,553	14,283	14,907	Do
		Dona . . .	364	270,550	144,985	125,595	Do.
		Dorha . . .	—	68	33	35	Do
		Dsanth . . .	90	82,913	36,878	43,035	Do.
		Kharot . . .	3	5,641	2,780	2,851	Do
	Total, Group 42	Kachhya . . .	913	444	444	400	Musliman.
		Tarkhar . . .	37	2,733	1,427	1,276	Hindu
		Do . . .	2	14	9	6	Musliman.
		Total	1,181	404,222	225,335	208,327	
		Hindu . . .	4	1,039	509	530	
		Musliman . . .	—	—	—	—	
	Total		1,185	405,261	225,904	208,857	

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued).

Class.	Group	Castes, tribes, &c.	Number of sub-castes.	Strength			Religion.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	
43. Hunters, fowlers, &c.		Aheriya	64	19,768	10,514	9,254	Hindu.
		Bachia	218	22,694	16,082	15,112	Do.
		Do.	13	1,600	856	801	Musliman
		Do.	1	1	1	1	Sikh
		Hundi	4	110	66	44	Hindu
		Dongali	54	1,070	500	510	Do.
		Do.	4	280	130	114	Musliman
		Do.	3	3	1	2	Sikh
		Gandhila	4	134	70	64	Hindu.
		Gudhaya	17	17	12	4	Do.
		Kanjur	196	17,608	9,182	8,426	Do.
		Do.	6	257	130	121	Musliman
		Do.	8	8	6	3	Sikh
		Total	535	70,901	37,087	33,714	
44. Miscellaneous and miscellaneous laborers		Hindu	22	2,197	1,128	1,069	
		Musliman	..	12	6	6	
		Total	667	73,010	38,221	34,789	
		Budhik	4	185	78	48	Hindu
		Bewari	..	2,702	1,243	1,600	Do.
		Bewariya	19	2,420	1,217	1,278	Do.
		Do.	1	2,271	119	120	Musliman
		Blanti	1	372	164	208	Hindu
		Belanti	44	2,223	1,106	1,095	Do.
		Habur	31	2,576	1,217	1,279	Do.
		Hargula	4	276	138	137	Do.
		Hija	7	7	4	3	Do.
		Hija	9	1,118	749	369	Musliman
		banas	41	4,287	2,221	1,055	Hindu.
		Do.	3	3	2	1	Musliman
		Syamar	1	1	1	..	Hindu
45. Tumblers and acrobats		Hindu	144	15,070	7,032	7,558	
		Musliman	9	1,860	870	400	
		Total	151	16,450	8,502	7,798	
		Nat	986	12,890	21,251	21,227	Hindu
		Do.	205	20,702	10,337	10,412	Musliman
		Do.	2	2	2	..	Sikh
		Hindu	386	42,990	21,251	21,620	
		Musliman	205	20,702	10,337	10,412	
		Sikh	2	2	2	..	
		Total	591	63,581	31,740	31,844	
46. Castes foreign to the Province		Satrop	4	177	51	123	Hindu
		Sul	10	147	64	83	Do.
		Total, Hindu	14	324	116	206	
		Hindu	2,284	564,081	274,841	272,180	
		Musliman	248	32,042	17,213	14,410	
		Sikh	90	90	48	32	
		Total	2,622	606,013	302,101	286,622	

F—Vagrant, minor castes and performers, &amp;c.—(concluded)

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(continued)

Class.	Group.	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength.			Religion
				Total.	Males.	Females	
Class F Races, nationalities and sectarian communities	47.—Indian nationalities not returned caste.	Bhotiya ..	4	7,467	3,670	3,797	Hindu.
		Mandras ..	1	81	37	4	Do
		Mahratta ..	54	732	345	387	Do
		Pindari ..	...	26	13	13	Do.
	Total Group (47)	Do. ...	...	1	1		Musliman.
		Hindu ...	59	8,256	4,055	4,201	
		Musliman ...	...	1	1		
		Total ..	59	8,257	4,056	4,201	
	48.—Sectarian castes.	Neumsham ..	203	88,444	45,502	42,882	Musliman.
		Sadh ..	1	1,870	953	917	Hindu
	Total group (48)	Musliman ...	203	88,444	45,502	42,882	
		Hindu ..	1	1,870	953	917	
	Total	..	204	90,314	46,515	43,799	
	49.—Non-Indian Asiatic races	Biloch ..	73	18,672	7,088	6,584	Musliman
		Iraki ..	14	11,677	5,442	6,235	Do
		Mughal ..	490	76,075	36,421	39,654	Do
		Pashan ..	1,770	700,358	350,538	349,820	Do.
		Sheikh ...	851	1,382,506	680,604	699,902	Do
		Syot ...	556	242,811	122,322	120,489	Do
		Turk ...	...	4,904	2,516	2,378	Do
		Total Group (49) ...	3,672	23,52,798	1,20,121	1,16,605	
	50. Non-Asiatic races	Armenians ..	...	54	34	20	Christian
		European ..	13	27,941	21,302	6,519	Do
		Hebrew ..	...	194	10	95	Musliman.
	Total Group (50)	Musliman ..	13	194	90	95	
		Christian ..	...	27,995	21,420	6,569	
	Total	..	13	28,189	21,525	6,664	
	51 Eurasians	Eurasians ..	...	7,040	3,485	3,555	Christian
	Total Group (51)	Christian ..	...	7,040	3,485	3,555	
	52 Christian converts.	Native Christians ..	...	28,406	12,833	11,023	Christian.
	Total group (52)	Christian ..	...	28,406	12,833	11,023	
	53. Castes unspecified.	Castes unspecified ..	...	2,344	1,220	1,088	Hindu.
		Ditto ..	...	16,994	10,432	6,469	Musliman.
		Ditto ...	...	111	56	55	Jain.
		Ditto ...	...	491	275	216	Arya
		Ditto ...	...	701	335	266	Sikh
		Ditto ...	...	1,887	1,339	53	Buddhist
		Ditto ...	...	543	209	188	Parsi
		Ditto ...	...	80	33	27	Jew
		Ditto ...	...	14	0	6	Brahmo.
		Ditto ...	...	3	1	2	Deist
		Ditto ...	...	23	18	9	Unspecified.

## APPENDIX XXX.

Showing the classification of castes by traditional occupation—(concluded).

Class	Group	Castes, tribes, &c	Number of sub-castes	Strength			Religion
				Total	Males	Females	
Class F Hindus, national- ists and ex- tremist com- munistes— ( <i>continued</i> )	Total Group ..	Hindus ..	..	2,314	1,259	1,055	
		Muslimans ..	..	10,924	10,422	6,502	
		Jains ..	..	111	55	66	
		Aryas ..	..	491	275	216	
		Sikhs ..	..	791	535	256	
		Jews ..	..	60	33	27	
		Christians ..	..	312	200	112	
		Parsees ..	..	1,287	1,229	858	
		Buddhists ..	..	11	9	6	
		Brahmins ..	..	3	1	2	
		Untouchables ..	..	22	14	8	
		Total ..	..	22,489	11,110	8,379	
	Total, Class F ..	Hindus ..	80	12,470	6,297	6,293	
		Muslimans ..	3,382	2,488,349	1,274,205	1,214,144	
		Jains ..	..	111	55	66	
		Aryas ..	..	301	275	216	
		Sikhs ..	..	791	535	256	
		Christians ..	..	58,141	37,574	21,117	
		Jews ..	..	60	33	27	
		Parsees ..	..	312	200	112	
		Buddhists ..	..	1,287	1,229	858	
		Brahmins ..	..	11	9	6	
		Untouchables ..	..	3	1	2	
		Unspecified ..	..	22	14	8	
		Total ..	3,962	2,565,481	1,318,225	1,244,256	
	Provincial Total for N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	Hindus ..	44,075	40,390,194	20,754,023	19,125,217	
		Muslimans ..	10,068	6,430,051	3,214,722	3,102,721	
		Jains ..	..	8,401	4,501	3,977	
		Christians ..	..	58,141	37,574	21,117	
		Aryas ..	..	22,054	12,101	9,881	
		Sikhs ..	..	11,148	5,990	4,304	
		Buddhists ..	..	1,287	1,229	858	
		Parsees ..	..	312	200	112	
		Jews ..	..	11	9	6	
		Brahmins ..	..	1	1	2	
		Unspecified ..	..	22	14	8	
		Total ..	54,170	50,905,085	25,003,441	22,601,454	

## APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedules.

Number of occupation in table	Name of occupation	Remarks
17 and 18 50	Feudatory state menial service Agents and managers of landed estates ..	The word "agent" is applied either to a feudatory state or to any important land holder's estate
20 22	Cattle breeders and dealers Buffalo breeders and dealers	
68 69	Cow and buffalo buyers, and milk and butter sellers Wool preparers and sellers	The cattle and buffalo breeder is almost invariably the same, and it is only by accident that breeders of buffaloes only are entered. The other occupations cross each other largely, 68 and 69 both refer to a single class
26 157	Sheep and goat breeders and dealers Blanket makers and sellers	
37 38	Field servants Field labourers	Both occupations are expressed invariably by the same persons
38 406	Field labourers General labourers	
40 101	Betal vine growers Betal leaf and areca nut sellers	The enumerators record often gives too little specification to distinguish between these two classes
42	Indigo planters ..	
43 82	Market gardeners Vegetable sellers	The class of persons whose usual labour is field labour, should be shown in 38, but the enumerators frequently argued that they were ready to do any kind of labour and should therefore be entered as general labourers
44 100	Gardeners, men (Bughlan) Flower garden makers and sellers	
50 60 339	Managers of landed estates Dhot keepers, &c. Messengers, unmounted	The same person often does both and it is an accident which he enters
234	Gold and silver workers	
56 329 58	Wetters Pulka, &c. bearers Indoor servants	The general term in use is Golsun nfi, Kothul. Typant ul, name frequently used. No distinction is drawn in these terms between a person who is a planter or a worker, but not a planter. In English the word planter includes also persons who only buy plants
57 80 68	Cooks Dishier Indoor servant	
73 74 335	Fishermen and fish traders Fish dealers Hostmen	Kumra almost invariably both grow and sell vegetables. Korns generally both grow and sell.
75 77	Grain dealers Pulse and other properties and sellers	
83 85 100	Fruit sellers (gross fruit) Sweetmeat pedlars (kharu, &c.) Grocers and general commodity dealers	The occupations both belong to the male
84 85	Coffee houses and sweetmeat sellers Sweetmeat pedlars	
89 91	Country spirit distillers and sellers Foreign wine and spirit dealers	"Napha" is the general term for the Subordinate Collector of rent, the door keeper in a land holder's house and the messenger. Napha zamindar have classed under 80. Fany talukdar in 100 Napha in 339
95 96	Sugar manufacturers and sellers Molasses, &c., sellers	

## APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedule.—(continued)

Number of occupation on table	Name of occupation	Remarks
100	General condiment dealers	{ Asafoetida selling shown in separate column does not count as a separate occupation
98	Vinegar sellers	{ Nika is chin } do together and it is an accident which entry is made
99	Pickle sellers	
106	Oil pressers and sellers	{ Are the same.
107	Oil cake sellers	
110	Kerosene oil sellers	Not usual as a separate occupation. Kerosene and gunpowder will kerosene oil
109	Tooth makers and sellers	{ The word makehke will generally mean in Indian context with English words after the name, and with English people makehke is the word.
58	Indoor servants	
114	Firewood and grass gatherers	{ "Indra" applies both to condensing and small firewood. All the occupations given are intermixed in the vernacular terms mostly employed
115	Firewood dealers	
117	Condensing preparations and sellers	
128	Timber dealers	
118	Hay contractors	{
262	Timber and bamboo dealers	
119	Brick and tile burners	{ These are made and burnt in kamhara and 259 includes both makers for the most part. The most common type is of a kiln with and 259 includes many persons who might come under 153
259	Pottery	
120	Tile and Tile-turners	
125	Toy makers	
121	Stone quarry owners, &c	{ The only stone at all general is kanku. Kanku dealers along with tank diggers and sand labourers are considered as sand labourers
102	Tank diggers	
101	Road labourers	
100	General labourers	
124	Stone workers	{ 124 is put to include 263 altogether, and all sorts of stone workers
263	Grind stone and mill stone makers	
264	Pestle and mortar makers	
125	Masons	{ Raj or mason is the usual word for the person who does both brick-work and plastering.
126	Plasterers	
127	Wool-wall and roof makers	{ Raj includes in common parlance the other two
400	General labourers	
402	Tank diggers	
142	Cart and carriage makers	{ 251 and 264 include part of the population belonging to 142. The only part of the makers included is a special type of the wheel maker.
251	Blacksmiths	
264	Carpenters	
180	Agricultural implement makers	{ 180 goes to both the others
251	Rice knutths	
264	Carpenters	
268	Cluck (across) makers	{ "Pal ha an" applies to both the cluck and cluck (across) makers. It is more usual in the cluck and cluck makers, and the cluck makers are not common. Ordinary Indian are usually makers.
197	Paper makers	{ Not yet seen as a separate occupation in the Census. Paper and ink is usually sold by bookstalls and is not by the makers.
198	Stationers	
199	Turners	{ All usually come under the general name of turners
264	Wood cutters	
265	Carpenters	
266	Coopers and box makers	{ All the same. The word is the same in several forms. maker of the wheel and the wheel maker by the person who makes the wheel. The word is the same for all.
170	Artificial flower makers	
180	Fireworks makers	
180	Tuna makers	{ The word tuna is "chun" in the vernacular, and has been included in 180. The word is the same for the length, but the length of the word is not a separate occupation.
180	Lee Bangle makers	
180	Glass Bangle makers	{ 180 is put to include 180 and 180. The word has the gun-maker maker and the gun.
187	Ammunition dealers	
188	Gunpowder makers and sellers	
189	Fireworks makers	



## APPENDIX XXXI.

Showing the occupations which are likely to be confused with each other in the Census Schedules—(concluded)

Number of occupations in table	Name of occupation	Remarks
207	Bread and ribbon makers	The general word is <i>fita banams</i> . The work is done by the same man, except as a domestic trade.
210	Tape makers	
211	Cotton spinners	
212	Cotton weavers	Not now recognized as a separate trade. Tent makers are included under 223 tailors in general. Khumdos now exists as a caste, but not as a profession.
217	Tent manufacturers	
219	Hemp rope makers	All run into each other. In country districts, ropes and tali are mostly made by the cultivators. Kanyars also make ropes.
220	Sorting, &c. makers	
221	Net makers	Nets are made by fishermen.
226	Hosiers	This is a branch of the universal "loast khams" 310.
233	Gold and silver dealers	233 is rare apart from 234. Gold assaying does not occur apart from either of the others.
234	Gold and silver workers	
244	General workers in brass, copper, &c.	No one has entered himself as a worker in brass only, or copper only. The usual metal is an alloy, and in general a man works in brass, copper or alloy as required.
296	Basket weavers, &c.	These entries cross and cannot be distinguished.
307	Mat makers	
300	Leaf plate makers	This is done usually by the <i>Mar kinluats</i> .
275	Collectors of forest product	The same man may do all.
276		
277		
278		
280	Chemists	May be confused.
374	Dispensary service	
272	Tanners, curriers and hide skins	These are all in general the occupations of <i>chamars</i> , and proper recognition under the different heads is impossible.
273	Rhoe makers	
274	Leather dyers	
275	Water bag makers	
276	Hide and horn dealers	No distinct line of demarcation is recognized.
300	Bankers	
301	Bill discounters	
306	Merchants' clerks	The general word <i>Sandagar</i> applies to all, and <i>dukans</i> to the wholesale warehouse, as much as to the <i>parichum</i> shop.
307	Shop keepers' clerks	
308	Shop keepers' servants	
342	Porters	Is little recognized as a separate occupation, most are under general labourers.
361	Lawyers' clerks	All cross.
436	Public scribes	
364	Petition writers	Is often blank—may have gone into 306 under the translation "liknat karna".
465	Practitioners by diploma	
305	Exhibitors of poppets ( <i>kat pathi</i> )	"Nats" do all and are likely to enter <i>lanagar</i> as a general term.
306	Conjurors and fortune tellers	
307	Aerolists	Are apt to cross. Between 401 and 402 there is no permanent distinction.
401	Well sinkers	
402	Tank diggers	
406	General labour	406 loses to 405. Rice pounding is usually a domestic occupation. In all cases it is a temporary occupation only likely to occur in the new rice season.
405	Rice pounding	
406	General labour	

## APPENDIX XXXII.

*Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class.*

Class.	Order	Sub order	Total		Town.	
			Population	Per 10,000 of total population	Population	Percentage of town to total population
		1 Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	385,986	83		
		2 Service of local and municipal bodies	15,174	3		
		3 Village service	440,547	94		
	1	Administration	641,707	180	215,154	29 08
		4 Army	72,400	15		
		5 Navy and marine				
	2	Defence	72,400	15	51,694	71 24
		6 Administrative service	11,027	2		
		7 Army and marine	147			
	3	Foreign and Feudatory state service	11,204	2	4,878	43 49
	...	Government	925,061	107	301,721	33 55
		8 Stock breeding and dealing	277,217	61		
		9 Subsidiary services to stock	14,533	3		
	4	Livestock	301,750	84	48,304	8 25
		10. Interest in land	25,010,230	5,447		
		11 Agricultural labourers	30,000,795	641		
		12. Growers of special products and trees	1,800,117	28		
		13. Agricultural training and supervision	217,755	75		
	5	Agriculture	25,021,117	6061	1,013,452	3 65
	...	Pasture and Agriculture	28,012,807	6,165	1,001,750	3 57
		14 Personal and domestic services	2,205,162	470		
		15 Non domestic establishments	10,073	2		
		16 Sanitation	219,512	64		
	6	Personal, house-hold and sanitary services	2,525,644	540	618,424	24 49
	...	Personal services	2,525,644	540	618,424	24 49
		17. Annual food	380,228	60		
		18 Vegetable food	1,605,214	347		
		19 Drink, condiments and narcotics	201,060	53		
	7	Food and Drink, &c	2,586,501	450	988,147	29 98
		20. Lighting	670,134	122		
		21 Fuel and forage	200,740	43		
	8	Light, Firing and forage	770,864	165	137,783	17 87

## APPENDIX XXXII.

Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class—(continued).

Class.	Order.	Sub order.	Total		Town	
			Population.	Per 10,000 of total population	Population	Percentage of town to total population.
		22 Building materials ..	20,200	6		
		23. Artificers in building ..	120,203	28		
	9	Buildings ..	140,403	32	88,407	59.19
		24 Railway plant ..	1,109	...		
		26 Carts, carriages, &c. ..	15,714	3		
		26. Ships and boats ...	263	...		
	10	Vehicles and vessels ..	15,086	3	10,022	66.50
		27. Paper, &c. ....	2,974	1		
		28 Books and prints, &c. ....	12,101	3		
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	1,720	...		
		30 Carving, engraving, &c. ....	2,082	1		
		31 Toys, curiosities, &c. ....	11,166	2		
		32 Music and musical instruments	1,079	...		
		33 Necklaces, bracelets, beads, sacred threads, &c	190,617	41		
		34 Furniture ..	2,332	...		
		35 Harness ..	5,947	1		
		36. Tools and machinery ..	67,801	4		
		37. Arms and ammunition ..	11,444	2		
	11	Supplementary requirements ..	307,583	68	97,950	31.84
		38 Wool and Fur ..	70,115	17		
		39 Silk ..	14,636	3		
		40 Cotton ..	1,624,739	325		
		41 Jute, flax, coir, &c. ....	40,802	10		
		42 Dress ..	824,502	111		
	12	Textile fabrics and dress ..	2,100,184	406	546,080	24.96
		43 Gold, silver and precious stones	243,686	53		
		44 Brass, copper and bell metal ..	56,405	12		
		45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead ..	9,391	2		
		46. Iron and steel ..	328,989	70		
	13	Metals and precious stones ..	643,511	137	100,098	26.57
		47 Glass and chinaware ..	1,561	...		
		48. Earthen and stoneware ..	471,305	101		
	14	Glass pottery and stoneware ..	472,826	101	63,125	13.88
		49 Timber and wood ..	455,711	91		
		50 Cane work, matting and leaves ..	305,405	44		
	15	Wood, cane and leaves ..	631,116	135	98,960	14.96
		51 Gums wax and similar forest produce ..	12,386	3		
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ....	47,404	10		
	16	Drugs, gums, dyes, &c. ....	59,790	13	19,002	33.54

## APPENDIX XXXII.

Showing the proportion of population dependent on each class, order and sub-order of occupations and the proportion in towns for each class—(concluded).

Class.	Order.	Sub order.	Total		Towns.	
			Population.	Per 10,000 of total population	Population.	Percentage of towns to total population
L D	17	53 Leather, &c. ... ..	361,783	77		
		Leather, horns, bones and grease ...	361,783	77	96,071	27.10
		Preparation and supply of material substances ...	7,898,769	1,684	2,002,824	25.35
		54 Dealers in money and securities ...	238,671	51		
		55 General merchandise ...	20,015	4		
	18	56. Dealings unspecified ...	133,940	29		
		57 Middlemen ...	91,163	19		
		Commerce ...	483,669	103	186,490	38.55
		58 Railway ...	55,941	12		
		59 Road ...	462,617	98		
E	19	60. Water ...	43,170	9		
		61 Messages ...	46,176	10		
		62. Storage and weighing ...	81,553	18		
		Transport and storage ...	688,506	147	205,268	29.95
		Commerce, transport, storage ...	1,172,175	250	372,748	32.50
	20	63 Religion ...	412,440	88		
		64 Education ...	63,476	13		
		65 Literature ...	15,464	3		
		66 Law ...	40,680	9		
		67 Medicine ...	50,204	12		
		68 Engineering and surveying ...	10,498	2		
		69 Other sciences ...	78,278	17		
		70 Pa. total arts and sculpture ...	636	1		
		71 Music, acting, dancing ...	88,777	19		
		Learned and artistic professions ...	769,454	164	257,189	33.08
F	21	72 Sport ...	3,367	2		
		73 Recreation and games ...	8,444	2		
		Sport and amusements ...	17,811	4	4,547	25.50
		Professions ...	787,285	168	301,736	38.32
		74 Unskilled labour ...	3,960,806	811		
	22	75. Undefined, &c. ...	* 21,489	6		
		Indefinite ...	3,991,294	810	484,594	12.17
		76 Property and alms ...	595,227	127		
		77. Supported at the public charge ...	94,854	20		
		Independent of work ...	630,381	147	160,885	21.81
G	23	Indefinite and Independent ...	4,671,025	990	686,110	13.69
		TOTAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	46,305,085	10,000	5,814,928	11.84

## APPENDIX XXXIII.

Showing the age distribution of the various classes of occupations.

Class.	Total				Males				Females			
	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.	Total	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.	Total	0-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 years and over.	Total
A - Government ..	1,301	2,118	6,581	10,000	1,143	1,998	6,859	10,000	1,611	2,277	6,212	10,000
B - Pasture and agriculture ..	1,492	2,427	6,181	10,000	1,321	2,557	6,122	10,000	1,668	2,285	6,247	10,000
C - Personal services ..	1,439	2,276	6,285	10,000	1,275	2,284	6,241	10,000	1,411	2,137	6,452	10,000
D - Preparation and supply of material substances ..	1,351	2,272	6,377	10,000	1,237	2,417	6,256	10,000	1,377	2,125	6,498	10,000
E - Commerce, transport, storage ..	1,278	2,161	6,471	10,000	1,233	2,143	6,520	10,000	1,426	2,167	6,406	10,000
F - Professions ..	1,134	2,071	6,795	10,000	1,000	2,161	6,749	10,000	1,188	1,974	6,844	10,000
G - Indefinite and independent ..	1,235	2,502	6,263	10,000	1,294	2,542	6,174	10,000	1,269	2,173	6,459	10,000
TOTAL POPULATION ..	1,270	2,267	6,283	10,000	1,208	2,404	6,136	10,000	1,486	2,231	6,253	10,000

APPENDIX XXXIV.  
*Showing the proportion to divisional populations of the population of the classes.*

	Division.	Class A. Government.	Class B. Pasture and agriculture.	Class C. Personal services.	Class D. Preparation and supply of transportation substances.	Class E. Commerce, transport, storage.	Class F. Professions.	Class G. Industry and independent.	Total
73	Moerdt Division	1.95	46.29	9.96	22.19	2.75	2.51	15.86	100
	Agre Division	2.13	56.33	6.68	19.94	3.01	2.50	9.55	100
	Bethlehem Division	2.07	59.90	6.18	20.79	3.31	1.85	9.96	100
	Albion Division	2.53	58.90	5.05	19.14	2.27	1.79	11.68	100
	Benares Division	1.44	63.58	3.97	15.45	2.62	1.32	11.67	100
	Gomahpur District	1.66	67.93	4.11	13.65	2.11	.76	9.78	100
	Kanwar Division	.89	53.71	2.16	6.49	.90	.80	5.05	100
	North-Western Provinces	1.92	60.96	5.93	17.74	2.43	1.71	10.23	100
	Lucknow Division	2.42	64.10	5.47	14.97	2.58	2.00	8.45	100
	Pyawab Division	1.86	65.99	4.29	19.94	2.77	1.23	9.91	100
	Oudh	2.13	66.13	4.93	14.41	2.69	1.58	9.24	100
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1.97	61.64	5.40	19.86	2.80	1.98	9.96	100



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PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

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SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION  
OF THE TAHSILS SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

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The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
I

1	2	3	4	Total		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase or decrease
1	Dehra Dún	1	Dehra	99,953	117,488	+18,485
2		2	Kala	46,117	60,697	+14,580
			Total	144,070	186,185	+42,065
3	Saharanpur	3	Saharanpur	292,293	312,498	+20,205
4		4	Dobland	211,069	208,827	-2,242
5		5	Roorkie	274,671	290,498	+15,827
		6	Nukhr	201,822	192,667	-9,155
			Total	979,844	1,001,380	+21,736
7	Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar	202,707	208,498	+5,791
8		8	Karim	202,333	200,157	-2,176
9		9	Jamnath	189,854	193,533	+3,679
10		10	Burlana	189,850	172,888	-16,962
			Total	784,444	775,076	-9,368
11	Meerut	11	Meerut	291,170	328,064	+36,894
12		12	Ohmabad	244,815	247,141	+2,326
13		13	Morana	159,633	177,888	+18,255
14		14	Baghat	258,000	259,866	+1,866
15		15	Sardhana	169,422	168,692	-730
16		16	Hajur	199,898	212,047	+12,149
			Total	1,313,197	1,391,458	+78,261
17	Bulandshahr	17	Andpotehr	213,284	232,481	+19,197
18		18	Bulandshahr	282,801	281,928	-873
19		19	Sikandarabad	238,068	234,398	-3,670
20		20	Kharja	212,581	231,137	+18,556
			Total	924,923	949,914	+24,991
21	Aligarh	21	Aligarh	148,538	164,073	+15,535
22		22	Aligarh	227,954	229,797	+1,843
23		23	Aligarh	111,379	107,327	-4,052
24		24	Khar	160,264	160,356	+92
25		25	Hathras	169,481	208,264	+38,783
26		26	Sikandra Rao	175,873	183,185	+7,312
			Total	1,021,187	1,043,172	+21,985
27	Muttra	27	Muttra (Sadar)	220,307	234,914	+14,607
28		28	Chhota	84,598	93,243	+8,645
29		29	Kon	65,293	60,222	-5,071
30		30	Met	95,448	89,451	-5,997
31		31	Mahaban	118,929	133,498	+14,569
32		32	Sadabad	89,217	102,103	+12,886
			Total	671,090	713,431	+42,341
33	Agra	33	Etanpiper	141,267	163,781	+22,514
34		34	Ferozabad	108,621	112,163	+3,542
35		35	Deh	120,529	126,848	+6,319
36		36	Fatehabad	104,782	108,446	+3,664
37		37	Agra (Sadar)	266,788	272,718	+5,930
38		38	Keroli	114,878	108,677	-6,201
39		39	Khergarh	118,134	123,993	+5,859
			Total	974,856	1,003,796	+28,940
40	Farukhabad	40	Kanauj	114,912	117,229	+2,317
41		41	Tirwa	171,548	168,873	-2,675
42		42	Chhannan	122,782	111,114	-11,668
43		43	Farukhabad (Sadar)	285,137	292,808	+7,671
44		44	Kanauj	187,156	143,557	-43,599
45		45	Aligarh	76,085	75,218	-867
			Total	907,608	886,887	-20,721

since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Total number of subd.	PROVIN- CIAL TABLE I.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease -	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease -		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
68,585	71,889	+13,304	40,868	45,549	+5,181	1	
28,400	28,435	+3,035	19,717	22,262	+2,545	2	
89,985	100,324	+10,339	60,585	67,811	+7,226		
155,318	165,438	+10,120	136,978	147,073	+10,095	3	
115,847	119,988	+3,662	95,711	99,912	+2,769	4	
151,524	150,227	-7,703	121,047	117,471	-3,576	5	
108,538	108,013	-5,225	93,384	89,544	-3,740	6	
530,427	540,351	+9,924	449,177	480,829	+31,652		
110,804	113,613	+2,749	91,843	92,881	+1,040	7	
108,479	107,701	-778	84,751	84,156	-595	8	
98,677	101,929	+3,252	85,177	89,611	+4,434	9	
91,419	94,598	+3,179	78,334	79,898	+1,564	10	
409,436	418,228	+8,792	349,008	351,648	+2,640		
158,590	178,105	+19,515	179,880	177,949	-1,931	11	
131,400	132,678	+1,278	113,415	115,063	+1,648	12	
85,075	94,417	+9,342	74,357	81,531	+7,174	13	
138,603	140,403	+1,799	119,097	119,951	+854	14	
85,868	90,638	+4,770	71,867	76,161	+4,294	15	
105,414	111,504	+6,090	91,181	100,115	+8,934	16	
705,437	727,344	+21,907	607,700	641,214	+33,514		
112,025	117,271	+5,246	100,849	105,210	+4,361	17	
139,176	138,043	-1,133	123,736	121,884	-1,852	18	
127,443	119,879	-7,564	108,611	104,480	-4,131	19	
112,716	116,427	+3,711	99,815	101,710	+1,895	20	
401,068	501,821	+100,753	432,861	449,293	+16,432		
79,116	87,044	+7,928	67,420	76,429	+9,009	21	
139,089	132,476	-6,613	101,825	107,292	+5,467	22	
60,810	67,638	+6,828	51,060	49,599	-1,461	23	
85,607	90,138	+4,531	74,037	76,618	+2,581	24	
107,109	111,769	+4,660	92,472	96,555	+4,083	25	
96,009	90,149	-5,860	79,774	84,046	+4,272	26	
551,279	558,743	+7,464	469,908	494,429	+24,521		
117,305	125,770	+8,465	102,492	108,921	+6,429	27	
44,385	43,622	-763	39,611	11,571	-28,040	28	
34,002	31,738	-2,264	31,491	29,891	-1,600	29	
50,978	47,807	-3,171	41,164	12,044	-29,120	30	
64,037	72,119	+8,082	52,792	61,169	+8,377	31	
40,060	55,544	+15,484	30,157	46,569	+16,412	32	
300,907	382,600	+81,693	210,721	310,761	+100,040		
77,137	83,500	+6,363	61,170	73,561	+12,391	33	
69,297	60,232	-9,065	49,411	51,591	+2,180	34	
63,524	66,737	+3,213	57,005	58,911	+1,906	35	
86,535	96,744	+10,209	47,947	49,702	+1,755	36	
144,267	146,817	+2,550	122,489	125,061	+2,572	37	
61,696	67,667	+5,971	51,962	59,110	+7,148	38	
64,155	66,802	+2,647	53,979	57,061	+3,082	39	
638,801	640,469	+1,668	447,955	461,717	+13,762		
61,970	62,042	+72	52,943	54,287	+1,344	40	
34,641	35,332	+691	27,009	26,111	-898	41	
66,617	64,159	-2,458	66,165	50,955	-15,210	42	
130,417	131,838	+1,421	118,710	117,019	-1,691	43	
88,770	78,338	-10,432	78,377	66,741	-11,636	44	
42,184	46,519	+4,335	34,901	32,066	-2,835	45	
480,508	464,840	-15,668	417,100	394,347	-22,753		

The variations in the population of the

ROVIN- CIAL TABLE I.	Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil	Total.		
					Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10	Mauguri	{	46	Mauguri ..	183,334	171,152	-12,182
			47	Bhongoon ..	210,788	198,388	-12,400
			48	Kerial ..	100,081	100,297	+216
			49	Shakabhad ..	144,382	140,093	-4,289
			50	Mustafabad ..	162,201	155,253	-6,948
Total ..					801,216	782,183	-19,033
11	Etawah	{	51	Etawah ..	193,211	198,023	+4,812
			52	Bharthua ..	161,446	169,979	+8,533
			53	Bithura ..	138,149	134,459	-3,690
			54	Phaphand ..	111,585	107,307	-4,278
			55	Aunaja ..	117,980	117,861	-119
Total ..					722,971	727,629	+4,658
12	Etah	{	56	Etah ..	228,862	227,030	-1,832
			57	Kasganj ..	216,646	192,009	-24,637
			58	Aliganj ..	193,800	181,994	-11,806
			59	Jalaut ..	118,925	121,030	+2,105
			Total ..				
13	Bareilly	{	60	Fardpur ..	111,141	119,805	+8,664
			61	Bareilly ..	285,781	298,482	+12,701
			62	Aonla ..	197,838	195,850	-1,988
			63	Mirganj ..	100,939	95,300	-5,639
			64	Baher ..	218,487	206,805	-11,682
Total ..					1,030,938	1,040,691	+9,753
14	Bijnor	{	65	Bijnor ..	124,066	138,887	+14,821
			66	Najibabad ..	133,561	156,973	+23,412
			67	Nagina ..	170,075	183,147	+13,072
			68	Dhampur ..	170,039	181,988	+11,949
			69	Chandpur ..	123,679	138,175	+14,496
Total ..					721,450	794,070	+72,620
15	Budaun	{	70	Gunpur ..	117,535	128,386	+10,851
			71	Budaun ..	187,588	183,640	-3,948
			72	Sainawan ..	192,361	192,989	+628
			73	Budaun ..	222,312	226,673	+4,361
			74	Dataganj ..	185,578	195,908	+10,330
Total ..					905,772	925,598	+19,826
16	Moradabad	{	75	Moradabad ..	251,863	240,795	-11,068
			76	Thakurdwara ..	106,596	121,174	+14,578
			77	Rider ..	228,794	231,947	+3,153
			78	Sambhal ..	248,107	245,619	-2,488
			79	Aunaha ..	174,014	186,183	+12,169
Total ..					1,165,173	1,179,398	+14,225
17	Shahjahanpur	{	80	Shahjahanpur ..	282,038	273,148	-8,890
			81	Jalilabad ..	145,915	159,892	+13,977
			82	Tilhar ..	214,489	236,791	+22,302
			83	Powayan ..	245,454	249,222	+3,768
			Total ..				
18	Fikhhit	{	84	Bawalpur ..	179,350	190,864	+11,514
			85	Fikhhit ..	183,344	189,297	+5,953
			86	Purampur ..	68,907	95,205	+26,298
			Total ..				

# Tahiti since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of Tahiti.	PROVINCE TABLE I.
Census, 1861.	Census, 1861.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1861.	Census, 1861.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
101,788	93,793	-8,001	81,581	77,570	-4,181	46	
116,391	107,109	-9,282	94,377	88,259	-6,118	47	
65,729	64,078	-1,651	41,311	45,629	+4,318	48	
78,516	75,477	-3,039	65,566	64,616	-950	49	
68,894	64,763	-4,131	73,317	70,497	-2,820	50	
442,004	416,709	-25,295	359,123	315,364	-43,759		
105,319	107,503	+2,184	87,592	90,630	+3,038	51	
88,786	92,867	+4,081	77,121	77,110	-1,011	52	
70,275	74,406	+4,131	61,874	60,553	-1,321	53	
61,109	60,144	-965	60,369	59,667	-702	54	
63,701	63,546	-155	81,279	84,016	+2,737	55	
866,254	896,775	+30,521	327,147	330,854	+3,707		
126,806	128,468	+1,662	101,591	101,563	-28	56	
117,760	105,100	-12,660	98,877	86,903	-11,974	57	
106,801	87,000	-19,801	87,969	72,901	-15,068	58	
64,072	65,500	+1,428	54,253	65,161	+10,908	59	
415,550	358,203	-57,347	312,723	318,500	+5,777		
60,254	65,153	+4,899	50,887	51,752	+865	60	
152,311	100,805	-51,506	131,690	137,677	+5,987	61	
104,453	101,901	-2,552	91,203	92,017	+814	62	
65,707	60,750	-4,957	45,014	45,539	+525	63	
115,144	108,982	-6,162	101,113	97,823	-3,290	64	
64,911	60,587	-4,324	51,071	57,763	+6,692	65	
548,010	556,680	+8,670	482,626	485,211	+2,585		
66,179	71,310	+5,131	57,917	62,727	+4,810	66	
71,678	82,155	+10,477	61,583	71,718	+10,135	67	
90,254	98,150	+7,896	78,511	86,961	+8,450	68	
80,190	95,175	+14,985	80,819	86,511	+5,692	69	
68,667	73,136	+4,469	68,023	65,049	-2,974	70	
383,258	418,213	+34,955	318,192	378,854	+60,662		
69,605	68,478	-1,127	51,850	57,910	+6,060	71	
90,988	94,503	+3,515	87,679	83,077	-4,602	72	
104,010	101,180	-2,830	88,191	88,009	-182	73	
118,218	120,297	+2,079	101,091	108,176	+7,085	74	
101,106	100,610	-496	81,770	89,491	+7,721	75	
486,967	408,134	-78,833	418,785	427,161	+8,376		
121,080	125,025	+3,945	102,207	114,779	+12,572	76	
88,620	61,984	-26,636	51,017	66,966	+15,949	77	
121,484	121,110	-374	108,130	108,512	+382	78	
130,111	123,363	-6,748	119,646	116,716	-2,930	79	
90,815	97,811	+6,996	81,162	88,172	+7,010	80	
87,456	84,710	-2,746	71,151*	70,812	-339	81	
610,291	623,572	+13,281	511,862	535,829	+23,967		
133,206	134,061	+855	119,829	124,482	+4,653	82	
72,990	77,302	+4,312	66,925	72,000	+5,075	83	
116,160	128,794	+12,634	98,229	108,075	+9,846	84	
131,221	134,467	+3,246	114,553	111,555	-2,998	85	
406,677	408,300	+1,623	397,308	421,215	+23,907		
96,128	102,002	+5,874	82,192	89,269	+7,077	86	
96,111	104,704	+8,593	87,273	91,511	+4,238	87	
47,458	61,000	+13,542	41,265	44,169	+2,904	88	
330,787	358,403	+27,616	211,814	226,964	+15,150		

The variations in the population of the

**PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TA TABLE  
I.**

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase or decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Cawnpore	89	Akbarpur	100,910	102,258	-7,854
		90	Ikhnare	100,854	100,081	-808
		91	Bhogpur	88,081	99,575	+8,494
		92	Cawnpore	289,333	324,328	+35,195
		93	Deraun	124,748	123,244	-1,502
		94	Rasulabad	102,188	99,537	-2,631
		95	Aurwal	101,830	98,784	-3,046
		96	Shamsipur	150,728	147,523	-3,205
		97	Ghazipur	113,948	117,797	+3,851
		Total	...	1,181,398	1,209,895	+28,299
20	Fatehpur	98	Fatehpur	177,598	175,452	-2,144
		99	Kaunpur	119,182	115,785	-3,398
		100	Kora	81,184	87,925	+6,741
		101	Ghazipur	90,170	92,389	+2,219
		102	Khakhra	78,888	86,525	+7,639
		103	Khaga	136,947	139,080	+2,133
		Total	...	683,745	699,157	+15,412
21	Banda	104	Banda	120,878	112,912	-7,868
		105	Palua	83,033	86,544	+3,511
		106	Babera	85,329	96,284	+11,055
		107	Kannan	81,238	83,297	+2,059
		108	Mun	74,922	73,688	-1,234
		109	Kera	85,318	87,887	+2,569
		110	Badama	79,939	77,222	-2,717
		111	Girwan	88,851	85,528	-3,323
		Total	...	698,606	705,632	+7,234
22	Hamirpur	112	Hamirpur	75,398	81,133	+5,735
		113	Muskar	79,817	75,739	-4,082
		114	Rath	106,013	97,882	-8,131
		115	Kulpahar	126,878	127,587	+709
		116	Kabaha	70,888	74,300	+3,412
		117	Maulna	49,905	57,223	+7,318
		Total	...	507,887	513,720	+5,833
23	Allahabad	118	Allahabad	318,069	342,448	+24,387
		119	Suratna	125,358	136,932	+11,574
		120	Maujampur	120,333	131,888	+11,555
		121	Sorona	184,894	186,878	+1,982
		122	Phulpur	178,001	178,881	+880
		123	Honda	184,784	187,089	+2,305
		124	Kanchana	126,094	134,818	+8,724
		125	Hara	53,430	63,818	+10,388
		126	Mega	192,405	196,221	+3,816
		Total	...	1,474,108	1,548,737	+74,631
24	Jhansi	127	Jhansi	119,058	145,690	+26,632
		128	Hau	107,161	115,724	+8,573
		129	Garotia	87,897	89,928	+2,031
		130	Moth	86,755	89,089	+2,334
		131	Lakhipur	136,519	147,153	+10,634
		132	Mehron	110,572	117,047	+6,475
		Total	...	613,949	683,619	+69,670
25	Jalaun	133	Orni	78,380	67,702	-10,678
		134	Kilpi	88,003	78,754	-9,249
		135	Jalaun	181,916	147,080	-34,836
		136	Kunch	101,843	102,815	+972
		Total	...	418,142	396,351	-21,791

Abasis since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of table.	PROVINCE CHINA TABLE I.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
69,235	54,887	—14,348	60,678	47,169	—13,509	80	
54,617	54,075	—542	46,037	46,176	+139	81	
44,535	50,846	+6,311	41,515	43,729	+2,214	82	
155,063	178,840	+23,777	130,370	155,794	+25,424	83	
60,285	64,445	+4,160	58,161	60,999	+2,838	84	
65,419	64,117	—1,302	56,838	55,130	—1,708	85	
62,402	51,361	—11,041	49,339	47,111	—2,228	86	
77,485	77,711	+226	71,813	74,961	+3,148	87	
67,881	61,408	—6,473	56,170	56,129	—41	88	
628,801	648,092	+19,291	632,505	661,603	+29,098	89	
90,959	90,183	—776	86,677	85,269	—1,408	90	
61,116	62,017	+901	67,766	66,749	—1,017	91	
40,859	41,470	+611	40,266	41,266	+1,000	92	
40,318	40,119	—200	41,523	41,270	—253	93	
30,284	44,075	+13,791	39,102	42,159	+3,057	94	
68,712	70,128	+1,416	65,448	67,924	+2,476	95	
347,587	350,821	+3,234	336,168	349,336	+13,168	96	
69,233	69,742	+509	64,715	65,979	+1,264	104	
42,147	45,450	+3,303	40,556	41,191	+635	105	
41,017	47,761	+6,744	41,112	48,125	+7,013	106	
41,446	42,517	+1,071	39,982	40,960	+978	107	
37,014	37,306	+292	36,957	36,152	—805	108	
43,792	41,709	—2,083	41,616	43,191	+1,575	109	
40,645	39,275	—1,370	39,113	38,667	—446	110	
41,598	43,057	+1,459	41,093	42,171	+1,078	111	
354,877	356,894	+2,017	344,731	348,929	+4,198	112	
37,980	42,018	+4,038	37,462	41,115	+3,653	113	
41,390	39,548	—1,842	38,121	37,197	—924	114	
61,147	44,790	—16,357	61,966	49,061	—12,905	115	
61,946	64,427	+2,481	61,110	62,909	+1,799	116	
36,618	37,770	+1,152	31,804	36,180	+4,376	117	
26,413	26,811	+398	21,592	25,192	+3,600	118	
250,778	250,603	—175	247,559	253,117	+5,558	119	
168,917	176,861	+7,944	158,112	168,995	+10,883	120	
61,728	62,441	+713	61,658	61,501	—157	121	
60,216	66,943	+6,727	60,067	64,761	+4,694	122	
10,867	10,801	—66	10,727	10,673	—54	123	
86,213	87,701	+1,488	86,799	88,179	+1,380	124	
90,616	94,120	+3,504	91,090	92,961	+1,871	125	
62,608	68,761	+6,153	61,096	63,877	+2,781	126	
26,028	32,671	+6,643	26,902	31,665	+4,763	127	
98,461	98,682	+221	93,711	97,159	+3,448	128	
741,730	781,609	+39,879	712,376	767,249	+54,873	129	
69,288	79,788	+10,500	67,679	67,892	+213	130	
64,281	69,003	+4,722	62,229	66,731	+4,502	131	
46,511	46,618	+107	42,796	41,894	—902	132	
28,050	30,119	+2,069	27,995	29,570	+1,575	133	
72,600	81,708	+9,108	67,919	75,651	+7,732	134	
67,109	62,608	—4,501	64,779	67,679	+2,900	135	
218,059	265,904	+47,845	229,290	227,655	—1,635	136	
37,170	31,021	—6,149	35,394	31,091	—4,303	137	
41,090	40,821	—269	40,313	39,233	—1,080	138	
65,052	70,148	+5,096	60,812	70,912	+10,100	139	
82,187	62,900	—19,287	49,686	60,018	+10,332	140	
216,145	204,000	—12,145	201,987	192,271	—9,716	141	

The variations in the population of the

**PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
I.**

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease --.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Benares ...	137	Benares .. ..	569,513	680,487	+17,954
		138	Gangapur ... ..	89,478	89,934	+461
		139	Chandauli ... ..	240,898	251,542	+10,644
			Total ...	899,889	921,943	+22,059
27	Mirzapur ...	140	Mirzapur ... ..	377,331	372,015	-5,316
		141	Chunar ... ..	162,868	185,582	+22,714
		142	Robertsganj ... ..	228,816	241,778	+12,962
		143	Korah ... ..	288,027	291,216	+3,189
		144	Chakia ... ..	67,451	70,914	+3,463
			Total ...	1,130,793	1,161,508	+30,715
28	Jaunpur ...	145	Jaunpur ... ..	257,309	278,482	+21,173
		146	Muradabad ... ..	242,214	255,408	+13,194
		147	Machilshahr ... ..	238,768	244,677	+5,909
		148	Khatola ... ..	286,832	288,832	+2,000
		149	Korahat ... ..	202,559	201,556	-1,003
			Total ...	1,200,683	1,269,945	+69,262
29	Ghazipur ...	150	Ghazipur ... ..	332,408	350,828	+18,420
		151	Korahat ... ..	272,884	304,979	+32,095
		152	Patna ... ..	235,940	248,830	+12,890
		153	Sahebpur ... ..	189,720	175,177	-14,543
			Total ...	1,000,761	1,079,814	+79,053
30	Ballia ...	154	Ballia ... ..	945,615	853,299	-92,316
		155	Bara ... ..	804,884	807,645	+2,761
		156	Handia ... ..	297,292	361,551	+64,259
			Total ...	938,101	942,465	+4,364
31	Gorakhpur ...	157	Banar ... ..	422,856	451,806	+28,950
		158	Mithra ... ..	365,702	411,450	+45,748
		159	Patna ... ..	550,836	608,551	+57,715
		160	Ballia ... ..	871,284	480,069	-391,215
		161	Bara ... ..	481,148	517,703	+36,555
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar) ... ..	416,293	477,586	+61,293
			Total ...	2,617,120	2,994,057	+376,937
32	Basti ...	163	Dumra ... ..	280,254	313,000	+32,746
		164	Basti ... ..	338,839	369,724	+30,885
		165	Mirzapur ... ..	334,379	351,809	+17,430
		166	Basti ... ..	335,551	377,905	+42,354
		167	Khatola ... ..	341,580	360,466	+18,886
			Total ...	1,630,612	1,782,844	+152,232
33	Amroha ...	168	Dumra ... ..	230,435	264,851	+34,416
		169	Narain ... ..	278,811	289,486	+10,675
		170	Mahul ... ..	312,146	344,723	+32,577
		171	Sahebpur ... ..	447,455	489,817	+42,362
		172	Muhammedabad ... ..	327,917	358,746	+30,829
			Total ...	1,604,864	1,747,623	+142,759
34	Almora ...	173	Champawat ... ..	76,885	82,801	+5,916
		174	Almora ... ..	276,780	316,900	+40,120
			Total ...	353,665	400,701	+47,036
35	Garhwal ...	175	Pauri ... ..	345,629	407,618	+61,989
			Total ...	345,629	407,618	+61,989

shall since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of inhabit.	PROVINCIAL TABLE I
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
286,417	296,098	+11,681	277,066	302,231	+25,165	137	
45,338	45,317	—21	44,124	41,617	—2,507	138	
120,038	126,900	+6,862	120,670	126,342	+5,672	139	
450,784	467,463	+16,679	441,800	454,490	+12,690		
186,145	183,490	—2,655	191,196	189,525	—1,671	140	
90,205	91,021	+816	92,401	94,551	+2,150	141	
113,975	120,477	+6,502	112,269	122,269	+9,999	142	
142,003	146,059	+4,056	141,126	146,126	+5,000	143	
84,017	35,251	—48,766	34,431	34,663	+232	144	
607,304	676,341	+69,037	609,492	683,167	+73,675		
129,900	129,190	—710	127,800	129,286	+1,486	145	
123,113	122,003	—1,110	119,002	126,572	+7,570	146	
119,070	122,003	+2,933	119,000	121,774	+2,774	147	
130,180	144,023	+13,843	132,849	144,210	+11,361	148	
103,108	101,399	—1,709	99,451	100,157	+706	149	
611,407	634,020	+22,613	608,256	629,999	+21,743		
108,751	170,539	+61,788	162,657	174,491	+11,834	150	
136,634	144,416	+7,782	137,970	156,561	+18,591	151	
109,943	110,254	+311	116,006	127,536	+11,530	152	
85,003	87,553	+2,550	84,117	87,621	+3,504	153	
499,981	531,701	+31,720	500,820	545,208	+44,388		
104,303	165,530	+61,227	181,546	187,593	+6,047	154	
184,038	181,998	—2,040	150,366	164,787	+14,421	155	
136,654	134,127	—2,527	147,898	147,404	—494	156	
487,791	452,611	—35,180	480,370	489,554	+9,184		
210,046	222,519	+12,473	212,812	229,094	+16,282	157	
184,328	201,710	+17,382	181,474	219,731	+38,257	158	
276,690	303,900	+27,210	290,272	302,195	+11,923	159	
136,780	216,490	+79,710	186,602	214,577	+27,975	160	
207,030	264,229	+57,199	243,523	261,561	+18,038	161	
208,878	240,128	+31,250	207,415	237,466	+30,051	162	
1,800,123	1,407,284	—392,839	1,310,997	1,496,773	+185,776		
141,016	158,572	+17,556	139,698	154,518	+14,820	163	
171,200	183,016	+11,816	167,610	178,908	+11,298	164	
102,793	170,006	+67,213	161,665	172,711	+11,046	165	
170,017	183,309	+13,292	165,574	181,606	+16,032	166	
171,020	102,475	—68,545	169,964	186,011	+16,047	167	
824,221	907,537	+83,316	806,361	879,507	+73,146		
122,703	138,846	+16,143	116,612	131,503	+14,891	168	
141,425	146,315	+4,890	137,105	141,173	+4,068	169	
109,423	174,532	+65,109	102,722	170,191	+67,469	170	
226,007	233,002	+6,995	221,419	236,815	+15,396	171	
106,780	161,410	+54,630	100,287	176,330	+76,043	172	
816,480	867,611	+51,131	789,225	861,014	+71,789		
36,472	46,835	+10,363	37,421	45,706	+8,285	173	
143,200	161,278	+18,078	135,530	157,624	+22,094	174	
182,722	208,118	+25,396	172,863	203,389	+30,526		
170,756	200,319	+29,563	174,874	207,499	+32,625	175	
170,756	200,319	+29,563	174,874	207,499	+32,625		



The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
I.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of taluk.	Name of taluk.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Nasir Tal	176	Budaypur ... ..	83,030	80,965	-2,065
		177	Kilpuri ... ..	48,990	56,435	+7,445
		178	Khalpuri ... ..	74,973	73,198	-1,805
		179	Budaypur ... ..	137,966	161,890	+23,924
		Total		344,959	362,248	+17,289
		Total, N.-W. P.	32,751,782	34,254,254	+1,502,492	
37	Lucknow	180	Lucknow ... ..	414,570	448,461	+33,891
		181	Mohaulganj ... ..	129,209	150,180	+20,961
		182	Mahabul ... ..	183,045	175,542	-7,503
		Total		696,824	774,163	+77,339
38	Unao	183	Unao ... ..	187,661	192,894	+5,233
		184	Badaypur ... ..	194,001	210,141	+16,140
		185	Purwa ... ..	278,627	293,152	+14,525
		186	Mohaul ... ..	238,650	257,449	+18,799
		Total		699,009	953,636	+254,627
39	Bee Bareilly	187	Bee Bareilly ... ..	199,065	231,875	+32,810
		188	Dahmra ... ..	222,469	275,788	+53,319
		189	Dagbaganj ... ..	245,079	278,740	+33,661
		190	Silao ... ..	245,232	282,120	+36,888
		Total		911,845	1,086,621	+174,776
40	Sitapur	191	Sitapur ... ..	257,514	291,190	+33,676
		192	Mohaul ... ..	240,802	269,122	+28,320
		193	Mauk ... ..	213,671	238,307	+24,636
		194	Burwan ... ..	245,464	271,894	+26,430
		Total		957,451	1,076,413	+118,962
41	Hardoi	195	Hardoi ... ..	261,107	306,071	+44,964
		196	Hardoi ... ..	250,406	277,359	+26,953
		197	Bahman ... ..	256,262	281,747	+25,485
		198	Shahabul ... ..	216,825	248,034	+31,209
		Total		984,600	1,113,211	+128,611
42	Kheri	199	Lakhtampur ... ..	330,707	365,622	+34,915
		200	Mohaul ... ..	232,909	258,617	+25,708
		201	Anglawa ... ..	268,306	279,376	+11,070
		Total		831,922	903,616	+71,694
43	Fyzabad	202	Fyzabad ... ..	280,942	316,986	+36,044
		203	Akhtampur ... ..	209,894	241,781	+31,887
		204	Tauli ... ..	314,788	369,781	+54,993
		205	Bahaypur ... ..	208,015	288,890	+80,875
		Total		1,001,619	1,218,956	+217,337
44	Gonda	206	Gonda ... ..	351,185	404,172	+52,987
		207	Imrighat ... ..	363,012	368,590	+5,578
		208	Utnaul ... ..	656,729	699,497	+42,768
		Total		1,370,926	1,482,259	+111,333
45	Bahraich	209	Bahraich ... ..	311,362	356,959	+45,597
		210	Kanungah ... ..	295,975	338,163	+42,188
		211	Nagaur ... ..	270,721	311,281	+40,560
		Total		878,058	1,006,402	+128,344

Totals since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of table.	PROVINCIAL TABLE I.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease—		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
45,917	44,861	-1,055	37,113	36,104	-1,009	170	
27,001	27,570	+569	21,819	24,659	+2,840	177	
40,947	31,023	-9,924	34,626	34,145	-481	178	
79,832	80,644	+812	69,631	61,626	-8,005	179	
191,647	202,204	+10,557	153,312	169,944	+16,632		
17,074,877	17,812,880	+738,003	15,074,885	16,441,404	+1,366,519		
215,327	228,400	+13,073	195,213	210,055	+14,842	180	
65,814	75,810	+10,000	61,216	71,211	+10,000	181	
80,085	91,840	+11,755	72,960	83,698	+10,738	182	
805,206	407,201	-398,005	321,619	366,062	+44,443		
96,208	99,034	+2,826	91,629	91,860	+231	183	
102,860	111,240	+8,380	91,122	98,005	+6,883	184	
130,906	144,148	+13,242	141,621	149,004	+7,383	185	
125,100	135,004	+9,904	113,611	124,105	+10,494	186	
461,107	480,512	+19,405	437,803	461,124	+23,321		
38,203	110,004	+71,801	100,902	180,909	+80,007	187	
128,471	145,011	+16,540	111,015	127,115	+16,100	188	
110,081	127,000	+16,919	125,000	139,600	+14,600	189	
121,161	129,883	+8,722	124,081	132,237	+8,156	190	
400,000	512,080	+112,080	481,000	623,711	+142,711		
185,475	184,725	-750	122,019	117,485	-4,534	191	
127,217	141,201	+13,984	111,115	127,111	+16,000	192	
115,710	129,201	+13,491	99,961	117,111	+17,150	193	
120,584	141,272	+20,688	116,650	130,023	+13,373	194	
605,083	607,183	+2,100	452,265	608,221	+155,956		
142,184	167,261	+25,077	115,022	180,507	+65,485	195	
182,874	161,114	-21,760	117,111	185,111	+68,000	196	
140,216	180,011	+39,795	118,000	180,011	+62,011	197	
110,732	133,112	+22,380	109,611	111,722	+2,111	198	
631,701	676,417	+44,716	455,026	616,711	+161,685		
172,987	191,145	+18,158	151,729	171,477	+19,748	199	
123,114	138,708	+15,594	107,115	119,999	+12,884	200	
110,808	119,182	+8,374	124,109	131,111	+7,002	201	
445,010	482,035	+37,025	390,901	421,540	+30,639		
148,170	160,979	+12,809	142,772	156,714	+13,942	202	
107,002	122,007	+15,005	107,002	119,006	+12,004	203	
181,145	186,861	+5,716	185,742	184,200	-1,542	204	
131,613	143,172	+11,559	124,503	116,719	-7,784	205	
646,174	612,002	-34,172	635,245	604,287	-30,958		
178,938	205,613	+26,675	173,217	198,689	+25,472	206	
186,930	196,214	+9,284	178,111	189,687	+11,576	207	
205,334	244,417	+39,083	271,245	325,190	+53,945	208	
650,771	740,403	+89,632	630,155	711,206	+81,051		
101,801	190,047	+88,246	149,671	170,911	+21,240	209	
115,487	171,113	+55,626	140,644	169,000	+28,356	210	
141,000	161,327	+20,327	129,728	146,654	+16,926	211	
468,187	622,607	+154,420	418,861	476,865	+58,004		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
I.

1	Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total		
					Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	Sulthanpur		212	Sulthanpur ...	291,767	330,964	+39,197
			213	Musafirahda ...	221,229	251,221	+39,992
			214	Amethi ...	198,734	219,208	+20,474
			215	Kadiyur ...	246,182	274,458	+28,276
			Total		957,912	1,075,851	+117,939
47	Paridighur		216	Paridighur ...	280,865	306,427	+25,562
			217	Patti ...	255,897	271,592	+15,695
			218	Kunda ...	310,865	332,876	+22,011
			Total		847,627	910,895	+63,268
48	Barr Bauli		219	Nawdighur ...	212,058	242,975	+30,917
			220	Haidargur ...	170,381	194,752	+24,371
			221	Ram Saneighat ..	354,708	377,527	+22,821
			222	Fatchpur ...	289,843	315,652	+25,809
			Total		1,026,988	1,130,906	+103,918
			Total, Oudh		11,387,741	12,650,831	+1,263,090
			Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh		44,139,503	46,905,085	+2,765,582

Tables since the previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial num- ber of table.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or decrease —.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
144,458	168,815	+ 17,353	147,265	168,749	+ 21,464	212
205,064	222,208	+ 15,264	114,245	126,953	+ 14,708	213
96,861	106,512	+ 9,651	101,872	112,696	+ 10,823	214
136,798	139,491	+ 12,693	119,384	124,967	+ 15,583	215
475,125	530,456	+ 55,331	482,787	545,353	+ 62,576	
189,008	148,436	+ 10,423	142,683	138,001	+ 15,319	216
180,879	134,223	+ 4,644	126,118	127,369	+ 11,251	217
158,146	162,522	+ 9,374	167,517	170,354	+ 12,837	218
430,730	445,171	+ 24,441	426,217	465,734	+ 39,467	
109,870	125,070	+ 16,100	102,188	117,005	+ 14,817	219
84,038	97,081	+ 13,043	86,353	97,671	+ 11,318	220
177,477	188,703	+ 11,226	177,229	185,764	+ 11,535	221
152,306	165,801	+ 13,495	137,437	150,351	+ 12,914	222
522,581	577,115	+ 54,534	503,207	552,791	+ 50,584	
5,561,656	6,490,751	+ 639,095	5,536,085	6,180,080	+ 623,994	
22,028,532	24,303,001	+ 1,375,009	21,210,971	22,601,494	+ 1,390,513	

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
I.



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PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

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SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE TAHSILS  
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

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## The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
II.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total Population.			Hindu.		
				Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehra Dûn	1	Dûba	117,438	71,899	45,510	94,148	57,881	56,807
		2	Kala	50,997	28,446	22,552	49,870	27,046	21,921
		Total	...	168,135	100,354	67,811	143,718	84,927	58,791
2	Sahāranpur	3	Sahāranpur	312,498	165,436	147,072	189,083	100,332	87,731
		4	Dohad	205,527	112,045	93,482	154,838	85,379	69,459
		5	Roorkee	290,498	150,227	140,271	189,851	110,240	79,611
		6	Dukur	192,557	104,014	88,543	124,945	67,790	57,155
		Total	...	1,001,280	540,551	460,729	667,494	363,740	303,754
3	Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar	206,498	113,043	93,455	145,793	80,655	65,138
		8	Ka-ra	200,167	107,701	92,466	137,828	74,702	63,126
		9	Jarwall	193,833	103,722	89,911	135,438	73,108	62,330
		10	Burhna	172,688	92,992	79,696	123,515	66,970	56,545
		Total	...	772,874	418,228	354,646	542,563	293,434	249,129
4	Meerut	11	Meerut	328,054	178,105	149,949	325,284	122,594	102,690
		12	Chāndā	247,141	142,078	105,063	182,838	101,751	81,087
		13	Muzana	177,868	91,917	85,951	133,291	71,756	61,535
		14	Bāghpāt	259,858	140,800	119,058	311,846	144,654	167,192
		15	Sardhana	188,892	90,539	98,353	125,025	67,365	57,660
		16	Haridwar	212,047	111,002	101,045	159,867	84,064	75,803
		Total	...	1,391,458	737,244	654,214	1,047,850	563,004	484,846
5	Bānāras	17	Andpāshā	222,491	117,271	105,220	183,537	97,137	86,400
		18	Bānāras	211,928	114,044	97,884	212,055	112,011	100,044
		19	Chāndā	224,868	119,575	105,293	188,064	104,722	83,342
		20	Kānpur	221,137	116,427	104,710	180,880	95,504	85,376
		Total	...	940,914	501,621	439,293	764,937	405,314	359,623
6	Aligarh	21	Aligarh	164,073	87,644	76,429	138,813	74,306	64,507
		22	Aligarh	229,787	122,475	107,312	189,142	101,156	87,986
		23	Aligarh	107,237	57,628	49,609	101,079	54,403	46,676
		24	Kānpur	150,858	80,138	70,720	139,421	71,145	68,276
		25	Aligarh	208,264	111,709	96,555	188,708	101,131	87,577
		26	Sakānā Rao	183,185	93,149	90,036	181,878	87,855	94,023
		Total	...	1,043,172	558,741	484,431	918,730	498,188	420,542
7	Meerut	27	Meerut	234,914	125,790	109,124	207,851	110,628	97,223
		28	Chāndā	93,243	49,072	44,171	83,128	44,175	38,953
		29	Aligarh	90,222	51,708	38,514	82,280	47,027	35,253
		30	Meerut	139,488	72,319	67,169	125,648	66,182	59,466
		31	Sardhana	102,103	55,354	46,749	83,888	51,101	42,787
		Total	...	713,421	382,600	330,821	648,365	340,128	308,237
8	Agra	32	Pindāpur	153,781	83,200	70,581	140,105	76,022	64,083
		33	Chāndā	112,153	60,292	51,861	100,059	51,115	48,944
		34	Aligarh	125,848	66,407	59,441	130,485	69,400	61,085
		35	Aligarh	108,448	57,114	51,334	101,309	54,300	47,009
		36	Aligarh (Ndr)	272,718	140,817	131,901	206,880	111,236	95,644
		37	Aligarh	108,077	57,447	50,630	105,112	57,187	47,925
		38	Aligarh	123,893	66,805	57,088	115,569	62,346	53,223
		Total	...	1,008,798	530,150	478,648	879,310	474,045	405,265
9	Farrukhabad	39	Kānā	117,229	62,643	54,585	97,861	52,777	45,084
		40	Tānā	138,873	72,512	66,361	157,859	84,052	73,807
		41	Chāndā	111,114	60,130	50,984	100,709	51,733	48,976
		42	Farrukhabad (Ndr)	244,890	131,898	112,992	208,843	112,372	96,471
		43	Kānā	143,557	76,846	66,711	128,078	68,701	59,377
		44	Aligarh	79,218	40,513	38,705	99,525	50,409	49,116
		Total	...	855,687	454,340	401,347	758,194	418,307	340,887

buted according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jain			Christian			Others.			Serial number of tab. aff.	PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Both sexes	Males.	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
19,118 778	12,100 560	7,018 218	182 52	127 38	59 14	2,513 230	1,374 140	1,139 700	1,477 67	1,011 61	466 6	1 2	
10,896	12,060	7,236	234	161	74	2,743	1,504	1,239	1,544	1,072	472		
121,372 49,908 58,544 58,908	63,700 26,359 47,220 24,104	58,672 23,549 41,251 34,504	1,955 1,710 465 1,964	1,086 561 256 1,023	869 779 199 942	792 9 1,170 3	422 5 842 1	470 1 467 2	318 165 888 147	216 95 999 90	886 70 169 57	1 4 5 6	
224,432	171,120	153,312	6,084	3,325	2,759	1,974	1,260	711	1,296	900	396		
58,970 60,271 55,480 44,569	31,841 31,819 29,412 23,565	26,929 28,112 46,161 21,061	1,297 1,527 2,441 4,131	775 828 1,861 2,271	522 699 1,060 1,960	80 13 21 13	49 12 11 7	41 1 8 6	658 817 168 489	475 229 107 212	261 197 59 227	7 8 9 10	
218,990	116,504	102,486	9,396	5,255	4,141	127	61	66	1,798	1,051	711		
82,843 83,019 42,265 40,802 58,979 52,975	41,090 27,240 21,449 21,178 18,840 27,614	41,751 25,199 20,401 18,724 16,699 21,361	1,538 301 87 7,130 7,180 1,186	880 172 51 3,884 3,921 81	658 149 36 3,247 3,259 73	4,900 232 47 468 468 68	2,665 118 21 201 201 14	913 111 24 219 219 21	1,789 751 817 1,400 424 181	1,250 417 826 387 279 97	571 111 601 165 172 81	11 12 13 14 15 16	
316,971	167,431	149,540	16,390	8,993	7,397	5,435	3,101	1,413	5,022	3,065	1,957		
37,304 67,613 35,410 38,462	19,255 45,175 18,740 19,662	18,049 16,638 16,670 18,802	321 87 485 621	112 84 211 267	199 9 217 254	47 68 43 39	25 16 23 18	22 12 20 15	1,372 1,284 1,391 1,431	712 715 790 776	609 519 177 955	17 18 19 20	
179,019	92,762	86,257	1,284	671	613	210	111	99	4,404	2,111	2,293		
35,042 38,961 8,108 11,191 18,493 20,645	18,096 20,111 1,012 5,865 9,851 10,817	16,946 18,116 2,091 5,266 8,842 9,828	201 762 42 40 912 620	113 490 24 21 642 265	88 172 19 16 460 215	58 207 152 19 8	28 113 113 11 11 25	99 103 103 4 11 16	1,011 703 11 4 11 261	801 961 112 1 5 127	75 112 23 24 25 26		
120,338	61,797	58,541	2,507	1,117	1,390	405	251	212	1,132	588	544		
24,708 9,878 7,004 5,894 7,640 7,738	13,170 5,176 1,095 2,756 3,629 4,119	11,538 4,702 3,899 2,138 4,011 3,611	584 207 934 37 171 470	299 119 484 21 89 250	285 88 459 16 82 250	831 5 5 5 5 1	489 5 5 5 5 1	112 1 1 2 2 1	940 25 10 89 26 31	811 18 16 75 16 11	96 7 21 11 10 17	27 28 29 30 31 32	
62,957	31,515	29,442	2,403	1,262	1,141	846	200	116	1,190	965	165		
10,497 9,328 9,727 5,992 58,340 11,048 7,854	5,198 1,818 2,012 7,106 27,645 10,045 4,610	5,299 4,110 2,715 2,296 29,711 5,991 3,242	2,812 2,576 1,038 1,116 3,828 773 719	1,865 1,132 863 607 2,676 307 156	1,147 1,111 755 909 1,512 306 291	249 18 7 5 4,488 10 1	124 11 5 5 2,810 8 1	125 5 2 1 1,638 9 1	128 174 19 82 1,392 30 30	71 116 15 16 1,000 10 20	97 58 35 16 292 19 32	31 32 33 34 35 36 37	
104,433	52,185	49,249	13,402	7,366	6,036	4,758	2,774	1,799	1,824	1,167	657		
18,747 10,455 9,727 11,342 34,189 21,028 9,977	9,618 5,561 5,762 5,762 17,318 9,844 2,013	9,129 4,890 5,269 5,580 16,871 11,177 1,664	384 83 33 408 161 9	173 48 19 213 80 5	191 11 17 195 72 5	147 13 7 801 7 7	71 7 4 600 3 3	4 1 1 391 1 1	178 17 8 886 216 118	101 101 8 1,181 118 97	71 27 41 101 101 97	38 39 40 41 42 43 44	
99,478	50,250	49,220	1,048	537	511	628	311	115	1,141	750	391		

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE II.



## The Population of the Tahsil district

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE II.	Serial number of dis- trict	Name of district	Serial number of tah- sil	Name of Tahsil	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Mauipur	{	46	Mauipur	171,152	93,782	77,370	159,519	87,455	72,064
			47	Manungson	195,368	107,109	88,259	187,390	102,011	85,379
			48	Karhai	100,297	54,675	45,622	94,815	51,830	42,985
			49	Shikharband	140,083	74,477	65,606	126,373	70,300	56,073
			50	Musafarband	155,253	84,766	70,487	144,697	79,167	65,530
			Total	...	762,163	416,799	345,364	714,294	391,363	322,931
11	Etawah	{	51	Etawah	199,023	107,503	91,520	178,382	97,253	81,129
			52	Bharhna	169,679	92,807	77,122	164,408	89,825	74,583
			53	Indiana	134,456	73,926	60,531	127,467	70,515	56,952
			54	Phapham	107,307	59,644	47,663	100,974	55,388	45,586
			55	Aumya	117,861	64,845	53,016	111,944	60,615	51,329
			Total	...	727,929	390,775	337,154	682,863	373,544	309,319
12	Etah	{	56	Etah	227,030	123,408	103,622	207,675	113,241	94,434
			57	Kuganj	192,009	105,105	86,904	187,392	91,932	75,460
			58	Algaon	161,994	89,040	72,954	142,677	74,000	68,677
			59	Jahaz	121,030	65,540	55,490	105,089	57,344	47,745
			Total	...	702,063	383,293	318,770	622,833	341,316	281,517
13	Barilly	{	60	Barilly	119,806	63,455	56,351	103,448	56,595	46,853
			61	Buxilly	298,482	160,805	137,677	297,475	160,562	136,913
			62	Amia	195,850	104,901	90,949	180,878	95,075	75,803
			63	Mungaj	85,300	47,759	37,541	77,743	40,422	37,321
			64	Halera	208,805	108,982	99,823	148,789	78,810	69,979
			Total	...	1,040,891	555,190	485,701	789,803	423,454	366,349
14	Bajpur	{	65	Bajpur	133,887	71,119	62,767	94,146	50,711	43,435
			66	Nagbhad	156,573	84,115	72,458	156,598	84,110	72,488
			67	Nagbhad	153,147	81,126	72,021	117,910	62,651	55,259
			68	Dhampur	181,958	95,475	86,483	113,323	60,652	52,671
			69	Chandpur	138,175	74,146	64,029	98,314	54,761	43,553
			Total	...	794,070	418,212	375,858	621,891	328,868	293,023
15	Badeau	{	70	Gunnar	180,388	98,478	81,910	119,521	61,024	58,497
			71	Badeau	153,040	84,061	68,979	156,376	84,118	72,258
			72	Sadoun	122,059	64,180	57,879	100,828	57,111	43,717
			73	Badeau	226,073	120,207	105,866	170,167	91,770	78,397
			74	Dhampur	166,008	90,616	75,392	172,077	94,422	77,655
			Total	...	925,598	498,134	427,464	773,179	418,835	354,344
16	Moradabad	{	75	Moradabad	240,766	126,025	114,741	135,812	71,973	63,839
			76	Shikharband	181,174	98,208	82,966	178,708	91,005	87,703
			77	Idara	231,647	124,410	107,237	199,580	100,500	99,080
			78	Kumbhal	245,619	129,888	115,731	162,069	86,478	75,591
			79	Auraha	186,183	97,611	88,572	111,092	60,678	50,414
			Total	...	1,179,398	626,522	552,876	773,001	412,743	360,258
17	Shikharband	{	80	Shikharband	273,146	144,661	128,485	211,128	113,873	97,255
			81	Jalalabad	162,392	87,702	74,690	145,638	80,310	65,328
			82	Tilera	236,791	128,793	108,008	205,288	111,078	94,210
			83	Powayan	249,322	134,467	114,855	226,082	121,192	104,890
			Total	...	918,651	495,305	423,346	787,136	427,388	359,748
18	Pilibhit	{	84	Boadpur	190,564	102,002	88,562	170,280	91,703	78,577
			85	Pilibhit	199,297	104,764	94,533	145,082	77,687	67,395
			86	Purapur	85,308	47,080	38,228	85,128	45,747	39,381
			Total	...	475,169	253,846	221,323	400,490	214,137	186,353

ited according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of village.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,139	5,177	4,962	1,131	679	452	132	63	69	241	133	108	46
7,880	3,973	3,907	343	190	153	3	2	1	52	34	19	47
4,881	2,552	2,329	1,100	592	508	"	"	"	1	1	1	48
10,844	5,540	5,304	943	537	406	2	2	1	131	78	53	49
8,258	4,037	3,921	2,343	1,219	1,124	5	4	1	23	9	14	50
41,529	21,021	19,608	5,760	3,188	2,572	132	71	61	448	256	192	
17,783	9,190	8,593	1,696	906	790	115	71	41	44	33	11	51
5,284	2,654	2,630	519	165	354	16	8	7	5	5	5	52
6,977	3,613	3,364	8	8	"	"	"	"	17	10	7	53
6,223	3,252	2,971	8	4	"	3	3	"	60	19	41	54
6,108	3,175	2,933	83	45	38	1	1	"	25	9	16	55
42,325	22,164	20,161	2,117	1,178	939	134	83	51	190	106	81	
17,129	9,018	8,109	2,041	1,108	933	141	70	71	47	31	16	56
23,281	12,509	10,772	283	138	145	513	109	141	640	318	292	57
15,976	8,057	7,919	189	105	84	57	10	17	55	49	36	58
13,470	6,914	6,556	2,422	1,269	1,153	9	7	2	40	31	9	59
72,953	38,178	34,775	4,945	2,601	2,344	520	286	234	812	450	351	
16,147	8,703	7,444	"	"	"	127	76	51	65	29	26	60
96,489	49,841	46,648	1	1	"	3,543	2,077	1,466	674	412	271	61
34,185	17,379	16,806	"	"	"	778	447	331	3	2	1	62
17,533	8,977	8,556	"	"	"	224	111	113	"	"	"	63
57,812	30,007	27,805	3	1	"	198	103	95	3	1	2	64
23,005	12,205	10,800	"	"	"	103	56	47	9	6	1	65
245,039	127,754	117,285	4	2	2	5,271	2,790	2,481	774	480	294	
38,505	19,781	18,724	92	51	41	405	198	207	679	312	367	66
87,415	43,811	43,604	2,367	1,257	1,110	60	35	25	258	130	128	67
64,085	32,011	32,074	531	281	250	128	86	42	1,619	811	757	68
97,993	51,279	46,714	5	3	2	121	84	37	390	179	111	69
39,431	20,115	19,316	6	3	3	190	89	101	245	128	117	70
207,192	135,841	131,351	608	326	282	908	492	416	3,111	1,542	1,569	
13,708	7,155	6,553	"	"	"	99	53	46	92	56	36	71
26,083	13,100	12,983	31	17	14	425	225	200	225	117	108	72
31,300	16,167	15,133	198	112	86	460	217	243	84	11	11	73
54,788	27,680	27,108	"	"	"	1,222	644	578	518	261	252	74
22,438	11,849	10,589	"	"	"	390	213	177	403	219	194	75
148,289	77,377	70,912	229	129	100	2,681	1,493	1,188	1,330	690	640	
103,710	51,862	50,648	304	170	134	944	526	418	535	275	259	76
42,312	22,200	20,112	"	"	"	5	2	3	89	50	39	77
61,634	31,113	30,521	198	109	89	307	177	130	240	136	104	78
82,265	42,117	40,148	250	139	111	970	579	391	379	198	181	79
73,338	38,830	34,508	126	69	57	946	511	435	82	39	43	80
87,469	44,049	43,420	121	66	55	435	233	202	78	49	29	81
400,705	206,710	194,065	1,002	532	470	3,307	1,860	1,447	1,383	708	615	
60,499	31,806	30,693	15	8	7	693	311	382	511	213	206	82
13,885	6,913	6,972	21	12	9	69	35	34	79	44	41	83
31,225	16,011	15,214	"	"	"	178	109	76	102	62	49	84
23,857	12,169	11,688	"	"	"	90	48	42	82	48	35	85
129,269	66,563	62,706	36	20	16	1,328	726	602	785	409	376	
19,705	10,077	9,628	"	"	"	188	108	80	11	6	5	86
82,808	42,847	40,961	"	"	"	108	65	43	840	105	145	87
9,973	5,250	4,723	11	4	7	11	10	1	33	20	4	88
28,496	14,840	13,656	11	4	7	365	211	154	384	220	164	

PROVEN  
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TABLE  
II.

## The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE II.	Serial num- ber of the tahsil	Name of district	Serial num- ber of the tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total Population.			Hinda.		
					Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females.
					5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Cawnpore		89	Alwarpur	102,256	51,987	47,769	95,620	51,413	44,387
			90	Balla	100,061	51,075	46,176	91,635	49,387	44,220
			91	Bharanpur	98,678	50,846	45,729	87,686	46,363	41,123
			92	Cawnpore	334,438	178,830	145,798	269,902	148,205	121,597
			93	Deoria	123,244	63,415	56,899	110,115	55,119	65,996
			94	Deoria	95,537	51,117	47,420	94,367	51,150	47,271
			95	Deoria	98,784	51,461	47,421	94,672	49,142	45,330
			96	Shamli	147,823	77,761	70,060	141,713	71,512	67,191
			97	Shamli	117,797	61,368	56,429	112,250	58,430	63,814
				Total	1,209,695	618,012	561,683	1,103,990	601,171	512,819
20	Fatehpur		98	Fatehpur	175,452	90,183	85,269	153,621	77,277	74,381
			99	Kasganj	119,786	62,017	56,769	108,519	56,401	51,715
			100	Kasganj	87,925	45,211	42,636	81,760	42,211	39,549
			101	Shamli	93,389	48,119	44,270	86,239	44,147	41,292
			102	Khalilabad	89,525	44,075	44,759	75,820	38,401	37,419
			103	Khalilabad	138,080	70,124	67,952	118,266	61,113	57,153
				Total	699,167	359,821	339,346	621,923	321,511	300,409
21	Rinda		104	Rinda	112,912	56,912	55,970	101,640	51,478	50,162
			105	Pratap	83,644	43,170	41,191	82,481	42,277	40,204
			106	Pratap	96,354	49,761	46,593	89,705	45,907	43,798
			107	Kasganj	83,397	42,417	40,980	80,004	41,071	38,933
			108	Man	73,658	37,746	36,152	71,324	36,000	35,324
			109	Kasganj	87,687	44,706	41,191	84,435	42,711	41,724
			110	Pratap	77,922	39,475	38,447	75,307	37,967	37,340
			111	Pratap	65,528	33,027	32,171	70,001	35,400	34,601
				Total	705,823	359,814	346,009	684,679	336,625	328,054
22	Hamirpur		112	Hamirpur	81,133	41,018	39,115	76,642	39,070	37,572
			113	Hamirpur	75,735	38,118	37,197	71,988	36,612	35,376
			114	Hamirpur	87,682	44,709	42,973	81,135	41,761	39,374
			115	Hamirpur	127,567	64,117	62,250	121,008	61,761	59,247
			116	Hamirpur	74,200	37,770	36,430	69,684	35,511	34,173
			117	Hamirpur	67,223	34,241	32,982	64,160	32,613	31,547
				Total	613,720	309,613	294,107	480,215	244,102	236,113
23	Allahabad		118	Allahabad	342,446	176,451	165,995	255,463	132,051	123,412
			119	Allahabad	129,832	65,111	64,721	110,310	56,000	54,310
			120	Allahabad	131,386	66,015	65,371	118,410	60,110	58,300
			121	Allahabad	186,876	96,001	90,875	161,432	78,000	83,432
			122	Allahabad	176,851	87,701	89,150	165,740	77,141	78,600
			123	Allahabad	167,080	84,125	82,955	159,209	75,011	84,198
			124	Allahabad	134,816	68,461	66,355	124,410	64,700	60,710
			125	Allahabad	83,816	42,761	41,055	81,685	41,000	39,685
			126	Allahabad	195,221	98,062	97,159	185,285	94,088	91,197
				Total	1,548,737	781,509	767,228	1,341,934	678,781	663,153
24	Jhansi		127	Jhansi	145,690	73,798	69,992	129,379	67,072	62,307
			128	Jhansi	115,724	59,003	56,721	109,640	56,076	53,564
			129	Jhansi	88,926	45,018	43,908	85,064	43,000	42,064
			130	Jhansi	89,089	45,119	43,970	85,534	43,000	42,534
			131	Jhansi	107,163	54,708	52,455	100,112	51,011	49,101
			132	Jhansi	117,047	59,008	57,039	110,483	56,128	54,355
				Total	683,619	355,901	327,718	639,399	331,206	308,193
25	Jalgaon		133	Jalgaon	67,702	34,621	33,081	61,496	31,513	29,983
			134	Jalgaon	79,784	40,521	39,263	71,742	37,072	34,670
			135	Jalgaon	147,080	76,148	70,940	140,161	72,011	68,150
			136	Jalgaon	102,816	52,800	50,016	97,165	49,088	48,077
				Total	396,361	204,090	192,271	370,604	191,219	179,385

buted according to Religion.

Muslimán,			Jain			Christian			Others			Serial number of table.	PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
6,498	3,371	3,127	.	..	..	11	6	5	137	77	60	89	
8,388	4,204	4,184	.	..	..	0	6	1	30	20	10	100	
8,798	4,446	4,352	4	2	2	1	1		78	11	67	91	
51,009	26,029	24,980	410	212	198	3,995	2,071	1,924	512	181	331	92	
6,128	3,225	2,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	93	
6,038	2,601	2,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	24	88	94	
4,072	2,078	1,994	..	..	..	6	5	1	31	16	15	95	
8,084	3,220	2,864	..	..	..	14	6	8	12	5	7	96	
5,546	2,741	2,805	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	
101,541	51,177	47,364	415	215	170	3,030	2,076	954	713	301	309		
21,748	10,988	10,760	1	1	..	67	24	29	15	9	6	98	
10,283	5,209	5,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	99	
6,083	3,015	3,068	78	30	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	
6,150	3,172	2,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	
10,704	5,405	5,299	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	
22,113	10,708	11,405	5	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	103	
77,061	38,307	38,754	83	45	38	71	12	29	19	13	6		
10,917	5,298	5,619	218	102	111	55	41	21	84	51	31	104	
6,076	3,020	3,056	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	105	
6,572	3,251	3,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	106	
2,379	1,270	1,109	..	..	..	2	2	..	12	6	1	107	
2,377	1,176	1,201	50	24	26	..	..	..	7	6	1	108	
8,523	4,559	3,964	2	..	2	15	8	7	14	6	6	109	
2,707	1,361	1,346	5	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	110	
6,511	3,181	3,330	6	3	3	1	1	..	9	5	4	111	
40,062	20,164	20,778	284	141	179	74	41	31	135	88	15		
4,457	2,303	2,154	..	..	..	15	11	4	10	11	6	112	
8,746	4,385	4,361	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	113	
6,718	3,201	3,517	5	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	114	
6,054	3,029	3,025	101	62	39	..	..	..	6	..	..	115	
4,244	2,161	2,083	1	1	..	33	21	11	38	21	11	116	
6,082	3,017	3,065	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	117	
33,281	16,109	16,962	107	55	52	50	11	16	67	11	21		
60,630	30,703	29,927	300	150	150	5,800	3,781	2,019	178	120	58	118	
19,582	9,120	9,462	37	14	16	3	3	..	..	..	..	119	
13,219	6,751	6,468	69	26	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
26,430	13,831	12,599	..	..	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	121	
21,111	10,100	10,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	
17,790	8,742	9,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	
10,081	5,000	5,081	5	1	1	52	31	19	270	270	..	124	
2,228	1,111	1,117	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	
9,770	4,791	4,979	155	66	59	4	3	1	1	1	..	126	
199,853	98,431	101,422	508	272	236	5,073	3,031	2,042	410	201	209		
12,378	7,262	5,116	921	501	417	1,874	1,170	704	1,131	1,011	120	127	
4,770	2,416	2,354	1,103	567	536	1	1	..	6	5	1	128	
3,596	1,884	1,712	304	111	111	..	..	..	2	2	..	129	
2,383	1,185	1,198	102	40	30	2	1	1	8	3	5	130	
3,851	2,114	1,737	4,807	2,571	2,236	60	41	22	37	28	9	131	
1,998	1,012	986	4,549	2,411	2,138	7	1	1	13	11	2	132	
29,013	15,711	13,302	12,007	6,000	5,988	1,910	1,118	792	1,300	1,180	110		
6,062	3,015	3,047	78	41	37	54	29	25	12	3	9	133	
6,958	3,401	3,557	39	18	21	11	8	1	4	2	2	134	
6,870	3,510	3,360	84	22	12	1	1	..	6	4	..	135	
5,611	2,806	2,805	17	9	8	1	1	..	1	1	..	136	
25,501	12,722	12,779	168	80	78	87	39	28	21	10	11		

## The Population of the Tahsil distri

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
II.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total Population			Hindu		
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Benares	137	Banaras	580,467	296,005	283,571	514,655	252,785	263,869
		138	Gangapur	99,984	49,417	41,417	86,118	44,804	42,714
		140	Lahandah	251,543	125,800	126,412	230,957	115,415	115,712
			Total	921,943	460,451	451,490	831,730	412,995	410,695
27	Mirzapur	140	Mirzapur	372,015	183,190	188,525	346,068	170,607	175,561
		111	Chunar	185,582	91,011	91,551	170,992	84,931	87,141
		112	Robertganj	241,778	120,477	121,302	232,651	115,801	116,780
		113	Kourh	291,218	145,092	146,126	270,109	137,574	135,585
28	Jaunpur	141	Chakia	70,914	36,251	34,663	65,413	34,411	32,001
			Total	1,161,508	576,441	585,167	1,085,232	538,414	546,818
29	Jaunpur	143	Jaunpur	278,482	139,190	139,296	244,164	122,841	121,321
		144	Marahat	253,402	126,830	126,572	240,331	120,144	119,797
		117	Machhalahr	244,877	122,904	121,771	225,559	114,678	111,782
		149	Kazakot	201,556	101,460	100,167	190,563	95,982	94,581
30	Ghazipur		Total	1,264,940	631,950	629,999	1,148,505	576,800	569,609
		150	Ghazipur	350,823	176,110	171,481	317,097	159,054	157,143
		151	Korantahat	304,979	138,115	176,561	279,427	145,161	141,266
		152	Yamuna	246,930	117,194	127,516	217,732	106,110	111,273
31	Ghazipur	153	Sandpur	175,177	87,553	87,611	165,004	81,910	81,224
			Total	1,077,909	531,701	516,208	974,340	484,137	491,203
32	Ballia	154	Ballia	353,280	167,596	187,681	331,433	155,471	175,958
		155	Rasra	307,645	152,888	154,717	282,549	141,400	141,543
		156	Ramdihi	281,631	141,127	140,491	261,823	129,187	130,636
			Total	942,465	452,611	489,871	875,005	425,768	454,147
33	Gorakhpur	157	Bansgaon	461,603	222,712	239,891	425,335	208,564	216,803
		158	Mithaiganj	511,460	261,719	249,741	454,380	224,528	231,701
		159	Polwama	605,651	302,439	303,411	514,369	257,202	257,167
		160	Hata	430,099	215,906	214,171	393,225	197,052	196,170
34	Gorakhpur	161	Bhojpur	517,798	251,225	266,571	474,074	214,473	259,601
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar)	477,888	240,122	237,466	431,342	217,968	214,171
			Total	2,004,057	1,107,381	1,796,777	2,601,104	1,345,707	1,345,407
35	Basti	163	Dumraiganj	313,000	158,572	154,428	297,747	120,601	117,086
		164	Basti	302,724	154,316	148,408	302,121	134,087	118,041
		165	Hiraya	351,609	175,065	176,541	333,300	164,701	168,609
		166	Basti	377,935	194,809	183,126	331,697	160,554	165,144
36	Basti	167	Khalilabad	380,486	194,475	186,011	315,094	150,514	164,491
			Total	1,785,844	907,347	878,507	1,506,939	707,376	746,414
37	Azamgarh	168	Devganj	284,851	143,240	141,595	246,930	121,003	122,943
		169	Barabanki	350,458	175,115	175,343	335,298	160,010	165,288
		170	Mahul	344,723	175,112	169,611	304,224	154,852	149,378
		171	Basti	469,817	240,002	229,815	418,352	207,182	209,170
38	Azamgarh	172	Muhammadsahal	359,746	181,416	178,330	300,101	152,009	148,096
			Total	1,728,625	867,611	861,011	1,502,911	737,833	745,078
39	Almora	173	Champurawat	92,601	46,535	46,066	93,145	46,708	46,442
		174	Almora	318,900	161,278	157,622	316,612	160,056	156,656
			Total	411,601	207,813	203,688	409,757	206,764	202,993

rted according to Religion.

Musalms.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.			Serial number of tahsil.
Ch. series.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
64,101	33,381	30,720	138	88	62	1,363	793	470	310	290	20	137
8,818	1,011	1,963	...	...	...	101	50	42	...	...	...	138
20,484	8,896	10,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
86,401	45,100	43,211	198	86	62	1,364	852	612	310	290	20	...
36,478	12,781	12,723	271	132	139	156	77	78	48	23	26	140
14,126	6,089	7,137	5	1	4	227	42	135	232	98	134	141
19,180	4,537	4,198	5	1	4	63	45	37	8	2	5	142
21,100	10,880	10,770	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	143
5,602	2,840	2,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
76,340	37,463	37,877	281	134	147	466	215	250	290	125	163	...
34,229	16,303	17,926	...	...	...	80	60	39	...	...	...	145
13,181	6,396	6,793	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	146
19,180	8,210	9,971	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
36,612	18,651	20,181	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	148
10,992	6,110	6,676	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	149
116,344	55,605	60,749	6	4	2	93	64	39	1	1	...	...
38,202	10,085	17,117	4	3	1	284	197	137	236	160	86	150
36,608	13,229	15,393	23	11	9	21	9	14	...	...	...	151
29,936	14,125	16,811	...	...	...	268	118	150	4	2	2	152
19,080	5,681	6,399	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	153
102,726	48,110	51,607	27	17	10	676	270	300	240	153	89	...
21,839	10,108	11,731	...	...	...	15	11	1	2	2	...	154
24,806	11,682	13,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
19,708	8,940	10,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
66,353	30,620	35,723	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	...
36,264	13,075	14,289	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	157
57,079	29,073	28,006	...	...	...	41	17	21	1	1	...	158
91,187	45,780	45,177	...	...	...	34	24	11	1	1	...	159
36,841	18,418	18,421	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	160
45,103	20,746	22,159	...	...	...	14	11	3	...	...	...	161
48,194	24,137	24,747	44	26	18	1,078	590	612	40	26	18	162
801,630	160,610	150,781	44	20	18	1,178	621	652	43	28	15	...
75,343	37,881	37,462	...	...	...	12	9	3	...	...	...	163
60,691	30,820	29,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
36,219	14,464	13,925	...	...	...	54	30	21	56	30	28	165
48,126	23,076	22,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	166
66,450	32,930	33,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
275,729	139,601	136,038	...	...	...	66	39	27	60	32	29	...
17,918	8,651	9,263	...	...	...	59	32	27	...	...	...	168
64,130	26,272	27,858	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	169
40,498	19,677	20,819	...	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	...	170
53,466	25,816	27,640	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	171
59,043	29,320	30,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
226,639	109,736	118,201	...	...	...	74	39	35	1	1	...	...
136	89	67	...	...	...	390	78	267	...	...	...	173
1,898	1,116	777	5	4	1	876	198	194	14	10	4	174
3,019	1,175	844	5	4	1	708	296	441	14	10	4	...

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
II.

## The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
II.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total Population			Hindu.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females.
				5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Gachwal	175	Pauri	407,818	200,119	207,699	403,803	197,106	206,697
			Total	407,818	200,119	207,699	403,803	197,106	206,697
36	Nam Tal	176	Kudarnpur	90,985	44,861	36,124	42,158	28,575	13,583
		177	Kilpuri	59,435	31,576	27,859	48,378	25,967	22,411
		178	Kashipur	73,188	35,623	37,565	68,630	34,805	33,825
		179	Bhalas	151,980	86,544	65,436	140,815	79,581	61,234
			Total	362,588	202,304	159,914	275,975	158,888	122,087
			Total, N-W P.	34,264,264	17,814,850	16,449,404	29,364,955	15,200,070	14,074,885
37	Lucknow	180	Locknow	448,461	238,406	210,055	316,918	170,927	145,989
		181	Mohaulaiganj	180,160	76,999	73,411	136,182	70,148	66,034
		182	Mahabud	175,642	91,846	83,606	151,847	80,075	71,772
			Total	774,163	407,251	366,912	605,025	321,160	283,865
38	Unao	183	Unao	192,994	98,974	94,020	180,577	92,481	88,096
		184	Nafpur	210,141	111,446	98,695	183,041	97,424	85,617
		185	Purwa	293,152	144,148	149,004	277,038	139,243	137,795
		186	Molau	287,449	145,094	122,155	266,794	121,730	115,064
			Total	959,636	489,512	469,124	877,451	450,876	426,575
39	Rae Bareilly	187	Rae Bareilly	221,875	110,005	110,909	204,350	102,332	102,018
		188	Dalman	278,788	145,911	132,877	263,183	129,800	133,383
		189	Digbajaganj	276,740	137,690	139,050	252,781	125,343	127,438
		190	Salon	266,120	127,883	138,237	229,968	114,496	115,472
			Total	1,036,521	515,980	520,541	950,280	471,101	479,079
40	Shajapur	191	Shajapur	291,190	153,725	137,465	234,157	124,159	109,997
		192	Salmanki	269,123	141,791	127,332	230,022	121,225	108,797
		193	Munkh	243,807	127,794	116,013	223,735	119,527	104,208
		194	Bawan	271,894	141,872	130,022	238,766	119,583	119,183
			Total	1,075,413	565,182	509,231	916,680	484,185	432,495
41	Harden	195	Harden	308,071	165,764	142,307	283,812	153,730	130,082
		196	Sasidia	277,356	146,808	130,548	243,381	129,312	114,069
		197	Bighman	281,747	150,881	130,866	258,285	127,120	131,165
		198	Shahabad	248,034	133,812	114,222	216,931	116,779	100,152
			Total	1,113,211	597,255	515,956	998,399	526,927	471,472
42	Kheri	199	Lakhimpur	365,622	191,135	174,487	313,639	160,911	152,728
		200	Munau	258,617	138,708	119,909	224,585	120,799	103,786
		201	Anglwan	279,378	149,162	130,216	246,481	121,176	125,305
			Total	903,615	479,005	424,590	784,655	402,916	381,739
43	Fyzabad	202	Fyzabad	316,586	160,872	155,714	272,000	138,379	133,621
		203	Akbarpur	241,702	122,097	119,605	218,504	110,252	108,252
		204	Tanda	369,781	198,881	170,900	318,512	161,424	157,088
		205	Bikapur	396,590	141,172	116,719	369,815	135,107	134,708
			Total	1,216,669	612,422	604,247	1,078,831	543,212	535,619
44	Gonda	206	Gonda	404,172	205,533	198,639	352,809	170,614	182,195
		207	Tandiganj	265,580	130,583	134,997	346,815	181,710	165,105
		208	Utnaula	269,497	144,817	124,680	348,900	200,643	148,257
			Total	1,459,249	740,933	718,316	1,358,524	652,967	705,557

buted according to Religion.

Musulman.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.			Serial number of taluk.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3,805	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	289	284	55	15	20	176
3,805	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	289	284	55	15	20	
38,799	21,270	17,530	...	...	...	9	6	3	1	1		176
10,049	6,703	3,346	...	...	...	8	6	2	2			177
26,359	14,567	11,792	39	22	17	895	479	419	136	79	57	178
9,950	6,770	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	12	179
85,157	47,814	37,343	39	24	17	918	479	436	159	88	71	
4,725,721	2,527,444	2,200,279	82,134	44,234	37,900	40,129	21,002	19,127	32,315	20,001	12,314	
123,921	62,384	61,537	752	378	374	5,750	2,942	2,808	1,122	756	366	180
13,925	7,160	6,765	1	1	...	19	12	7	53	27	26	181
23,523	11,735	11,788	44	20	24	...	...	...	28	10	18	182
161,369	80,578	80,791	797	419	378	5,769	3,055	2,714	1,203	799	404	
12,149	6,768	5,381	...	...	...	79	38	41	89	47	42	183
27,087	13,907	13,180	8	4	4	8	4	4	1	1	...	184
16,086	7,994	8,092	...	...	...	15	9	6	42	23	19	185
20,598	10,342	10,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
75,920	38,507	37,413	8	4	4	106	54	52	151	85	66	
17,504	8,500	9,004	2	1	1	129	70	59	90	61	29	187
12,590	6,186	6,404	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	188
33,945	11,737	12,208	1	1	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	189
32,126	15,473	16,653	20	8	12	6	4	2	2	2	...	190
85,965	51,427	41,538	23	10	13	145	90	55	98	72	26	
56,191	28,441	27,750	36	25	11	697	359	338	109	70	39	191
38,890	20,156	18,734	177	94	83	9	7	2	24	14	10	192
19,452	10,454	9,998	21	10	11	11	6	5	0	5	4	193
49,108	24,178	24,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
157,839	81,209	76,630	234	126	108	717	373	344	143	88	55	
22,160	11,758	10,402	1	1	...	80	36	44	18	9	9	195
34,013	17,500	16,513	...	...	...	16	6	10	...	...	...	196
26,447	14,025	12,422	12	7	5	23	12	11	...	...	...	197
32,054	16,507	15,547	...	...	...	49	29	20	...	...	...	198
114,874	57,390	57,484	13	8	5	167	84	83	18	9	9	
51,585	27,076	24,509	8	4	4	87	41	46	123	71	52	199
33,944	17,670	16,274	2	2	...	411	215	196	60	31	29	200
32,948	17,008	15,940	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	201
118,067	62,111	55,956	10	8	2	507	271	236	188	101	87	
42,949	21,111	21,838	150	73	76	1,238	646	592	249	142	107	202
25,180	12,415	12,765	11	5	6	7	7	...	3	3	...	203
11,362	5,514	5,848	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	204
19,070	9,005	10,065	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	205
138,461	68,214	70,247	161	77	84	1,254	644	610	252	145	107	
51,110	25,938	25,172	...	...	...	128	57	71	25	14	11	206
25,910	14,247	11,663	...	...	...	35	16	19	...	...	...	207
125,405	64,240	61,165	...	...	...	85	43	42	17	11	6	208
205,426	104,995	100,430	...	...	...	249	116	132	43	25	17	

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
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The Population of the Tahsils distri

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
II.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total Population.			Hides.		
				Both sexes.	Males	Females.	Both sexes.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45	Bahraich ..	200	Bahraich ..	356,958	186,047	170,911	305,156	159,806	145,760
		210	Kasarpur ..	332,193	178,198	153,995	275,999	144,949	131,640
		211	Naini ..	311,281	164,327	146,954	248,556	131,005	117,491
			Total ..	1,000,432	528,572	471,860	829,701	435,860	393,841
46	Sultānpur ..	212	Sultānpur ..	330,964	162,215	168,749	284,849	140,908	143,941
		213	Musafirkhāna ..	251,221	122,268	128,953	210,566	105,948	104,618
		214	Amethi ..	219,209	106,512	112,697	207,903	100,989	106,914
		215	Kashipur ..	274,456	139,401	135,055	255,814	130,877	124,937
			Total ..	1,075,850	530,496	545,354	958,952	477,979	480,973
47	Partiālgarh ..	216	Partiālgarh ..	306,427	148,426	158,001	272,781	132,222	140,559
		217	Patia ..	271,592	134,223	137,369	243,950	120,006	123,944
		218	Kunda ..	332,876	162,522	170,354	308,154	148,480	159,674
			Total ..	910,895	445,171	465,724	824,885	400,708	424,176
48	Bareilly ..	219	Nawābganj ..	242,975	125,070	117,905	198,290	101,082	97,208
		220	Haidargarh ..	164,782	87,061	77,721	173,953	87,081	86,872
		221	Ram Samahil ghāt ..	377,527	198,768	178,759	315,268	158,758	156,510
		222	Pachpur ..	315,652	165,201	150,451	261,229	137,680	123,549
			Total ..	1,100,936	576,115	524,821	948,740	484,555	464,185
			Total, Oudh ..	12,850,831	6,400,751	6,450,080	11,015,218	5,004,863	5,360,355
			Total, N.W P and Oudh ..	48,905,085	24,903,001	24,002,084	40,380,168	20,054,983	19,325,185

ted according to Religion.

Muslims.			Jain.			Christian.			Others			Serial number of taluk.	PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
51,566	26,506	25,061	47	32	15	95	65	30	94	50	44	209	
59,087	28,708	27,319	1	1	..	8	5	3	109	70	39	210	
62,145	32,042	29,203	..	..	..	21	12	8	559	307	252	211	
169,798	88,215	81,583	48	33	15	124	72	51	781	430	351		
46,271	21,824	24,448	..	..	..	44	24	20	..	..	..	213	
40,830	18,917	21,713	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	214	
11,308	6,586	5,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	
18,940	9,211	9,729	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..		
116,846	56,477	61,369	..	..	..	53	30	23	..	..	..		
33,483	16,004	17,299	127	63	64	65	30	35	11	10	1	216	
27,839	13,524	14,315	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	
29,708	14,031	15,677	..	..	..	12	6	6	4	2	2	218	
90,838	41,052	47,786	190	96	94	77	36	41	15	12	3		
49,251	24,607	24,644	343	166	177	78	37	41	15	8	7	219	
20,783	10,047	10,736	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	220	
61,758	27,751	34,007	447	224	223	35	19	16	19	12	7	221	
54,138	27,146	26,992	252	111	141	31	19	12	4	3	1	222	
185,938	91,711	94,227	1,043	534	509	147	87	60	38	21	17		
820,930	411,479	409,451	2,467	1,230	1,237	9,312	4,292	5,020	2,909	1,837	1,072		
346,861	164,452	182,409	84,801	42,401	42,400	58,441	27,291	31,150	35,324	17,848	17,476		



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PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

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SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN  
EACH TAHSIL CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

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The number of villages and towns in each

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of taluk	Name of taluk	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dahad Dán	1	Debra	274	85	39	6
		2	Kabu	1	5	9	17
			Total	275	90	35	23
2	Sahdmanpur	3	Sahdmanpur	133	172	139	44
		4	Island	60	117	77	44
		5	Korke	123	115	103	49
		6	Nakur	133	102	70	19
			Total	449	506	389	156
3	MuraKarnagar	7	Munfaruagar	60	75	70	39
		8	Korke	62	86	57	22
		9	Jamth	46	59	70	37
		10	Burhana	11	43	41	27
			Total	182	263	241	125
4	Meerut	11	Meerut	34	95	81	60
		12	Ghazal	83	118	74	83
		13	Biswan	72	31	82	21
		14	Baghat	41	54	62	53
		15	Serdhana	11	26	28	32
		16	Hapur	54	101	91	44
			Total	295	449	411	266
5	Dahadabair	17	Anuppur	89	151	82	35
		18	Bulandshahr	62	111	105	49
		19	Sikandarpur	106	125	107	31
		20	Kurja	76	154	88	45
			Total	333	541	382	160
6	Aligarh	21	Atranj	69	120	68	25
		22	Aligarh	85	165	71	21
		23	Idas	71	77	17	22
		24	Khar	62	121	212	41
		25	Haras	104	145	84	29
		26	Sikandar Rao	45	94	79	35
			Total	446	718	574	165
7	Matra	27	Matra (Nad)	19	71	59	22
		28	Udeta	20	29	28	17
		29	Kou	5	11	10	13
		30	Matra	11	11	12	19
		31	Matra	51	67	11	24
		32	Matra	20	17	34	18
			Total	115	272	210	113
8	Agra	33	Farukh	28	51	49	31
		34	Farukh	12	88	38	24
		35	Bah	50	72	51	24
		36	Farukh	21	61	53	10
		37	Agra (Nad)	14	45	50	22
		38	Khar	14	17	17	17
			Total	140	431	310	160
9	Farukh	39	Farukh	42	40	37	26
		40	Kanung	61	74	53	16
		41	Tura	64	89	60	31
		42	Farukh	62	90	41	16
		43	Farukh (Nad)	130	189	72	30
		44	Kanung	100	130	43	16
			Total	641	900	507	117

tahsil classified by population.

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
III.

With from 1,000 to 2,999 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhabi- tants	With 25,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 8	1 1	1 ..	..	.	1 .	.. .	380 41	1 2	
13	2	1	..		1	.	440		
7 4 7 6	2 3 2 4	. 1 1 1	.. 2	.. 1 . 1	. .. 1	1	488 307 433 395	3 4 5 6	
23	11	3	2	2	1	1	1,633		
11 11 9 15	5 8 5 7	2 3 4 5	.. . ..	1 .	. .	.	283 250 238 161	7 8 9 10	
49	22	13	.	2	..	..	900		
8 12 6 21 10 8	1 8 4 7 11 4	1 4 1 1 2 1	1	.	.	1	284 351 253 240 123 301	11 12 13 14 15 16	
65	45	13	5		..	1	1,541		
9 6 6 7	2 2 2 4	3 2 .. 1	1	.. 1 . 1	.. .. 1	.	373 373 408 356	17 18 19 20	
28	11	6	1	2	1	..	1,510		
6 4 5 4 1 6	2 1 2 2 3 5	2 .. . .	.	.. 1 .	.. 1	.. 1	297 354 212 402 359 240	21 22 23 24 25 26	
20	16	2	1	1	1	1	1,831		
6 5 5 3 8 5	7 6 2 2 2 1	.. 1 1 2		.. .	1 .	1	219 107 66 141 108 129	27 28 29 30 31 32	
41	21	7			1	1	850		
11 4 5 8 7 4 6	6 2 1 2 2 4	1 1 . 1	.	.. 1 .	.	1	179 187 209 162 116 170 165	33 34 35 36 37 38 39	
45	21	1	.	1		1	1,901		
9 8 1 6 4 1	1 1 1 1	. 2		1		1	211 259 243 389 364 211	40 41 42 43 44 45	
23	7	6		1	..	1	1,700		

The number of villages and towns in each

ROVIN-  
SIAL  
TABLE  
III.

Serial number of the tribe.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	With less than 200 in- habitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Mampur	46	Mampur	61	54	56	31
		47	Bongmon	151	131	57	36
		48	Kochi	62	70	48	10
		49	Shakshad	82	121	56	24
		50	Montafad	84	10	65	25
			Total	410	517	282	123
11	Etiash	51	Lidwah	121	114	67	25
		52	Shethon	71	121	72	32
		53	Bethon	101	98	62	26
		54	Phanphad	84	95	47	13
		55	Auraya	97	115	58	10
			Total	480	563	300	113
12	Fash	56	Ezab	153	174	85	46
		57	Kochang	161	111	50	14
		58	Alawaj	103	176	81	16
		59	Fashar	23	28	43	25
			Total	541	549	264	101
14	Ducilly	60	Fashpur	129	123	55	16
		61	Ducilly	121	181	81	44
		62	Auray	59	131	91	29
		63	Mungay	11	61	79	18
		64	Bethon	75	199	109	31
			Total	495	814	449	144
11	Bhuzar	65	Bhuzar	182	130	42	11
		66	Naphad	286	149	52	8
		67	Nayon	212	111	75	15
		68	Bhuzar	205	169	60	12
		69	Chandpur	199	111	47	9
			Total	1,071	721	266	53
12	Bhadon	71	Bhadon	51	119	71	15
		72	Bhadon	80	140	75	35
		73	Bhadon	178	166	78	25
		74	Bhadon	111	169	81	29
		75	Dudang	126	171	82	30
			Total	571	714	390	133
16	Montafad	76	Montafad	57	112	91	27
		77	Thakshana	67	117	60	15
		78	Bhadon	81	171	103	28
		79	Bhadon	119	218	162	22
		80	Auray	215	202	47	10
			Total	594	1,000	443	112
17	Shakshadpur	82	Shakshadpur	156	177	101	28
		83	Shakshad	131	126	67	29
		84	Tilbar	107	212	108	35
		85	Powayan	261	225	112	36
			Total	717	770	398	100
18	Fashad	86	Fashad	101	197	102	21
		87	Fashad	92	194	83	14
		88	Puraypur	114	60	38	8
			Total	307	450	223	43

tahsil classified by population.

( 0 ).

With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants.	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhabi- tants.	With 50,000 and over * inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Remarks.	PROVI CIAL TABL III.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
0		4	...	1		...	254	46		
10	1	2	...	...			294	47		
4	1	1	...	...			202	48		
2	2	1					289	49		
7	2	2					276	50		
88	6	8		1	...	...	1,417			
5	2	...			1		357	51		
6	4	...	...	...			309	52		
3	1		...				293	53		
2	1	1					242	54		
1	...	1				...	291	55		
17	8	2			1		1,492			
3	3	2	...	...	...		486	56		
6	5	1	...	1	...		388	57		
1	2		...	...	...		489	58		
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	159	59		
16	11	4	2	1	...	...	1,482			
1		1	...		...		322	60		
7	2	1	...	...	...	1	414	61		
7	1		...	...	...		322	62		
2	1		...		...		157	63		
6	1		...				412	64		
1	2						307	65		
21	6	2	1			1	1,934			
1	1	3	...	1			350	66		
2	1	1	...	1			409	67		
2		3	...	1	1		471	68		
...	...	3	...	1	...		511	69		
2	3		1		...	...	389	70		
7	5	7	3	3	1		2,139			
2		1		...			264	71		
6	3	1		...			344	72		
3	1	1		1			453	73		
6	7	1	...	...	1		304	74		
4	3	3	...	...	...		401	75		
19	10	7		1	1	...	1,559			
2	4	1				1	298	76		
3	1	1		...	...		263	77		
4	4	1	...	...	1		363	78		
4	1	1	...	...	1	...	458	79		
1	2	1			1		508	80		
2	2	2		...		...	528	81		
16	13	7	1		3	1	2,458			
1	2	...	1			1	488	82		
0	2	2	...	...			355	83		
2	1	2		1		...	548	84		
3	...	1		...			688	85		
12	5	4	...	1	...	1	2,037			
2		1	...	...	...	...	424	86		
2	1	1	...	...	1	...	388	87		
8	2	...	...	...			239	88		
12	3	2	...	...	1	...	1,061			



The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE III.	Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	With less than 200 in- habitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
					5	6	7	8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	19	Cawnpore	89	Akherpur	54	77	44	20
			90	Bilhar	28	53	44	24
			91	Bhogpur	64	107	47	10
			92	Cawnpore	64	78	60	20
			93	Dowpur	88	112	43	17
			94	Rashtabad	33	53	37	23
			95	Karnal	42	70	31	17
			96	Shamugpur	146	81	57	29
			97	Ghātampur	68	95	55	27
				Total	570	720	425	198
	20	Patehpur	98	Patehpur	158	124	62	24
			99	Kalanpur	48	77	47	17
			100	Kora	45	81	28	13
			101	Gharipur	41	60	28	14
			102	Khalirua	49	65	38	11
			103	Khaga	153	108	41	27
				Total	497	544	244	106
	21	Bānda	104	Bānda	20	42	25	20
			105	Patana	25	39	25	28
			106	Dabera	19	35	35	23
			107	Kandana	60	60	34	21
			108	Mau	65	62	28	12
			109	Karai	77	63	26	17
			110	Bachman	34	40	35	17
			111	Gurwan	61	57	30	15
				Total	351	378	254	150
	22	Hamirpur	112	Hamirpur	35	48	20	20
			113	Muskers	28	15	20	14
			114	Roth	14	24	40	25
			115	Kulshahr	51	68	44	26
			116	Mahaba	10	27	31	10
			117	Maudha	39	22	21	18
				Total	210	217	185	109
	23	Alhwal	118	Alhwal	82	117	78	20
			119	Bumtha	70	78	67	21
			120	Maxhapur	71	104	65	23
			121	Borom	116	165	99	31
			122	Paripur	192	209	77	18
			123	Hauda	208	207	84	20
			124	Kushman	121	165	64	10
			125	Bird	121	85	28	4
			126	Meja	251	220	81	21
				Total	1,313	1,710	636	188
	24	Jhānsi	127	Jhānsi	74	76	45	14
			128	Mau	43	69	41	27
			129	Gurtha	49	57	47	18
			130	Moth	41	49	31	13
			131	Lalitpur	163	150	65	25
			132	Mehrun	120	97	65	10
				Total	478	439	274	113
	25	Jalaun	133	Oral	44	21	28	14
			134	Kāipi	64	63	25	14
			135	Jalaun	175	149	53	20
			136	Kūsch	78	60	27	14
				Total	364	296	133	63

tahsil classified by population.

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
III.

With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants	With from 20,000 to 29,999 inhabi- tants	With 30,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	1	.	...	.	...	..	109	80	
5	...	1	...	.	...	..	155	80	
3	...	...	...	...	...	..	231	91	
4	7	...	1	...	..	1	227	92	
4	...	...	...	...	...	..	281	93	
3	3	.	...	...	...	..	158	94	
4	1	...	...	...	...	..	175	95	
5	1	...	...	...	...	.	310	96	
4	2	.	...	...	...	.	231	97	
35	15	2	.	..	.	1	1,976		
6	3	...	2	.	...	1	378	98	
6	1	...	...	.	...	...	219	99	
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	175	100	
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	182	101	
4	2	.	...	...	.	...	169	102	
2	4	.	...	...	...	...	335	103	
27	17	2	..	...	1	...	1,428		
6	2	1	...	...	1	.	117	104	
8	1	..	...	...	..	..	121	105	
3	4	.	.	...	...	..	121	106	
3	...	...	...	...	...	..	167	107	
1	1	1	...	...	.	...	170	108	
2	1	..	...	.	...	...	197	109	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	180	110	
2	1	...	...	.	...	...	177	111	
30	12	2	...	.	1	...	1,200		
1	2	2	.	..	...	..	122	112	
4	8	1	.	...	...	..	91	113	
4	...	...	1	...	...	..	138	114	
6	3	1	...	...	...	..	238	115	
4	1	2	...	...	...	..	98	116	
1	1	1	...	...	.	...	82	117	
19	10	7	1	...	.	...	784		
8	2	1	.	...	...	1	315	118	
7	1	.	.	...	...	...	364	119	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	268	120	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	430	121	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	492	122	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	123	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	343	124	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	125	
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	652	126	
31	10	3	..	...	...	1	3,516		
2	...	1	..	.	...	1	213	127	
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	103	128	
1	...	1	.	...	...	...	173	129	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	118	130	
4	...	1	1	...	...	...	378	131	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	302	132	
10	7	3	1	1	...	1	1,347		
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	107	133	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	167	134	
3	2	...	1	...	...	...	400	135	
6	...	...	1	...	...	...	197	136	
13	4	2	2	..	...	...	861		

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
III.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of taluk.	Name of taluk.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 400 inhabitants.	With from 400 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Benares	137	Benares	415	359	170	65
		140	Gangajour	129	102	84	15
		139	Chandauli	310	239	125	28
			Total	800	700	318	96
27	Mirzapur	140	Mirzapur	523	279	118	30
		141	Chunar	280	208	72	15
		142	Robt. nagar	880	311	72	14
		143	Kourh	664	370	128	17
		144	Chakia	200	99	17	2
			Total	2,512	1,267	407	78
28	Jaunpur	145	Jaunpur	325	249	107	32
		146	Murauli	259	255	126	40
		147	Khatasani	274	267	121	38
		148	Machhlishahr	224	227	120	32
		149	Kumbha	146	144	100	41
			Total	1,228	1,136	500	183
29	Ghazipur	150	Ghazipur	457	265	120	29
		151	Koraulmudra	418	290	109	40
		152	Zamania	119	100	70	45
		153	Muzaffarpur	200	150	82	30
			Total	1,285	711	381	164
30	Ballia	154	Ballia	295	119	59	53
		155	Itanagar	276	199	119	69
		156	Baradwah	217	121	80	54
			Total	717	439	258	165
31	Gorakhpur	157	Hidangan	429	523	152	45
		158	Maharajganj	409	516	277	70
		159	Patna	404	515	259	58
		160	Hata	219	426	212	65
		161	Deoria	520	698	294	18
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar)	289	436	184	64
			Total	2,855	2,923	1,280	300
32	Basti	163	Domerganj	479	471	103	25
		164	Basti	475	470	191	30
		165	Harnaya	819	494	116	25
		166	Basti	411	549	105	16
		167	Khalilabad	718	482	130	31
			Total	3,085	2,174	562	127
33	Azamgarh	168	Deogan	317	202	124	64
		169	Sambhal	373	278	191	30
		170	Mahuli	370	358	165	44
		171	Saun	625	425	145	75
		172	Mubarnasabad	456	291	120	00
			Total	2,170	1,653	691	278
34	Almora	173	Champawat	1,297	65	7	...
		174	Almora	3,121	320	7	...
			Total	4,418	391	7	...
35	Garhwal	175	Pauri	2,124	488	38	1
			Total	2,124	488	38	1

absd classified by population.

With from 10 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 4,999 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabi- tants.	With from 20,000 to 29,999 inhabi- tants.	With 30,000 and over inhabitants.	Total number of villages and towns.	Serial num- ber of table.	Remarks.	PER CENT TABLE
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
6 1 0	3 ...	.. ...	.. ... 1		.. ...	1 ..	998 281 713	127 128 129		
13	3	..	1	..	..	1	1,992			
5 1 8 5 2	3 1 ..	.. ..	.. 2 ..		.. ..	1 ...	978 578 1,280 1,086 416	140 141 142 143 144		
10	4		2		..	1	4,307			
6 .. 8 2 3	1 4 .. 1	... 1 2 ..	.. .. ...		.. 1 ... ...	.. . ...	720 681 713 625 455	145 146 147 148 149		
10	7	3			1	..	3,194			
0 10 12 4	2 9 4	2 2 2	.. ... 3 ...	.. . ..	1 ... ...	... ... ...	808 789 387 562	150 151 152 153		
35	15	5	3	..	1	..	2,614			
23 8 9	0 4 7	6 1 6	1 .. 1	1 . .	.. . .	... . .	508 608 514	154 155 156		
40	20	13	2	1	..	...	1,719			
6 6 17 5 15 11	2 1 4 4 1 3	3 .. 4 1 4 ...	.. .. .. 1 ..	.. .. . .	.. .. . .	... ... 1 .	1,680 1,379 1,285 953 1,300 1,076	157 158 159 160 161 162		
58	15	12	1		..	1	7,874			
.. 5 1 4 5	1 2 1 2 1	.. 1 .. .. ..	... .. 1 1	.. . .. ..	.. ... . ..	... . . .	1,099 1,312 1,454 1,600 1,398	163 164 165 166 167		
15	7	1	2	..		..	6,883			
2 5 7 8 9	2 2 .. 6 1	.. .. 2 3	.. ... .. 1	.. 1 1	... .. . .	.. . . .	705 805 950 1,336 890	168 169 170 171 172		
31	11	6	1	2	...	...	4,986			
... 1	..	... 1	..	...	...	..	1,352 3,498	173 174		
1	...	.. 1	..	..	...	...	4,838			
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,962	175		
1	...	..	...	...	...	..	3,962			

The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
AR III.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of taluk	Name of taluk.	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	Naam Tal	{	176 Redpur	100	94	37	10
			177 Kulpur	75	85	25	2
			178 Kadiapur	64	61	22	2
			179 Bhubar	586	156	31	2
			Total	1,175	396	115	16
Total, N.-W. Provinces				36,170	26,521	12,738	4,524
37	Lucknow	{	180 Lou know	66	120	79	32
			181 Mohandiganj	40	83	68	25
			182 Mahabud	111	153	82	27
			Total	217	356	229	84
38	Unao	{	183 Unao	75	102	57	37
			184 Sulpur	90	155	78	33
			185 Purua	189	218	105	46
			186 Mohan	120	211	97	40
			Total	474	686	337	156
39	Bae Bauli	{	187 Bae Bauli	75	148	82	38
			188 Dabuan	171	232	121	39
			189 Digheganj	52	109	107	77
			190 Salot	129	163	87	49
			Total	427	612	397	203
40	Sitapur	{	191 Sitapur	217	217	136	27
			192 Salbul	110	210	158	40
			193 Mershi	270	217	122	25
			194 Duran	93	205	155	41
			Total	790	899	571	190
41	Hardoi	{	195 Hardoi	115	115	121	79
			196 Samiti	71	111	109	65
			197 Diguan	112	172	111	66
			198 Mahabud	185	201	102	42
			Total	583	699	455	253
42	Kharai	{	199 Ichlongpur	180	226	197	112
			200 Mohandi	193	232	112	112
			201 Nigman	113	109	112	174
			Total	486	567	421	260
43	Fyzabad	{	202 Fyzabad	118	170	85	47
			203 Akhripur	241	272	119	35
			204 Tuda	299	178	112	44
			205 Bikanpur	181	240	117	55
			Total	939	960	511	180
44	Gonda	{	206 Gonda	178	315	198	99
			207 Tinsanganj	112	178	162	88
			208 Tinsanganj	468	573	428	72
			Total	758	1,066	788	229
45	Bahraich	{	209 Bahraich	172	257	199	55
			210 Kasanganj	160	251	190	62
			211 Kasganj	114	198	180	54
			Total	446	606	569	171

hail classified by population.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

With from 00 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	With 25,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial number of table	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	---	---	---	..	---	---	242	176	
..	3	---	1	..	---	..	187	177	
---	---	1	2	---	---	---	154	178	
				---	---	---	1,128	179	
4	1	3	1	---	---		1,711		
801	370	103	32	20	16	15	81,836		
8	1	1				1	308	180	
6	3	2					227	181	
4	1	1			..		379	182	
18	5	4	---	---	..	1	914		
7	0	---	1	..	---	..	287	183	
7	2	3	1	..	---		388	184	
9	0	1	1	..			528	185	
7	7	2		---			484	186	
30	24	6	2		..		1,607		
6	4	2		1			346	187	
7	5	1					578	188	
14	5		..			---	384	189	
7	10		1				440	190	
34	24	3	1	1		---	1,733		
4	1		2		1		631	191	
3	2	1	..				544	192	
4	2	..		..	---	---	640	193	
							504	194	
11	6	2	2		1		2,328		
8	5	1	1				475	195	
13	1	1		1	..		402	196	
8	1	2	2	..		1	484	197	
2	1						624	198	
31	11	3	1	1	1		1,885		
6	1	2	---		---		680	199	
11	3	1					608	200	
	8	1					423	201	
18	12	6		---	..		1,711		
11	5	2				1	449	202	
4							641	203	
5	2	1		1	..		971	204	
9	1				---		623	205	
46	8	1	..	1		1	2,984		
9	2		---	1			772	206	
13	7	2	---		..		584	207	
7	4	2	1				1,405	208	
31	11	4	1	1			2,831		
4	1	1			1		680	209	
11	4	---	---				848	210	
10	1	1	..	..	---		548	211	
25	6	2			1		1,886		

## The number of villages and towns in each

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
III.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil.	With less than 200 inhabitants	With from 200 to 499 inhabitants	With from 500 to 999 inhabitants	With from 1,000 to 1,999 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	Saidpur ...	212	Saidpur ..	216	312	145	53
		213	Musfirahia ..	108	149	115	52
		214	Amra ..	110	187	111	45
		215	Kadpur ..	221	292	180	56
			Total ..	808	910	607	186
47	Partigarh ...	216	Partigarh ..	221	295	120	44
		217	Patte ..	328	311	135	56
		218	Kanda ..	107	271	115	63
			Total ..	744	877	410	131
48	Dare Baski ...	219	Nawdiganj ..	82	151	107	38
		220	Hindargarh ..	100	136	98	34
		221	Kamanchughat ..	123	234	180	70
		222	Fatehpur ..	216	290	143	41
			Total ..	521	761	522	187
			Total, Ouh ..	6,416	9,109	5,071	2,058
			TOTAL, N-W. P. & Ouh	11,426	15,600	18,579	6,202

tahsil classified by population.

With from 2,000 to 2,999 inhabitants	With from 3,000 to 4,999 inhabitants	With from 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants	With from 10,000 to 14,999 inhabitants	With from 15,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	With from 20,000 to 24,999 inhabitants	With 50,000 and over inhabitants	Total number of villages and towns	Serial num- ber of tahsil.	Remarks	PRO- CL TAI II
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
6	1	1	...	...	..		832	212		
11	4			...	..		434	213		
4			.	..	..		487	214		
4	1	.	..		.	.	748	215		
25	6	1	...	.		.	2,471			
7	1	1		...	...	..	899	216		
3	1	.	...	.	...	.	900	217		
10	3				..		689	218		
20	5	1	...				2,188			
7	5	1	1	...		.	390	219		
6	5	..	...	.			373	220		
10	5	1	1		.		650	221		
5	8	2	.				675	222		
28	22	1	2				2,087			
299	112	39	11	5	3	2	24,364			
1,100	519	202	13	24	19	17	106,200			





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PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

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SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL POSITION OF EACH  
TAHSIL IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES  
AND OUDEH.

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Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males.	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dehra Doh.	1	Dehra ... { Urban ..	1,011	296	4,470	720	17,272	11,359	3,623	606	223	2,704
			... { Rural ..	813	67	4,764	217	43,069	32,911	9,720	532	117	9,071
		Total	...	1,824	363	9,234	937	60,831	44,309	13,343	1,238	340	11,775
		2	Kalu ... { Urban ..	87	18	464	62	1,373	664	211	30	8	164
			... { Rural ..	19	5	364	17	20,108	21,902	6,374	10	14	6,560
		Total	...	76	23	828	73	27,531	22,566	8,585	40	22	6,514
		Total	{ Urban ..	1,068	264	4,934	782	14,145	12,062	8,834	786	231	2,868
			{ Rural ..	832	72	5,128	228	69,417	54,413	16,064	542	181	15,421
		Total	...	1,900	326	10,062	1,010	88,362	66,475	19,928	1,277	362	18,389
2	Saharanpur	3	Saharanpur ... { Urban ..	1,537	85	4,730	453	37,970	38,390	8,841	1,014	190	5,637
			... { Rural ..	948	17	3,094	46	126,521	116,051	33,680	733	124	33,738
		Total	...	2,472	102	8,824	499	164,520	146,471	40,461	1,737	324	38,430
		4	Deoband ... { Urban ..	510	6	1,766	32	13,882	13,491	3,300	328	108	1,866
			... { Rural ..	428	9	2,721	16	83,581	78,891	23,324	297	99	23,928
		Total	...	938	15	4,487	48	107,300	92,882	26,624	625	207	25,792
		5	Roorkee ... { Urban ..	1,108	64	3,623	346	33,686	39,173	7,688	551	181	6,854
			... { Rural ..	710	3	3,623	77	113,830	101,780	30,364	561	198	29,505
		Total	...	1,822	66	9,916	363	147,480	130,402	37,860	1,112	319	36,419
3	Moradnagar	6	Nuker ... { Urban ..	592	16	2,225	49	17,352	18,667	4,379	801	71	3,714
			... { Rural ..	419	7	1,934	16	80,472	76,639	20,771	220	98	20,888
		Total	...	1,011	23	4,159	65	97,841	89,506	25,150	684	164	24,802
		Total	{ Urban ..	3,745	161	15,014	790	92,719	90,420	22,108	3,287	350	13,869
			{ Rural ..	4,102	35	11,883	92	416,100	369,441	108,009	1,871	464	106,674
		Total	...	6,337	196	26,896	872	507,218	469,861	130,115	4,138	1,014	124,543
		7	Moradnagar ... { Urban ..	621	22	2,447	91	13,447	12,019	3,279	436	60	2,774
			... { Rural ..	889	4	3,736	23	92,251	80,697	23,439	614	101	22,721
		Total	...	1,509	26	6,183	117	105,721	92,740	26,718	1,050	173	25,495
4	Meerut	8	Kanana ... { Urban ..	676	9	2,512	69	21,635	22,137	5,419	493	73	4,863
			... { Rural ..	578	2	3,259	13	73,611	70,430	19,801	407	113	19,221
		Total	...	1,254	11	5,801	82	100,646	92,563	25,220	900	186	24,074
		9	Jamath ... { Urban ..	569	10	1,670	31	11,019	12,377	3,161	428	34	3,608
			... { Rural ..	1,120	23	3,422	71	85,093	77,104	21,494	842	108	20,564
		Total	...	1,688	33	5,112	102	97,012	89,476	24,655	1,270	142	23,432
		10	Buriana ... { Urban ..	300	1	1,243	14	11,200	11,251	2,935	218	43	2,675
			... { Rural ..	694	1	3,704	6	75,751	68,421	19,264	588	162	15,544
		Total	...	994	1	5,047	20	86,951	79,675	22,099	776	204	21,119
5	Meerut	Total	{ Urban ..	2,166	42	8,171	208	67,621	67,900	14,894	1,576	218	12,001
			{ Rural ..	3,289	29	14,271	114	332,709	296,464	83,998	3,481	487	81,080
		Total	...	5,455	71	22,442	321	400,380	354,364	98,892	4,058	706	98,981

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of Tahsil.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learning	Literate	Illiterate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meerut.		11	Meerut { Urban ...	2,594	202	12,488	903	50,383	56,470	14,787	1,801	200	12,690
			{ Rural ...	602	2	3,000	14	99,288	99,380	24,487	551	113	23,823
			Total ..	3,196	204	15,488	915	158,071	156,850	39,254	2,442	400	36,403
		12	Obidabad { Urban ...	550	14	2,793	75	19,028	19,763	4,900	463	07	4,370
			{ Rural ...	013	4	4,223	21	104,802	95,183	26,216	473	129	26,614
			Total ..	1,172	18	7,016	99	123,800	114,946	31,116	936	130	29,984
		13	Mowina { Urban ...	338	10	1,014	29	10,650	11,939	2,503	268	22	2,518
			{ Rural ...	733	3	2,508	14	79,065	72,464	19,725	500	85	19,080
			Total ...	1,071	13	3,522	36	89,724	83,602	22,528	833	107	21,608
		14	Bighpat { Urban ...	363	2	2,528	18	19,163	16,534	4,913	316	83	4,814
Banda.			{ Rural ...	788	...	6,184	19	112,327	700,790	27,809	630	212	20,577
			Total ...	1,171	2	7,712	37	131,420	119,314	32,722	946	295	31,491
		15	Bardhana { Urban ...	300	71	1,633	36	13,727	13,920	3,708	284	59	3,860
			{ Rural ...	514	14	3,674	19	70,621	61,081	17,538	411	180	16,077
			Total ..	874	85	5,307	55	84,358	74,001	21,241	695	239	20,337
		16	Hapur { Urban ...	350	6	1,006	17	9,289	9,429	2,513	239	89	2,605
			{ Rural ...	1,065	8	4,804	37	95,329	90,463	28,797	844	141	28,619
			Total ...	1,371	14	5,810	48	104,618	100,062	26,110	1,083	180	21,817
			Total { Urban ...	4,543	305	22,063	1,071	131,260	129,746	33,399	3,150	568	29,177
			{ Rural ...	4,405	47	23,563	119	501,422	511,114	138,672	4,479	880	145,283
Banda.			Total ..	8,948	376	45,626	1,190	632,682	612,860	172,071	6,615	1,306	104,660
		17	Andpalsar { Urban ...	654	8	2,270	79	13,490	15,256	3,520	450	69	2,907
			{ Rural ...	838	14	3,619	86	95,904	89,769	23,986	616	120	23,250
			Total ...	1,493	22	5,889	161	109,394	105,024	27,512	1,066	179	26,237
		18	Baladshahr { Urban ...	1,077	33	3,889	153	20,206	20,901	5,008	767	07	4,172
			{ Rural ...	1,463	22	4,840	75	117,550	114,746	29,295	1,101	119	29,052
			Total ...	2,530	55	7,729	198	137,756	133,670	34,303	1,871	208	32,224
		19	Bikandeshwar { Urban ...	596	10	2,142	121	14,017	15,612	3,542	418	53	4,072
			{ Rural ...	403	1	4,403	43	70,947	89,563	23,738	287	106	23,712
			Total ...	909	11	6,545	164	113,364	104,315	27,277	735	158	26,784
Banda.		20	Kudrya { Urban ...	750	11	2,772	48	23,131	24,564	5,807	517	56	5,205
			{ Rural ...	692	20	3,426	37	86,716	79,731	21,005	615	99	20,911
			Total ...	1,382	31	6,198	81	109,847	104,598	26,812	1,132	155	25,575
			Total { Urban ...	3,087	62	10,019	370	71,244	76,576	17,883	2,212	236	15,415
			{ Rural ...	3,336	87	15,378	237	328,007	311,031	98,021	2,552	461	55,045
			Total ...	6,373	119	25,397	607	409,251	447,607	115,904	4,764	700	110,450

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial num- ber of the tahsil	Name of dis- trict	Serial num- ber of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literata.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	Aligarh.	21	Atraah .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	255 307	7 4	1,918 1,808	43 24	10,676 78,520	11,240 66,111	2,689 17,482	217 274	64 126	2,408 17,080
			Total ..	562	11	2,886	67	84,106	76,351	20,171	401	102	19,468
		22	Algaoh .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	1,101 684	32 9	2,271 2,237	127 16	24,902 79,620	24,590 72,634	8,014 18,309	766 632	841 370	6,617 17,401
			Total ..	1,785	35	4,108	143	114,882	107,114	26,323	1,388	617	24,318
		23	Iglas .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	47 868	— 6	218 2,604	6 20	1,254 54,037	1,490 49,072	409 12,920	30 303	20 103	880 12,465
			Total ..	415	6	2,822	26	54,301	49,762	13,329	342	122	12,815
		24	Khair .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	148 446	1 3	636 2,872	9 29	6,290 70,696	6,771 61,895	1,450 17,390	126 301	6 183	1,218 19,563
			Total ..	694	4	3,508	48	70,006	70,166	18,640	517	142	18,161
		25	Hathra .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	280 602	11 7	1,050 2,190	44 39	12,817 79,641	25,767 71,086	5,945 17,044	276 590	62 106	6,007 19,982
			Total ..	1,072	20	3,250	82	107,578	96,153	23,569	805	168	22,566
		26	Shikandra Rao .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	423 145	25 6	1,501 2,952	62 60	16,147 77,291	16,207 67,697	4,180 18,744	323 350	60 110	8,707 18,900
			Total ..	568	31	4,453	122	93,748	84,991	22,924	682	170	22,008
			Total .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	2,151 2,944	78 28	8,274 14,832	280 194	96,000 435,653	91,163 399,897	22,687 102,489	1,737 4,548	163 917	20,977 100,934
			Total ..	5,076	106	24,126	173	549,341	481,840	126,179	1,905	1,490	119,421
7	Meerut.	27	Meerut (Sadar) .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	1,831 960	69 1	11,295 3,589	810 64	42,910 66,802	49,241 66,869	9,855 16,457	1,341 157	216 96	8,308 14,004
			Total ..	2,791	70	14,873	874	109,712	109,991	26,312	1,788	312	29,212
		28	Chibhla .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	113 260	1 9	474 2,477	10 21	6,397 41,043	6,127 38,403	1,278 9,455	87 228	12 106	1,179 9,111
			Total ..	372	10	2,951	31	46,830	42,530	10,733	325	118	10,290
		29	Kon .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	104 164	— 1	651 1,434	7 15	5,025 25,710	3,974 24,467	903 6,074	84 143	16 47	804 5,864
			Total ..	268	1	2,086	22	20,394	29,441	6,977	227	62	6,068
		30	Mit .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	611 —	— 2	2,409 2,409	— 23	44,207 —	42,019 —	11,023 —	634 —	109 —	10,381 —
			Total ..	611	2	2,409	23	44,207	42,019	11,023	634	109	10,381
		31	Munabehn .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	974 532	8 6	1,612 2,393	27 41	6,648 60,130	7,799 64,469	1,889 14,710	338 661	81 121	1,480 14,938
			Total ..	1,506	14	4,006	78	66,768	61,078	16,599	900	204	14,498
		32	Soled .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	143 462	20 4	408 1,828	30 19	3,157 40,611	3,334 45,273	857 11,028	100 402	14 64	745 11,468
			Total ..	625	24	2,241	49	54,008	46,007	12,785	502	78	12,906
			Total .. { Urban .. { Rural ..	2,688 2,788	84 22	14,438 14,710	694 182	61,086 280,401	66,408 291,471	14,782 68,647	1,030 4,355	338 548	12,614 68,760
			Total ..	5,390	106	29,167	776	348,177	329,879	68,439	4,386	880	78,364

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literata.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing	Liter- ata.	Illiter- ate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males.	Females	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Agra.	33	Etanadpur { Urban .. 52 Rural .. 808	12 60	217 3,806	11 169	876 77,301	1,016 69,303	19,085	48	11	299	18,171
			Total ...	910	63	4,113	180	78,177	70,219	19,323	712	181	18,380
		34	Ferozabad { Urban .. 801 Rural .. 490	12 1	876 1,766	27 60	6,840 50,017	7,210 41,518	1,010 12,345	227	28	1,645	11,881
			Total ...	794	16	2,642	87	56,865	51,753	14,255	640	80	13,626
		35	Bah { Urban ... 80 Rural .. 736	11 11	327 8,810	12 81	1,737 80,327	1,628 66,976	471	65	16	300	1,803
			Total ...	886	11	4,137	96	61,964	68,901	16,223	731	200	15,283
		36	Fatehabad { Urban .. 106 Rural .. 345	9 2	332 2,386	22 25	1,972 53,614	2,129 47,515	538	80	9	440	1,258
			Total ...	441	11	2,718	47	55,585	49,611	13,499	355	141	13,013
		37	Agra (Sadar) { Urban ... 4,825 Rural .. 531	462 132	13,576 2,366	1,499 79	73,522 62,797	75,867 47,961	18,473 12,309	2,164	996	15,812	11,802
			Total ...	1,356	574	16,142	1,499	126,419	123,829	30,781	3,076	601	27,614
9	Kannauj.	38	Kannauj { Urban .. 144 Rural .. 355	2 1	897 2,670	11 25	5,081 48,417	5,178 41,091	1,258	114	18	1,125	11,881
			Total ...	400	2	4,367	36	51,901	49,372	13,038	496	145	12,615
		39	Kheragah { Urban .. 42 Rural .. 560	5 1	265 3,471	4 19	1,710 60,714	2,001 55,919	401	71	17	141	1,441
			Total ...	572	5	4,365	11	62,421	57,911	15,575	611	165	14,976
			Total { Urban .. 4,511 Rural .. 1,983	497 791	16,190 20,453	1,507 191	91,070 60,451	95,111 36,517	23,408 99,284	2,221 1,265	605 886	20,674 35,111	15,812
			Total ...	8,428	687	36,515	1,698	150,946	160,665	122,692	5,911	1,491	115,297
		40	Kannauj { Urban .. 274 Rural .. 456	1 1	1,119 2,697	27 17	7,320 59,536	8,451 15,652	2,150	212	40	1,878	14,791
			Total ...	750	2	4,716	71	68,146	61,906	15,343	571	162	13,609
		41	Tirwa { Urban .. 161 Rural .. 468	1 1	819 2,132	15 17	6,151 84,372	6,951 76,238	1,047	136	21	1,490	12,566
			Total ...	629	1	3,180	62	89,524	76,289	23,390	181	111	22,718
9	Farrukhabad.	42	Chauraman { Urban .. 217 Rural .. 625	12 8	717 2,252	29 17	6,547 61,303	5,817 15,012	1,382	169	12	1,291	12,566
			Total ...	712	29	2,769	76	56,149	59,659	14,467	593	107	14,767
		43	Farrukhabad (Sadar) { Urban .. 1,529 Rural .. 909	112 81	6,519 4,428	419 159	33,038 85,521	36,792 75,397	8,043	1,196	294	4,659	30,191
			Total ...	2,549	223	10,711	606	118,589	112,309	39,673	1,791	371	27,300
		44	Kaimganj { Urban .. 275 Rural .. 610	7 29	799 2,005	40 31	7,407 65,840	8,519 58,074	2,017	217	26	1,774	16,504
			Total ...	785	27	2,804	74	73,247	66,630	19,961	588	101	18,277

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Punjab—(continued)	45	Algarh ... { Urban Rural	325 ...	7 ...	1,808 ...	38 ...	38,379 ...	32,680 ...	9,245	273	98	8,879
			Total ...	325	7	1,808	38	38,379	32,680	9,245	273	98	8,879
			Total ... { Urban Rural	3,506 3,254	165 119	10,096 16,222	559 961	60,191 87,411	65,602 327,541	15,239 95,790	1,960 650	807 92,598	13,982
			Total ...	5,700	284	35,214	520	488,382	393,143	111,019	4,478	966	106,580
		46	Mainpuri ... { Urban Rural	626 427	20 8	2,121 2,546	152 101	10,392 77,870	11,133 65,954	2,593 19,839	432 328	45 78	3,008 19,489
			Total ...	1,053	28	4,667	253	86,062	77,089	23,432	780	116	21,596
		47	Bhongton ... { Urban Rural	93 605	2 17	898 3,308	8 64	2,150 100,665	2,469 65,669	567 35,445	78 409	9 183	480 34,838
			Total ...	678	19	3,707	72	102,724	88,168	26,012	547	147	25,318
		48	Kachal ... { Urban Rural	83 147	...	481 1,268	9 38	2,863 49,884	2,813 42,061	756 13,819	68 100	18 41	679 13,740
			Total ...	230	3	1,669	46	52,746	45,874	15,577	176	54	15,848
10	Maujpur	49	Shikohabad ... { Urban Rural	156 359	8 2	770 2,050	18 29	6,583 60,619	6,429 67,193	1,600 18,480	192 409	25 68	1,488 14,190
			Total ...	515	7	2,820	47	73,142	63,892	16,080	412	98	17,672
		50	Mustafabad ... { Urban Rural	13 464	...	201 2,638	53	1,077 80,243	1,088 69,342	289 20,192	12 890	10 04	297 10,709
			Total ...	477	14	2,839	63	81,440	70,430	20,481	401	74	10,976
			Total ... { Urban Rural	971 1,282	27 41	3,813 11,900	187 281	23,023 375,081	21,061 320,759	5,807 94,745	728 1,587	100 884	4,979 92,774
			Total ...	3,264	71	15,742	470	398,114	341,523	100,523	2,315	484	97,758
		51	Etawah ... { Urban Rural	1,096 549	35 4	3,740 8,039	129 99	18,368 81,160	20,743 69,908	5,022 21,422	732 460	221 107	4,000 20,866
			Total ...	1,675	39	6,499	230	99,529	90,951	26,444	1,191	328	24,925
		52	Bharthna ... { Urban Rural	115 728	2 4	699 3,176	17 68	3,788 85,190	2,817 74,161	779 23,306	121 937	521 170	637 22,493
			Total ...	943	6	3,976	108	87,978	77,011	24,085	758	197	26,136
11	Etawah.	53	Balhana ... { Urban Rural	646 ...	6 ...	2,871 ...	63	70,400 ...	60,161 ...	18,766	537	169	18,072
			Total ...	646	6	2,871	63	70,400	60,161	18,766	537	169	18,072
		54	Phaphund ... { Urban Rural	111 332	2 6	451 2,162	8 30	3,143 63,115	3,278 49,111	829 15,636	93	13	733
			Total ...	443	8	2,613	36	65,588	48,619	14,765	879	153	14,333
		55	Aurama ... { Urban Rural	100 550	...	715 2,968	10 64	2,610 67,037	2,817 51,093	672 15,417	83	40	543
			Total ...	650	12	3,548	64	69,647	55,910	16,089	544	161	15,946
			Total ... { Urban Rural	1,205 2,845	39 32	5,095 14,371	165 333	29,934 840,247	29,315 300,970	7,302 92,940	1,020 2,380	301 733	6,972 90,736
			Total ...	4,817	71	19,407	498	373,151	330,285	100,151	8,409	1,084	94,708

( 7 )  
Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Fakhri.	56	Etah .. { Urban ...	568	17	1,874	78	10,078	11,017	2,584	411	44	2,109
			.. { Rural ...	713	23	2,404	82	10,769	12,359	25,820	688	116	25,123
		Total	...	1,281	30	5,279	157	11,837	13,375	28,394	1099	160	27,231
		57	Kidwarj .. { Urban ...	981	43	2,249	88	17,479	18,339	4,987	700	145	4,108
			.. { Rural ...	375	19	2,081	87	50,841	67,665	19,287	280	47	18,931
		Total	...	1,356	62	5,330	145	68,320	86,004	24,224	980	192	23,038
		58	Allganj .. { Urban ...	387	10	1,215	45	11,104	11,630	3,888	800	30	2,559
			.. { Rural ...	406	13	2,025	61	73,744	61,286	16,013	378	71	15,164
		Total	...	883	23	3,240	96	84,898	72,816	21,501	678	107	20,716
		59	Jalaun .. { Urban ...	246	6	1,074	29	8,764	9,032	2,069	182	18	1,889
			.. { Rural ...	372	9	1,968	54	63,160	46,341	12,929	201	75	12,603
		Total	...	618	16	3,032	83	61,914	65,363	14,998	478	93	14,422
		Total	.. { Urban ...	2,002	78	7,612	297	47,715	60,909	12,408	1,022	244	10,022
			.. { Rural ...	1,963	63	9,566	244	21,549	267,241	76,829	1,590	200	74,780
		Total	...	4,017	129	16,977	491	302,200	318,250	89,097	3,142	553	85,402
		60	Fardipor .. { Urban ...	124	8	341	18	4,244	4,141	1,124	100	10	1,014
			.. { Rural ...	382	4	1,306	21	6,306	70,165	14,363	281	35	14,046
		Total	...	506	7	1,737	39	63,210	81,306	15,489	381	45	15,000
		61	Bareilly .. { Urban ...	3,055	156	6,700	617	61,490	65,511	13,069	2,054	175	10,893
			.. { Rural ...	630	6	2,413	21	24,180	81,016	22,470	478	70	21,016
		Total	...	3,705	162	11,943	638	145,166	146,527	35,532	2,532	245	32,749
		62	Aonla .. { Urban ...	476	72	1,075	33	10,812	11,051	3,929	304	8	2,563
			.. { Rural ...	581	26	2,137	35	88,214	80,227	22,193	444	60	21,681
		Total	...	1,057	98	3,232	68	99,024	91,891	25,122	801	77	24,244
		63	Miganj .. { Urban ...	69	—	71	3	1,637	1,769	488	62	1	425
			.. { Rural ...	914	3	912	19	46,747	44,769	11,723	229	17	11,647
		Total	...	983	3	983	19	48,384	46,538	12,211	291	18	11,872
		64	Baheri .. { Urban ...	17	—	45	—	1,780	1,948	470	13	1	454
			.. { Rural ...	702	9	2,235	29	10,139	60,899	20,142	643	89	25,549
		Total	...	719	9	2,284	29	108,979	97,256	20,612	575	90	25,604
		65	Nawadganj .. { Urban ...	125	4	308	14	4,718	5,003	1,221	95	15	1,111
			.. { Rural ...	362	6	1,041	18	50,664	54,714	14,668	297	31	14,460
		Total	...	477	10	1,700	32	61,381	67,716	15,870	303	46	15,471
		Total	.. { Urban ...	5,970	225	11,901	699	74,801	69,275	19,294	4,004	210	15,400
			.. { Rural ...	2,991	64	10,308	180	451,853	452,819	111,548	4,431	308	108,289
		Total	...	8,967	289	21,960	879	626,744	492,093	130,842	4,035	618	125,389

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.



PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.	Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
					Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learning	Liter- ate.	Illiter- ate.
					Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	Bijpur			Bijpur ... { Urban ...	1,025	107	2,023	129	16,508	18,009	4,502	606	24	3,782
				Bijpur ... { Rural ...	438	12	1,278	17	40,800	41,806	12,042	397	10	11,089
				Total ...	1,460	116	3,298	146	66,508	62,815	16,544	1,033	40	15,497
				Bijhal ... { Urban ...	885	12	1,443	63	15,009	17,120	4,071	440	28	3,507
				Bijhal ... { Rural ...	761	9	1,808	29	62,439	57,604	15,488	500	25	14,933
				Total ...	1,310	22	3,251	92	77,435	74,534	19,554	1,038	63	18,465
				Nagina ... { Urban ...	714	19	1,615	46	17,275	19,056	4,795	612	19	4,254
				Nagina ... { Rural ...	613	11	1,580	22	73,630	66,938	18,778	475	41	18,228
				Total ...	1,287	29	3,424	68	91,405	86,294	23,573	987	60	23,536
				Dhampur ... { Urban ...	809	28	1,900	84	22,048	21,117	5,913	600	30	5,217
				Dhampur ... { Rural ...	611	6	1,621	23	68,503	62,259	16,708	402	44	16,828
				Total ...	1,410	30	3,424	107	90,551	86,376	22,681	1,008	74	21,589
15	Bokaro			Chindpur ... { Urban ...	282	..	517	10	5,180	6,264	1,440	217	3	1,230
				Chindpur ... { Rural ...	615	11	1,686	37	64,553	66,715	15,858	877	30	16,111
				Total ...	800	11	2,208	47	70,133	61,979	17,028	614	33	10,381
				Total ... { Urban ...	4,505	159	7,799	323	76,003	81,478	20,721	2,537	101	18,080
				Total ... { Rural ...	4,941	51	8,303	128	310,571	289,723	78,659	4,201	163	70,493
				Total ...	6,336	210	15,700	450	396,176	375,198	99,380	4,738	270	84,372
				Gummar ... { Urban ...	71	29	239	21	2,591	2,567	729	60	5	604
				Gummar ... { Rural ...	274	6	1,377	19	64,203	65,113	15,845	294	41	15,600
				Total ...	345	35	1,617	40	66,406	67,880	16,574	264	46	16,204
				Bostali ... { Urban ...	216	27	680	27	6,198	6,286	1,612	180	12	1,430
				Bostali ... { Rural ...	611	7	2,094	28	88,935	79,796	22,101	387	55	21,650
				Total ...	750	30	2,680	55	95,133	84,992	23,713	567	67	23,079
16	Bokaro			Salasand ... { Urban ...	304	12	907	27	9,718	10,391	2,597	211	18	2,335
				Salasand ... { Rural ...	476	12	1,999	57	90,915	78,720	22,498	230	73	22,186
				Total ...	680	24	2,869	84	100,633	89,701	25,095	531	93	24,471
				Budaun ... { Urban ...	1,345	91	2,228	117	17,561	21,426	5,108	1,013	35	4,050
				Budaun ... { Rural ...	717	63	2,388	47	96,065	81,584	23,788	561	76	23,140
				Total ...	2,062	154	4,616	162	113,610	106,010	28,892	1,573	111	27,508
				Délagany ... { Urban ...	186	15	482	33	7,870	7,893	2,106	155	13	1,238
				Délagany ... { Rural ...	665	6	2,151	40	93,303	81,311	24,133	460	61	23,622
				Total ...	741	23	2,636	73	103,220	89,196	26,239	605	74	25,660
				Total ... { Urban ...	2,145	170	4,497	266	43,930	48,563	12,150	1,651	83	10,416
				Total ... { Rural ...	2,443	119	9,911	190	436,170	378,166	108,863	1,889	308	106,106
				Total ...	4,678	289	14,438	448	479,118	426,729	130,513	3,540	391	116,582

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Moradabad	76	Moradabad (Urban & Rural)	2,026 988	269 5	4,463 1,475	476 41	48,325 8,1012	17,667 79,954	6,101 20,579	1,127 473	127 48	7,637 20,108
			Total	2,524	273	6,111	477	117,337	114,680	26,680	1,700	170	27,910
		77	Thakurdwara (Urban & Rural)	116 397	2 1	271 1,704	43 18	3,047 58,713	3,242 54,641	870 15,159	92 23	2 90	776 15,716
			Total	613	2	1,975	31	61,780	58,881	10,029	117	92	15,840
		78	Kidderpur (Urban & Rural)	702 419	37 7	2,719 1,507	136 44	19,005 386,614	29,067 68,862	4,978 23,541	593 205	70 62	4,384 23,175
			Total	1,121	44	4,226	180	117,618	108,129	29,419	886	138	27,470
		79	Naunihal (Urban & Rural)	787 512	39 14	1,537 2,081	72 30	21,429 39,847	26,849 89,941	6,625 24,680	552 260	32 161	6,041 24,805
			Total	1,299	53	3,618	102	121,266	116,171	31,295	978	101	30,240
		80	Aurora (Urban & Rural)	711 466	11 4	1,670 1,642	90 11	17,914 75,176	21,661 66,784	4,795 18,475	511 278	47 48	4,287 18,154
			Total	1,169	15	3,312	101	93,110	86,217	23,270	790	95	23,201
		81	Hasanpur (Urban & Rural)	112 378	7 1	1,129 1,598	8 19	8,570 70,676	9,527 61,169	2,355 17,833	299 302	81 38	2,062 17,194
			Total	700	8	2,718	27	79,245	70,896	20,168	601	72	19,611
			Total (Urban & Rural)	1,804 4,568	111 36	12,127 10,387	763 141	106,250 107,136	118,545 1,46,941	28,284 120,247	3,281 1,969	318 115	28,025 117,934
			Total	7,752	109	22,513	109	211,466	215,158	148,871	5,250	161	112,058
17	Bijnor	82	Bijnor (Urban & Rural)	1,011 866	176 30	4,797 2,711	260 17	32,828 101,945	8,942 69,075	8,600 24,767	1,168 651	117 81	7,435 25,019
			Total	2,560	176	7,508	277	113,771	137,995	33,367	1,822	201	35,118
		83	Jalaalpur (Urban & Rural)	141 562	7 27	1,182 2,136	12 41	2,903 81,181	1,591 6,880	784 20,467	105 18	5 92	474 20,117
			Total	691	34	2,718	53	84,084	71,921	21,451	123	97	20,791
		84	Tilhar (Urban & Rural)	615 619	26 19	1,554 2,664	8 19	13,121 104,111	11,791 91,675	3,621 27,784	104 176	46 130	3,165 27,158
			Total	1,114	45	4,208	27	124,112	105,846	31,475	226	176	31,353
		85	Panogan (Urban & Rural)	118 710	6 11	371 5,971	8 62	2,291 25,514	2,391 11,491	618 31,800	125 190	11 107	562 11,070
			Total	888	17	6,342	70	128,005	114,161	32,498	221	118	32,578
			Total (Urban & Rural)	2,179 4,777	101 34	7,111 12,711	116 209	51,512 108,859	59,021 161,301	13,943 105,048	1,508 172	179 116	11,450 104,770
			Total	5,113	261	13,853	225	179,517	175,121	118,951	1,680	295	11,525
18	Pilibhit	86	Dasapur (Urban & Rural)	200 572	4 ...	772 2,677	27 15	5,129 24,752	5,179 8,257	1,374 23,352	111 190	14 76	1,219 22,797
			Total	672	4	3,049	62	9,881	88,796	24,726	612	89	21,044
		87	Pilibhit (Urban & Rural)	801 609	41 8	2,232 1,792	180 13	19,565 7,9873	27,196 54,360	5,271 16,680	286 488	31 32	4,911 19,497
			Total	1,300	49	4,024	178	89,440	94,706	24,961	771	76	25,501

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

1	2	3	4	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing	Lita- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
18	Public—(continued).	88	Parnapur { Urban { Rural	209	..	1,306	14	40,501	44,105	12,074	192	37	11,845
			Total	209	..	1,306	14	40,501	44,105	12,074	192	37	11,845
			Total { Urban { Rural	1,001	48	3,011	167	24,894	27,495	6,845	729	54	5,863
			Total	1,110	8	3,045	81	24,128	27,495	55,108	1,009	148	53,889
19	Chunpur	89	Akbarpur { Urban { Rural	91	1	492	19	3,236	4,260	387	73	11	783
			Total	294	4	2,045	10	18,767	41,077	12,341	161	110	12,070
			Total	297	4	2,527	29	54,063	47,117	13,208	234	121	12,853
		90	Bilaur { Urban { Rural	94	1	330	7	2,314	2,515	626	67	9	560
20	Chunpur		Total	353	4	2,777	14	47,086	41,811	12,117	207	136	11,684
			Total	449	6	3,107	45	60,119	46,426	12,743	304	145	12,234
		91	Bhogpur { Urban { Rural	12	..	69	19	714	871	205	..	..	..
			Total	234	1	2,509	19	47,127	44,816	12,008	227	100	11,679
21	Chunpur		Total	305	1	2,618	19	47,893	15,709	12,211	236	102	11,873
		92	Cawnpore { Urban { Rural	2,769	231	17,913	917	86,969	87,519	20,289	2,122	630	17,537
			Total	516	5	3,916	45	65,797	61,851	18,022	454	189	15,379
			Total	3,285	236	21,829	962	153,456	149,370	38,311	2,576	819	33,016
22	Chunpur	93	Derapur { Urban { Rural	17	1	184	4	1,115	1,216	344	27	9	308
			Total	109	1	2,730	49	60,680	55,610	16,940	310	109	15,521
			Total	446	4	2,914	51	61,795	56,816	16,284	337	118	15,820
		94	Basildam { Urban { Rural	276	3	1,950	23	61,792	45,942	13,428	191	66	13,136
23	Chunpur		Total	..	7	1,959	41	51,904	15,192	13,428	193	70	13,136
		95	Nawal { Urban { Rural	82	..	231	9	912	1,395	265	61	3	241
			Total	178	..	3,001	11	46,527	46,299	11,840	377	145	11,318
			Total	560	6	3,212	41	17,461	17,171	12,135	128	148	11,559
24	Chunpur	96	Shurapur { Urban { Rural	709	9	4,509	49	72,513	70,007	18,785	538	210	17,997
			Total	709	9	4,519	49	72,512	70,001	18,785	538	210	17,997
		97	Ghatampur { Urban { Rural	479	5	3,026	17	67,793	66,107	14,164	373	108	13,681
			Total	179	6	3,026	17	67,793	56,407	14,164	375	108	13,681
25	Chunpur		Total { Urban { Rural	3,299	274	19,309	695	97,401	92,092	22,628	2,340	654	19,512
			Total	3,727	46	20,542	297	107,871	167,439	126,623	2,932	1,206	122,461
			Total	7,016	270	45,801	1,272	595,275	600,061	149,349	5,301	1,870	148,071
		98	Fatehpur { Urban { Rural	496	11	1,830	65	9,330	11,543	2,728	380	82	2,250
26	Fatehpur		Total	650	2	3,777	49	74,310	74,019	20,381	604	244	19,632
			Total	1,146	13	5,297	104	83,740	85,162	23,084	884	316	21,88

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of tahsil	Name of district	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.					
			Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learn- ing	Liter- ate	Illiter- ate.		
			Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
20	Fakharganj—(continued)	99	Kalanpur { Urban { Rural	70 121	9	725 3,476	1 31	3,888 58,127	4,111 54,911	1,008 14,890	26 166	47 166	923 14,144	
		Total	471	9	4,101	35	57,145	60,727	14,838	768	213	14,053		
		100	Kora { Urban { Rural	196 385	1 3	836 2,113	21 13	4,453 37,167	5,718 47,249	1,184 9,480	154 143	37 125	945 9,020	
		Total	261	1	2,949	34	41,760	42,796	10,664	189	160	10,015		
		101	Ghazipur { Urban { Rural	564 10	10	4,144	27	41,123	11,411	12,102	178	200	11,121	
		Total	564	10	3,132	27	41,123	11,411	12,102	178	200	11,421		
		102	Khakhra " { Urban { Rural	71 447	1 3	230 2,803	20 30	811 40,113	1,111 11,290	274 11,011	54 370	4 102	216 10,539	
		Total	518	4	2,803	22	40,924	12,401	11,285	124	105	10,753		
		103	Khajuri { Urban { Rural	806 10	10	4,173	14	96,191	67,929	18,393	668	182	17,543	
		Total	806	10	3,173	14	96,191	67,929	18,393	668	182	17,543		
		Total	815 4,211	12 47	2,911 17,071	81 151	18,461 415,989	21,719 177,860	5,187 84,977	624 2,087	168 1,000	4,301 81,281		
		Total	1,086	60	21,295	236	414,150	199,015	90,164	1,411	1,177	85,071		
		104	Basuli { Urban { Rural	621 561	28 2	1,051 4,107	96 10	8,872 12,118	11,501 11,111	2,517 12,168	136 184	69 109	2,01 11,60	
		Total	1,201	30	1,118	106	51,420	75,512	14,075	160	179	14,07		
		105	Basuli { Urban { Rural	56 1	1	2,526	21	12,212	11,167	12,241	180	119	11,60	
		Total	56	1	2,526	21	12,212	11,167	12,241	180	119	11,60		
		106	Bakura { Urban { Rural	186 11	11	2,296	11	15,179	15,179	13,368	125	138	12,96	
		Total	186	11	2,296	11	15,179	15,179	13,368	125	138	12,96		
		107	Kamuan { Urban { Rural	175 1	1	1,997	11	15,179	40,965	11,608	101	106	10,99	
		Total	175	1	1,997	11	15,179	40,965	11,608	101	106	10,99		
		108	Mau { Urban { Rural	112 379	647 2,036	10 12	2,127 11,925	2,930 11,190	785 9,213	111 809	45 108	60 8,84		
		Total	201	2,703	22	11,152	14,120	9,998	122	153	9,13			
		109	Karna { Urban { Rural	219 350	1 2	1,066 2,128	15 18	3,802 37,812	4,869 48,759	1,064 11,212	161 242	33 97	81 10,88	
		Total	578	1	2,814	33	11,111	44,117	12,266	156	131	11,07		
		110	Badams " { Urban { Rural	446 1	1	1,861	13	36,058	36,057	10,704	375	78	10,32	
		Total	446	1	1,861	13	36,058	36,057	10,704	375	78	10,32		

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N. W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Banka—(continued)	111	Gurwan { Urban { Rural	61 547	.. 3	194 2,194	3 8	1,755 18,750	1,547 46,540	451 11,476	55 460	5 123	301 10,303
			Total ..	608	3	2,298	11	40,151	12,457	11,927	515	128	11,284
			Total { Urban { Rural	1,044 3,847	29 21	3,448 17,113	136 149	15,526 415,405	29,156 129,161	4,777 91,908	768 3,220	143 308	8,903 87,771
			Total ..	1,870	53	29,861	265	411,161	149,640	96,685	3,007	1,051	91,337
		112	Hanuagar { Urban { Rural	86 295	10 3	1,081 1,650	21 5	6,946 11,678	7,577 31,199	1,887 8,741	288 267	20 83	1,879 8,901
			Total ..	661	13	2,731	27	38,621	39,076	10,628	555	103	9,970
		113	Mushara { Urban { Rural	36 167	.. ..	213 1,977	7 7	2,245 33,030	2,918 31,472	734 9,120	35 306	13 65	686 8,669
			Total ..	503	..	2,190	7	35,845	37,190	9,854	491	78	9,345
		114	Bāth { Urban { Rural	117 367	1 3	641 2,110	9 22	5,171 40,403	6,842 1,5616	1,479 11,061	81 200	25 84	1,320 10,680
			Total ..	454	4	2,751	31	15,374	49,028	12,540	371	116	12,050
22	Hanuagar	115	Kulpahar { Urban { Rural	124 615	5 4	463 2,653	5 13	4,824 55,966	5,329 57,561	1,436 15,946	99 519	17 90	1,320 15,337
			Total ..	740	9	4,118	18	60,790	62,991	17,382	618	107	16,637
		116	Malaha { Urban { Rural	217 247	6 ..	846 1,174	22 9	7,671 27,611	8,550 27,611	2,174 7,665	169 217	44 48	1,901 7,400
			Total ..	464	6	2,019	31	15,282	36,191	9,839	386	92	9,901
		117	Maulia { Urban { Rural	83 276	.. 3	12 1,165	1 5	2,876 24,221	3,119 24,911	890 6,876	98 216	5 57	757 6,573
			Total ..	359	3	1,177	6	27,097	29,890	7,706	314	62	7,230
			Total { Urban { Rural	911 2,247	21 12	7,118 10,749	25 66	30,305 212,912	31,295 219,113	8,540 59,600	713 1,915	124 131	7,673 57,040
			Total ..	1,180	36	14,296	123	213,217	215,928	67,940	1,029	528	64,718
		118	Allahabad { Urban { Rural	1,401 1,100	301 30	15,218 4,622	1,995 46	77,111 75,345	79,125 84,708	19,148 20,884	1,521 873	725 239	15,000 10,772
			Total ..	4,012	321	19,270	2,058	152,660	163,013	40,030	3,194	964	35,078
23	Allahabad	119	Srutha { Urban { Rural	230 166	4 1	711 2,881	11 16	4,287 36,835	5,753 57,716	1,355 15,418	103 339	40 230	1,148 14,559
			Total ..	396	5	3,624	27	61,110	64,169	16,773	502	269	16,002
		120	Manuagar { Urban { Rural	43 422	.. ..	232 2,766	1 10	1,280 61,973	1,403 62,349	424 17,127	40 369	18 103	386 16,994
			Total ..	465	..	3,196	11	63,392	64,763	17,551	349	313	16,990

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Allahabad—(continued).	151	Sorson { Urban ..	76	..	200	6	8,508	4,791	1,007	61	22	884
			{ Rural ...	418	2	3,639	63	82,777	91,614	23,186	312	294	23,640
			Total ...	493	2	4,029	69	86,279	96,005	24,193	373	266	23,564
		152	Phidpur { Urban ..	90	2	403	7	3,983	4,583	1,000	51	26	1,013
			{ Rural ...	363	1	2,660	38	80,208	84,619	22,204	121	163	21,808
			Total ...	453	3	3,063	45	84,196	89,102	23,204	298	179	22,818
		153	Handa { Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Rural ...	315	5	3,197	24	90,314	92,931	25,475	207	161	25,107
			Total ...	315	5	3,197	24	90,314	92,931	25,475	207	161	25,107
		154	Karchhans { Urban ..	13	..	122	..	1,510	1,755	366	12	29	325
			{ Rural ...	507	11	3,412	84	64,461	61,007	16,904	341	201	16,803
			Total ...	520	11	3,534	84	64,907	65,762	17,270	353	230	16,987
		155	Bān { Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			{ Rural ...	360	3	1,904	47	30,487	31,115	8,394	260	81	8,544
			Total ...	360	3	1,904	47	30,487	31,115	8,394	260	81	8,544
		156	Meja { Urban ..	124	..	622	3	2,903	5,570	841	92	42	797
			{ Rural ...	524	111	5,037	383	89,073	93,092	25,987	324	410	25,448
			Total ...	648	111	5,640	386	91,706	96,662	26,828	416	456	26,955
		Total	{ Urban ..	4,378	570	17,700	2,022	94,433	100,789	24,229	2,563	911	20,378
			{ Rural ...	4,484	151	29,007	708	630,546	661,051	175,579	3,523	1,808	170,401
			Total ...	8,862	681	47,667	2,730	724,980	761,841	199,808	6,116	2,609	190,879
24	Jhansi.	157	Jhānsi { Urban ..	996	61	7,145	406	27,113	26,711	6,888	91	278	6,067
			{ Rural ...	310	10	2,023	107	11,812	39,579	12,465	301	74	11,820
			Total ...	1,315	71	9,168	507	67,275	66,112	19,153	191	332	17,887
		158	Mau { Urban ..	376	2	1,351	12	7,049	10,072	2,318	290	75	1,551
			{ Rural ...	606	3	2,905	22	45,363	46,650	13,976	519	85	12,772
			Total ...	941	5	3,760	31	54,402	56,692	15,692	809	160	14,723
		159	Garotha { Urban ..	79	1	400	1	2,421	2,590	690	78	16	610
			{ Rural ...	560	3	2,700	19	37,139	40,192	11,481	175	152	10,964
			Total ...	639	4	3,100	22	41,870	47,292	12,171	253	168	11,470
		160	Moht { Urban ..	155	3	672	29	4,299	8,117	1,327	117	39	1,311
			{ Rural ...	415	4	1,676	8	24,903	21,795	6,927	307	62	6,948
			Total ...	570	7	2,348	38	27,301	28,335	8,154	514	101	7,639
		161	Lallpur { Urban ..	300	5	1,878	91	7,077	8,146	2,414	294	116	2,615
			{ Rural ...	682	2	2,880	38	69,369	67,180	22,360	401	164	21,708
			Total ...	981	7	4,411	72	76,466	75,306	24,774	775	279	23,780

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN- CIAL TABLE IV.	Serial number of the district	Name of the district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
					Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Liti- rate.	Illite- rate.
					Males	Fe- males	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
24		Jhansi—(continued)	132	Mehroun: { Urban ... { Rural ...	35 430	1 5	108 2,620	2 55	1,312 56,030	1,615 55,701	439 17,425	30 436	18 181	80 10,80
				Total ...	534	6	2,728	57	56,342	57,316	17,864	466	190	17,10
				Total: { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,910 3,019	75 27	11,300 14,170	477 243	60,400 275,066	54,653 274,280	14,174 89,064	1,473 2,089	621 718	12,18 80,25
				Total ...	4,929	102	25,470	720	325,556	326,833	97,838	4,061	1,239	92,53
25		Jhansi	133	Oran: { Urban ... { Rural ...	271 271	3 ..	1,028 2,011	26 11	6,529 24,508	7,194 25,547	1,825 7,072	292 240	42 127	1,58 0,70
				Total ...	542	3	3,042	37	31,037	33,041	8,897	442	100	6,22
			134	Kālip: { Urban ... { Rural ...	153 274	4 ..	740 1,960	11 18	6,408 31,777	6,988 31,812	1,445 9,243	124 244	46 118	1,37 6,98
				Total ...	427	4	2,700	29	37,385	39,300	10,688	368	164	10,11
			135	Jaisau: { Urban ... { Rural ...	173 802	.. 11	818 4,110	14 63	4,725 65,400	5,439 65,415	1,474 19,411	122 651	53 290	5,00 18,50
				Total ...	975	11	4,928	77	70,215	70,831	20,885	798	312	19,37
			136	Kuch: { Urban ... { Rural ...	196 386	.. 7	1,018 2,571	10 32	6,607 42,029	6,487 43,195	1,840 12,498	195 317	47 121	1,40 12,00
				Total ...	582	7	3,592	42	38,236	49,072	14,138	492	168	13,40
				Total: { Urban ... { Rural ...	794 1,733	7 12	3,613 10,658	61 121	33,359 164,701	27,504 166,539	6,384 48,212	638 1,532	187 626	5,51 46,11
				Total ...	2,526	19	11,201	181	187,263	194,067	54,698	2,070	813	51,63
26		Benares	137	Benares: { Urban ... { Rural ...	5,906 2,300	602 43	23,648 12,901	2,494 571	80,501 165,567	102,704 177,612	22,198 51,279	3,343 1,806	800 808	18,01 48,00
				Total ...	8,226	635	36,550	3,070	253,071	279,816	73,447	5,149	1,608	69,61
			138	Gangapur: { Urban ... { Rural ...	290 ..	.. ..	2,130 ..	69 ..	42,977 ..	41,549 ..	12,840 ..	213 ..	158 ..	12,27 ..
				Total ...	290	..	2,130	69	42,977	41,549	12,840	213	158	12,27
			139	Chandaul: { Urban ... { Rural ...	219 1,275	7 25	1,232 6,428	151 212	6,527 110,519	6,921 119,044	1,498 32,300	166 986	45 420	1,20 30,77
27		Mirzapur		Total ...	1,494	32	7,660	363	116,046	125,967	33,998	1,168	465	32,00
				Total: { Urban ... { Rural ...	6,155 3,556	609 68	24,880 21,340	2,650 852	92,031 315,063	109,227 311,084	23,099 96,128	3,505 3,005	845 1,440	19,3 91,6
				Total ...	10,010	677	46,720	3,502	440,714	490,311	119,794	6,514	2,201	110,9
			140	Mirzapur: { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,530 300	71 10	7,710 4,363	490 119	33,350 184,517	43,412 144,122	9,770 39,837	1,133 209	595 183	7,9 26,4
				Total ...	1,920	81	12,073	600	108,807	157,654	49,707	1,432	778	47,4
27		Benares	141	Chandaul: { Urban ... { Rural ...	276 725	19 5	1,464 4,641	136 111	6,610 74,236	11,530 82,700	3,727 22,618	211 661	69 278	2,4 21,7
				Total ...	1,001	24	6,004	277	83,936	94,250	25,345	802	341	24,2

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N. W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate		Total males	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	Mirzapur—(continued)	142	Robertganj { Urban Rural ..	41 616	7 4,142	177 4,142	4 170	894 114,700	1,111 119,880	337 36,345	41 878	21 220	275 35,640
			Total ..	557	7	4,320	174	115,594	121,121	36,882	420	241	35,021
		143	Kouril { Urban Rural ..	17 538	4 8,225	289 8,225	4 78	1,163 131,560	1,819 111,221	510 39,720	17 381	20 521	477 38,808
			Total ..	555	4	8,514	82	136,023	116,910	40,230	407	511	80,294
		144	Chakla { Urban Rural ..	143 113	1 1	1,674 1,674	29 29	34,431 34,111	1,153 1,171	10,421 10,421	160 100	127 127	10,188 10,188
			Total ..	1,004	27	23,942	621	104,617	57,912	19,344	1,448	704	11,109
			Total { Urban Rural ..	1,004 2,912	27 23,942	621 23,942	621 621	104,617 104,617	57,912 57,912	19,344 148,841	1,448 1,742	704 1,444	11,109 145,875
			Total ..	4,170	117	33,291	1,152	248,884	58,1,988	162,285	3,100	2,028	187,067
		145	Jaunpur { Urban Rural ..	1,003 544	47 6	2,716 4,654	176 182	10,183 111,096	22,628 116,087	5,509 31,955	645 421	187 546	4,077 81,188
			Total ..	1,547	61	7,370	358	10,279	138,916	37,464	1,066	633	85,946
		146	Maridul { Urban Rural ..	64 509	2 6	204 6,641	9 88	1,520 118,912	1,810 1,21,611	515 35,854	45 464	11 246	164 35,991
			Total ..	668	8	6,845	97	120,432	1,26,171	36,369	507	318	35,500
		147	Machhlishahr { Urban Rural ..	148 345	1 1	881 4,271	17 66	6,135 136,845	7,551 114,178	1,828 31,067	119 242	70 300	1,019 31,545
			Total ..	663	1	5,150	81	117,270	1,21,691	32,915	361	370	32,184
		148	Khimtash { Urban Rural ..	122 741	1 1	6,601 6,548	7 177	2,721 131,799	2,911 119,095	806 38,281	102 57	72 316	614 37,349
			Total ..	851	2	1,168	180	137,101	112,125	39,089	679	418	37,982
		149	Korail { Urban Rural ..	41 606	3 3	217 6,271	3 71	1,139 9,182	1,699 9,178	699 28,078	29 646	7 387	363 27,145
			Total ..	740	3	5,505	76	9,321	106,075	28,477	385	101	27,498
			Total { Urban Rural ..	1,101 2,905	49 26	4,418 25,071	160 266	30,199 20,144	16,711 59,111	9,050 165,856	419 2,308	312 1,075	7,777 161,312
			Total ..	1,840	69	34,111	716	40,313	62,074	174,314	1,208	1,017	169,080
		150	Ghazipur { Urban Rural ..	1,515 1,139	71 73	3,823 7,184	311 156	17,710 144,910	21,565 124,192	5,107 42,170	945 661	72 318	4,100 41,519
			Total ..	2,653	144	11,006	560	162,680	171,597	47,337	1,498	440	45,019
		151	Korantash { Urban Rural ..	148 716	1 19	708 6,259	43 247	8,018 132,551	10,171 116,111	2,398 38,428	125 828	58 828	2,215 37,504
			Total ..	864	20	7,007	270	140,564	156,271	40,826	721	499	37,719
		152	Samaria { Urban Rural ..	208 8	4 8	1,651 6,576	82 169	10,075 102,491	25,998 103,491	5,721 27,233	225 640	113 322	5,798 26,465
			Total ..	881	12	7,026	212	111,607	127,312	32,954	671	435	31,548

PROV  
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TABLE  
IV.



Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29	Ghazipur—(continued)	153	Sadpur { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	97 549 646	3 2 5	523 4,026 4,548	16 62 78	3,544 78,818 82,362	4,098 83,443 87,541	1,027 23,378 24,405	80 483 573	44 230 283	893 22,667 23,560
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	2,022 2,907 4,929	82 49 131	6,704 23,883 29,587	405 658 1,063	48,368 448,781 497,149	59,692 468,132 527,831	14,313 131,209 145,522	1,435 2,427 3,862	287 1,287 1,574	12,891 127,645 140,536
		154	Balia { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	651 1,579 2,230	14 22 36	2,907 10,647 13,554	119 627 746	17,015 133,097 150,112	20,984 169,028 187,012	5,343 45,286 48,599	427 1,886 1,713	237 1,013 1,250	4,679 40,967 45,636
		155	Beera { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	211 897 1,108	6 26 32	1,170 7,231 8,401	17 138 155	5,648 137,733 143,379	7,421 147,119 154,570	1,918 41,442 43,260	155 737 883	77 464 541	1,886 40,251 41,837
		156	Bansdih { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	371 698 1,072	9 9 18	1,982 6,791 7,773	92 216 308	18,879 100,407 125,284	21,217 124,737 147,078	5,945 35,394 39,239	323 662 875	105 393 558	6,493 32,549 37,805
30	Ballia		Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	1,826 3,174 4,410	29 57 86	5,750 23,669 29,428	228 881 1,109	41,536 377,237 418,778	62,751 430,908 498,659	13,108 117,992 131,098	905 3,505 3,470	479 1,870 2,349	11,722 118,557 135,379
		157	Banarason { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	220 1,633 1,772	5 26 31	1,470 12,565 14,035	66 519 585	9,379 197,426 206,705	11,164 217,129 228,488	2,827 80,083 82,890	164 1,300 1,364	103 798 901	2,590 85,085 86,675
		158	Maharajganj { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	17 1,101 1,118	1 13 14	103 8,411 8,514	24 119 143	1,727 250,760 252,087	1,362 246,464 247,826	377 70,867 71,244	18 817 835	4 402 466	857 69,669 70,545
		159	Pachaura { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	71 817 891	.. 4 4	507 7,777 8,284	32 145 177	10,045 28,186 29,431	10,528 291,554 302,162	2,710 82,155 84,865	49 663 612	13 384 397	2,648 81,308 83,866
		160	Hatia { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	43 478 521	1 8 9	627 7,344 7,971	10 136 146	6,211 200,734 207,004	6,711 207,677 214,388	1,643 87,971 89,614	35 364 399	33 613 646	1,876 87,004 88,880
31	Gorakhpur	161	Deoria { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	179 909 1,088	.. 7 7	2,177 10,987 13,164	59 405 464	17,040 223,331 240,371	19,164 243,606 262,770	4,839 85,947 90,686	148 670 818	180 737 917	4,811 84,440 89,661
		162	Gorakhpur (Sadar) { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	1,804 1,299 3,103	116 73 189	5,425 8,477 13,903	358 307 665	27,721 196,737 223,118	32,095 264,497 296,592	7,994 83,364 91,358	1,223 974 2,197	301 603 704	6,870 81,877 88,747
			Total { Urban ... { Rural ... Total ...	2,337 6,156 8,493	123 131 254	10,210 55,561 65,771	569 1,690 2,259	71,337 1,351,688 1,423,025	81,507 1,412,758 1,494,265	20,380 390,247 410,627	1,638 4,688 6,326	534 3,397 3,931	18,221 393,368 411,589
			Total ...	8,493	254	65,771	2,259	1,423,025	1,494,265	410,627	6,326	3,931	400,458
			Total ...	8,493	254	65,771	2,259	1,423,025	1,494,265	410,627	6,326	3,931	400,458

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVED  
CIVIL  
TABLE  
IV.

Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
			Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lete- rate.	Illite- rate.
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bihar.	163	Domarragan { Urban ... { Rural ...	27 501	... 2	295 6,400	1 91	1,590 150,140	1,590 152,844	371 42,382	18 403	18 470	341 41,500
		Total ...	528	2	6,695	92	151,430	154,124	42,753	421	492	41,850
	164	Bisni { Urban ... { Rural ...	13 100	... 8	309 6,159	7 140	2,595 174,246	2,796 173,940	772 49,104	11 150	24 464	738 48,200
		Total ...	113	8	6,468	147	176,831	176,686	49,876	61	477	48,938
	165	Hamsi { Urban ... { Rural ...	... 475	3 2	7,402 7,202	... 140	171,388 171,388	172,402 172,402	46,231 46,231	478 378	473 473	44,480 44,480
		Total ...	475	2	7,202	140	171,388	172,402	46,231	378	473	44,480
	166	Basti { Urban ... { Rural ...	332 542	17 2	1,219 7,110	99 100	6,406 177,200	6,517 178,631	1,795 47,018	211 390	30 358	1,548 46,208
		Total ...	874	19	8,329	199	184,106	184,408	48,811	607	394	47,810
	167	Khalilabad { Urban ... { Rural ...	105 679	... 3	642 7,224	25 141	4,968 178,749	6,220 184,644	1,417 49,841	68 521	31 481	1,298 49,644
		Total ...	782	3	7,866	166	183,717	187,852	51,268	614	512	50,132
Amgarh.		Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	578 2,784	17 18	2,809 14,116	142 688	16,278 451,244	15,093 86,459	4,355 233,574	328 2,151	102 430	1,025 234,145
		Total ...	1,262	35	16,924	720	467,511	977,752	237,929	3,481	2,348	211,110
	168	Deopson { Urban ... { Rural ...	... 641	7 7	5,546 5,546	... 92	127,160 127,160	111,806 111,806	36,787 36,787	... 610	341 341	35,927 35,927
		Total ...	641	7	5,546	92	127,160	111,806	36,787	610	341	35,927
	169	Niskumbhal { Urban ... { Rural ...	607 785	15 11	1,028 5,129	171 100	9,081 126,784	10,999 114,111	2,785 30,993	491 655	78 110	2,314 35,726
		Total ...	1,392	26	7,657	215	130,866	113,932	39,778	1,018	489	34,242
	170	Mahul { Urban ... { Rural ...	45 713	... 6	411 6,241	120 120	2,091 164,999	2,456 167,010	645 46,743	42 516	24 379	679 45,700
		Total ...	758	6	6,652	120	167,092	170,066	47,388	637	403	46,749
	171	Sagun { Urban ... { Rural ...	27 859	... 21	290 9,007	1 176	2,246 230,511	2,759 211,737	711 65,612	11 698	30 871	619 64,115
		Total ...	885	21	9,297	177	232,750	214,475	68,323	710	899	64,784
Amgarh.	172	Muhammed-abad { Urban ... { Rural ...	344 546	11 6	1,912 5,623	72 70	28,793 147,288	29,565 149,696	7,894 41,911	282 461	134 425	7,298 41,926
		Total ...	890	17	7,535	142	173,071	178,171	49,695	743	549	48,303
		Total { Urban ... { Rural ...	1,023 3,543	26 29	4,461 11,400	190 689	40,005 796,964	44,678 815,512	11,825 228,048	799 2,918	240 2,364	10,810 227,704
		Total ...	4,580	76	26,067	749	826,968	860,190	230,871	3,527	2,610	233,004

2. 4. 4

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.				
				Learning		Literata.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.	
				Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
84	Almora	173	Champawat	{ Urban	380	99	1,528	110	44,927	45,687	10,773	205	153	10,315
		{ Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	380	99	1,528	110	44,927	45,687	10,773	205	153	10,315	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	174	Almora	{ Urban	385	19	2,506	63	8,586	8,642	1,098	278	212	60	
	{ Rural	1,043	19	10,503	68	142,890	143,563	40,470	1,448	825	26,118			
	Total	...	3,327	37	12,466	110	146,483	157,476	41,568	1,726	1,037	26,804		
	Total	{ Urban	385	19	2,506	63	8,586	8,642	1,098	278	212	60		
{ Rural	3,322	178	11,701	168	137,823	138,150	39,372	1,743	958	48,544				
Total	...	2,707	186	13,997	220	191,409	203,633	52,340	2,021	1,170	49,141			
Garhwal	175	Pauri	{ Urban	2,107	7	783	23	1,616	1,310	288	5	100	15	
	{ Rural	...	2,107	70	18,146	127	177,881	205,967	51,694	1,510	2,001	48,172		
	Total	...	3,174	72	18,948	150	179,107	207,277	51,982	1,521	2,101	48,307		
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
176	Rudrapur	{ Urban	127	4	685	10	44,039	50,000	9,603	94	17	9,495		
{ Rural	...	127	4	685	10	44,039	50,000	9,603	94	17	9,495			
Total	...	127	4	685	10	44,039	50,000	9,603	94	17	9,495			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
177	Kilpuri	{ Urban	327	7	974	13	30,275	24,839	6,983	208	50	6,083		
{ Rural	...	327	7	974	13	30,275	24,839	6,983	208	50	6,083			
Total	...	327	7	974	13	30,275	24,839	6,983	208	50	6,083			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
86	Nain Tal	178	Kashipur	{ Urban	388	23	1,332	80	5,408	10,291	2,500	325	48	2,123
		{ Rural	225	4	672	7	20,008	20,738	6,729	100	28	6,651		
		Total	...	613	27	2,004	87	35,406	34,031	9,229	615	76	8,633	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
179	Bhatar	{ Urban	200	99	507	156	10,737	5,954	1,718	1,66	110	1,407		
{ Rural	155	31	2,827	129	72,320	58,457	16,939	114	928	158	15,400			
Total	...	355	130	3,436	286	83,063	64,411	17,657	249	438	16,097			
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87	Lucknow	180	Lucknow	{ Urban	6,013	483	22,013	2,490	125,163	132,511	27,606	3,412	463	23,300
		{ Rural	538	9	3,020	41	81,651	75,033	16,734	400	80	18,244		
		Total	...	6,551	492	25,033	2,531	206,817	207,719	46,330	4,242	543	41,544	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
181	Mohanlalganj	{ Urban	119	7	384	12	3,277	4,361	987	98	11	82		
{ Rural	727	4	3,229	49	68,974	69,569	17,007	500	11	16,311				
Total	...	876	4	3,623	57	72,450	74,150	17,944	608	109	17,141			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
182	Mahabud	{ Urban	291	7	627	21	4,463	5,238	1,194	223	11	65		
{ Rural	709	5	2,751	64	83,913	84,013	20,622	76,771	632	81	19,306			
Total	...	990	12	3,381	76	87,475	83,669	21,718	758	62	20,869			
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Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of tahsil.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age-period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
85	Unao.	183	Unao { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	530 918 1,447	22 2 54	1,357 5,423 6,780	81 60 131	5,445 85,251 90,697	5,375 88,119 93,795	1,449 23,017 24,466	255 689 1,045	25 218 243	1,038 22,110 23,178
		184	Saipur { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	294 618 1,012	3 3 6	1,173 4,045 5,217	19 23 41	11,157 93,250 105,107	12,402 96,256 98,758	3,018 24,153 27,171	304 467 771	21 138 154	2,008 24,553 26,240
		185	Purwa { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	405 1,603 2,008	2 3 5	1,351 5,188 10,729	24 127 151	8,304 122,945 131,241	11,045 137,805 148,849	2,474 34,172 36,646	359 1,236 1,595	51 425 476	2,904 32,511 34,576
		186	Mohan { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	253 884 1,136	2 7 9	681 5,634 6,315	11 70 81	8,301 119,284 127,613	8,219 113,016 122,265	2,175 80,680 82,805	107 988 895	15 251 269	1,950 20,901 21,061
		Total		1,551 4,022 5,573	39 15 54	4,701 21,250 26,051	134 270 404	83,300 421,428 464,788	34,070 443,896 463,668	9,116 111,972 121,088	1,316 4,080 4,396	115 1,027 1,142	7,785 107,865 115,550
		187	Rae Bareilly { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	465 1,007 1,472	23 24 45	1,531 5,185 7,117	114 134 248	8,100 94,436 102,256	8,441 102,175 110,616	1,688 25,002 26,690	313 748 1,061	41 100 201	1,514 24,304 25,718
		188	Dahona { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	1,614 1,614 1,614	12 12 12	9,139 9,139 9,139	213 213 213	121,258 121,258 121,258	140,108 140,108 140,108	35,437 35,437 35,437	1,213 1,213 1,213	308 308 308	37,706 37,706 37,706
		189	Digbalganj { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	1,004 1,004 1,004	23 23 23	8,991 8,991 8,991	181 181 181	127,006 127,006 127,006	135,446 135,446 135,446	33,179 33,179 33,179	845 845 845	471 471 471	31,573 31,573 31,573
		190	Salon { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	228 926 1,154	2 18 20	457 6,360 6,817	14 139 153	5,091 116,918 121,912	6,121 125,913 132,061	1,470 31,782 33,232	171 663 845	15 215 230	1,284 30,871 32,168
		Total		714 4,071 5,485	25 75 100	2,091 22,774 24,865	138 659 817	13,191 96,347 105,531	14,572 308,952 322,631	3,438 125,970 128,808	945 4,479 4,961	50 1,514 1,600	2,998 120,457 123,515
		191	Sitapur { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	925 739 1,227	92 3 95	3,587 5,211 8,801	297 89 295	39,171 124,733 164,197	31,317 175,731 177,973	5,344 31,432 36,766	667 560 1,194	44 171 227	4,771 30,462 35,293
		192	Sulbahi { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	208 793 1,004	1 10 11	902 5,306 6,308	16 100 115	5,790 125,189 134,973	6,212 129,594 127,595	1,870 32,103 33,565	153 619 772	4 129 137	1,299 31,117 34,566
		193	Mirikh { Urban ... { Rural ... { Total ...	106 1,021 1,219	17 16 33	854 4,956 5,799	84 85 119	3,370 119,416 122,786	3,653 102,409 113,261	1,014 31,376 32,390	152 862 954	28 156 181	834 30,118 31,252

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education.						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males.	Learn- ing.	Lite- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40	Sikang—(continued).	194	Hawan ... { Urban ...	193	3	521	28	5,086	5,528	790	138	4	64
			Hawan ... { Rural ...	851	6	5,304	87	131,677	126,571	33,777	618	103	32,504
			Total ...	1,044	8	5,815	115	134,913	126,869	34,567	756	107	33,044
			Total ... { Urban ...	1,527	113	5,534	274	32,070	34,910	8,518	1,050	106	7,362
		Hawan ... { Rural ...	3,467	34	20,779	370	508,205	172,530	128,770	2,628	619	126,531	
		Total ...	4,994	147	26,313	644	535,975	607,410	137,288	3,678	725	132,581	
		195	Hawda ... { Urban ...	423	27	1,200	87	8,005	7,322	1,940	264	31	1,64
			Hawda ... { Rural ...	670	6	4,583	77	150,509	132,968	38,980	518	179	39,32
		Total ...	1,108	33	5,852	164	158,004	140,310	40,920	782	210	39,91	
		196	Sandila ... { Urban ...	298	8	829	42	7,361	8,293	1,988	204	9	1,08
Sandila ... { Rural ...	679		1	4,360	39	133,401	122,166	33,683	474	152	32,61		
Total ...	867	9	5,189	81	140,762	130,451	35,551	678	191	34,68			
41	Hawda	197	Bilgram ... { Urban ...	419	11	1,900	53	15,809	15,703	4,133	354	27	3,72
			Bilgram ... { Rural ...	296	6	4,178	47	127,821	112,144	31,321	240	120	30,161
		Total ...	715	17	5,438	80	114,330	130,847	35,454	594	177	34,08	
		198	Shikhal ... { Urban ...	382	21	1,351	55	15,173	16,096	3,831	307	22	3,53
			Shikhal ... { Rural ...	477	21	3,141	64	114,505	95,462	128,035	370	187	127,479
			Total ...	820	43	4,772	119	127,681	111,558	31,866	677	279	31,010
		200	Total ... { Urban ...	1,561	70	5,305	217	47,150	49,408	11,802	1,120	180	10,584
			Total ... { Rural ...	2,018	31	16,944	227	321,347	405,760	131,989	1,608	608	120,710
			Total ...	3,579	104	21,251	441	371,677	516,166	143,891	2,731	867	140,303
		199	Lakhmupur ... { Urban ...	300	17	1,459	61	9,713	9,451	2,245	206	41	1,008
Lakhmupur ... { Rural ...	513		8	5,004	66	177,041	161,568	42,319	300	256	41,673		
Total ...	823	25	6,460	130	186,773	171,322	44,564	506	297	43,671			
200	Muhamdi ... { Urban ...	122	2	456	12	2,961	3,376	800	82	8	710		
	Muhamdi ... { Rural ...	703	21	4,123	95	122,575	116,190	32,926	635	314	32,078		
Total ...	885	23	4,881	107	122,339	119,766	33,726	617	321	32,788			
201	Nigbasan	Total ... { Urban ...	41	1	371	12	5,077	4,960	1,312	34	42	1,236	
			Total ... { Rural ...	310	4	3,632	46	130,739	125,181	33,456	217	315	32,964
		Total ...		353	5	4,003	58	144,836	130,111	34,768	251	357	34,100
		Total ... { Urban ...	471	20	2,286	69	17,803	17,790	4,387	322	91	3,544	
Total ... { Rural ...	1,486	46	14,151	197	446,735	403,459	106,781	1,142	884	106,701			
Total ...	2,000	66	15,437	256	464,538	421,229	113,068	1,464	975	110,649			

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Name of district.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
			Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fyzabad.	202	Fyzabad { Urban .. { Rural ..	1,053 904	111 2	8,300 4,505	497 33	79,003 105,123	41,616 113,448	9,238 26,658	1,164 656	393 618	7,675 25,515
		Total ..	2,829	113	12,805	530	115,118	155,061	35,891	1,780	911	33,191
	203	Akbarpur { Urban .. { Rural ..	165 673	1 1	465 3,667	15 35	3,215 114,612	3,692 115,361	861 29,355	98 387	26 133	737 28,785
		Total ..	729	2	4,132	60	117,827	118,953	30,118	495	159	29,472
	204	Thana { Urban .. { Rural ..	324 839	3 6	1,281 6,010	18 53	17,509 161,969	19,172 165,368	4,682 46,189	255 618	131 253	4,206 164,498
		Total ..	1,163	9	6,330	71	178,368	182,811	48,841	873	384	47,004
	205	Bhikapur { Urban .. { Rural ..	506 506	4 4	6,540 6,540	71 71	136,117 136,117	146,613 146,613	35,590 35,590	371 371	307 307	34,910 34,910
		Total ..	1,012	8	13,080	142	272,234	292,226	71,180	742	614	69,820
		Total { Urban .. { Rural ..	2,474 2,922	115 12	10,690 19,580	530 202	60,710 510,711	61,571 619,925	14,746 135,692	1,517 3,003	650 1,191	13,070 146,408
		Total ..	5,396	127	20,270	732	377,330	601,199	150,438	4,329	1,711	15,177
Gonda.	206	Gonda { Urban .. { Rural ..	411 820	61 7	1,872 9,117	109 81	10,009 182,111	10,870 187,511	2,671 48,108	271 660	33 166	2,805 171,71
		Total ..	1,231	68	11,251	190	192,816	198,385	50,839	812	199	194,498
	207	Tarailganj { Urban .. { Rural ..	294 608	2 16	1,571 10,701	16 92	8,107 171,577	8,419 180,111	2,188 40,095	115 316	61 601	1,977 65,115
		Total ..	712	18	12,272	109	189,561	188,591	48,381	491	668	47,193
	208	Utraula { Urban .. { Rural ..	273 688	4 2	1,707 10,738	17 101	9,516 121,171	10,215 111,119	2,864 84,433	179 192	75 216	2,310 84,175
		Total ..	961	6	12,135	120	311,219	325,661	86,997	671	811	85,495
		Total { Urban .. { Rural ..	922 2,016	67 21	15,407 30,839	112 276	28,916 678,911	30,499 682,823	7,421 178,696	277 1,407	173 1,866	6,058 175,153
		Total ..	2,938	88	35,666	419	707,299	712,189	186,117	2,004	2,008	198,106
	209	Bairach { Urban .. { Rural ..	282 1,315	22 9	2,143 7,408	122 95	12,955 161,381	13,241 156,729	3,475 42,015	572 1,012	63 254	2,840 46,719
		Total ..	2,097	31	9,611	217	174,339	170,663	45,490	1,614	317	43,559
Bahraich.	210	Kajanganj { Urban .. { Rural ..	1,344 1,344	17 17	8,326 8,326	161 161	163,223 163,223	169,919 168,818	42,360 42,360	1,015 1,014	372 372	40,974 40,974
		Total ..	1,344	17	8,326	161	163,223	168,818	42,360	1,014	372	40,974

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(continued).

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
IV.

Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of dis- trict.	Serial number of tahsil.	Name of tahsil.	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate.		Illiterate.		Total males	Learn- ing.	Lete- rate.	Illite- rate.
				Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45	Bahraich—(continued)	211	Nainpura { Urban ...	148		571	21	4,108	4,416	1,145	119	12	1,014
			{ Rural ...	970	8	6,449	68	152,123	142,451	39,256	740	230	38,286
			Total ..	1,118	8	6,920	79	156,289	146,867	40,401	859	232	39,310
			Total { Urban ...	930	22	2,711	144	17,121	18,359	4,620	691	76	3,854
			{ Rural ...	3,627	34	23,143	217	477,080	437,990	123,531	2,708	840	119,880
			Total ...	4,557	56	24,857	460	494,151	476,719	128,161	3,467	921	123,743
		212	Saidpur { Urban ...	258	6	860	35	3,801	3,791	981	102	38	703
			{ Rural ...	1,156	3	7,446	49	148,704	164,465	38,814	924	533	37,157
			Total ...	1,414	9	8,296	84	152,505	168,256	39,675	1,026	569	37,820
		213	Musafridkha { Urban ...	873	2	5,600	48	116,735	128,903	29,850	658	208	28,984
			{ Rural ...	873	2	5,660	48	116,735	128,903	29,850	658	208	28,984
			Total ...	873	2	5,660	48	116,735	128,903	29,850	658	208	28,984
		214	Aunthi { Urban ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838
			{ Rural ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838
			Total ...	413	12	5,733	52	100,366	112,612	27,334	284	219	26,838
		215	Kadiyur { Urban ...	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	505	150	35,065
			{ Rural ...	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	505	150	35,065
			Total ...	788	2	4,847	101	133,856	134,861	35,770	505	150	35,065
			Total { Urban ...	258	6	860	71	3,801	3,791	981	102	38	703
			{ Rural ...	3,230	19	23,676	230	488,664	491,661	131,598	2,441	1,023	127,864
			Total ...	3,488	25	24,536	285	502,464	545,055	132,579	2,503	1,060	128,747
46	Saharanpur	216	Partigarh { Urban ...	371	22	1,681	87	8,479	8,521	1,479	219	30	1,230
			{ Rural ...	694	8	7,650	152	134,708	135,210	39,828	637	467	38,538
			Total ...	1,025	30	9,331	239	143,287	143,736	41,106	756	487	39,802
		217	Patli { Urban ...	378	1	4,211	83	129,631	137,265	37,035	281	173	36,589
			{ Rural ...	378	1	4,211	83	129,631	137,265	37,035	281	173	36,589
			Total ...	378	1	4,211	83	129,631	137,265	37,035	281	173	36,589
		218	Kunda { Urban ...	30	21	125	1,537	1,810	1,810	437	29	5	403
			{ Rural ...	900	21	7,881	177	151,978	152,439	44,328	714	369	43,245
			Total ...	930	21	8,006	177	153,817	154,249	44,765	743	374	43,648
			Total { Urban ...	370	22	1,506	87	7,033	7,316	1,916	248	36	1,633
			{ Rural ...	2,042	33	19,144	412	416,337	417,659	120,969	1,532	996	118,469
			Total ...	2,402	55	20,340	499	423,429	424,974	122,905	1,780	1,033	120,098

Showing the Educational position of each Tahsil in the N.-W. P. and Oudh—(concluded).

Serial number of district	Name of division	Serial number of tahsil	Name of tahsil	Total by Education						Age—period, 5 to 14.			
				Learning		Literate		Illiterate		Total males	Learning	Literate	Illiterate
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
68	Benares	210	Navalganj { Urban	581	11	2,082	81	10,749	11,960	3,842	384	57	2,301
			{ Rural	990	5	4,114	60	107,123	101,882	26,000	773	180	23,008
			Total	1,571	16	6,225	141	118,171	116,842	28,842	1,157	210	27,209
		230	Hamirgarh { Urban	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
			{ Rural	1,016	13	5,327	116	90,738	97,512	23,509	767	208	22,534
			Total	1,016	13	5,327	116	90,738	97,512	23,509	767	208	22,534
		231	Ram Saran { Urban	471	9	1,420	51	8,645	10,571	2,408	384	51	2,035
			{ Rural	1,389	13	7,512	89	140,817	177,726	41,928	1,042	117	40,589
			Total	1,860	22	8,931	140	177,962	188,697	44,396	1,426	168	42,624
		222	Fatehpur { Urban	191	5	722	11	6,010	6,576	1,408	109	21	1,315
			{ Rural	1,224	13	7,032	95	150,022	114,826	38,308	977	288	35,113
			Total	1,415	18	7,754	106	156,032	121,402	39,716	1,086	309	36,428
		Total	{ Urban	1,213	14	1,211	166	25,401	29,116	6,808	485	132	5,551
			{ Rural	4,719	19	21,014	360	517,562	521,776	127,836	4,579	1,002	123,254
			Total	5,932	33	22,225	526	542,963	550,892	134,644	5,064	1,134	128,805

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
IV.





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PROVINCIAL TABLE V. .

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SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION OF  
THE PARGANAS SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

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## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhra Dén	1	Western Dén	77,935	89,676	+11,643
		2	Eastern Dén	21,018	27,060	+6,042
		3	Jamser Bazar	45,117	50,697	+5,580
		Total		144,070	166,136	+22,066
2	Sahranpur	4	Sahranpur	131,629	137,166	+5,537
		5	Farrahad	48,823	51,617	+2,794
		6	Muzaffarahad	54,275	59,776	+5,501
		7	Masoori	57,768	63,719	+5,951
		8	Masoori	73,187	74,781	+1,594
		9	Masoori	87,766	91,097	+3,332
		10	Roorki	66,236	69,944	+3,708
		11	Jamshapuri	67,413	74,696	+7,283
		12	Jaunpur	74,810	68,688	-6,122
		13	Nagari	58,029	61,718	+3,689
		14	Deoband	76,219	75,221	-998
		15	Nakur	54,962	55,180	+218
		16	Shrawan	40,293	39,362	-931
		17	Sahranpur	49,577	46,346	-3,231
		18	Gangoh	67,090	54,757	-12,333
		Total		979,544	1,001,280	+21,736
3	Mumbarangi	19	Mumbarangi	61,166	64,310	+3,144
		20	Baghera	50,039	50,672	+633
		21	Chandawad	39,489	40,140	+651
		22	Punbiapur	40,124	38,952	-1,172
		23	Gordhanpur	11,070	12,222	+1,152
		24	Kidwai	66,182	67,060	+878
		25	Tadar Bhawan	43,700	43,680	-20
		26	Jhunjhuna	37,661	38,110	+449
		27	Karana	40,262	41,389	+1,127
		28	Bahadri	24,428	20,308	-4,120
		29	Jauli Jaimath	42,590	45,562	+2,972
		30	Khatoli	66,215	61,336	-4,879
		31	Rohatki	46,667	46,556	-111
		32	Udina Samahat	39,062	40,080	+1,018
		33	Burhina	44,227	46,019	+1,792
		34	Shikarpur	59,554	60,021	+467
		35	Kandha	66,969	66,646	-323
		Total		768,444	772,874	+4,430
4	Meerut	36	Meerut	261,170	326,054	+64,884
		37	Jahlehad	103,496	107,400	+3,904
		38	Dahan	76,147	77,008	+861
		39	Loat	65,073	62,833	-2,240
		40	Ilachampur	52,270	52,588	+318
		41	Kithore	77,862	85,383	+7,521
		42	Waghpat	111,572	115,264	+3,692
		43	Kotana	47,550	47,262	-288
		44	Dahan	56,169	56,828	+659
		45	Chhapra	39,709	37,282	-2,427
		46	Sadhoun	85,427	91,857	+6,430
		47	Burmana	70,995	79,636	+8,641
		48	Hapur	69,528	67,542	-1,986
		49	Gharhwalpur	46,724	50,300	+3,576
		50	Barna	35,006	37,205	+2,199
		51	Path	26,636	27,300	+664
		Total		1,313,137	1,361,456	+48,319
5	Banda	52	Sikandharabad	86,624	83,754	-2,870
		53	Dahanpur	57,839	51,874	-5,965
		54	Dahan	91,308	86,740	-4,568
		55	Khera	105,185	103,132	-2,053
		56	Pahar	53,822	52,064	-1,758
		57	Jasur	56,854	55,941	-913
		58	Aspahal	87,820	86,179	-1,641
		59	Akhar	66,576	69,015	+2,439
		60	Dhan	78,888	85,267	+6,379
		61	Dhan	80,396	85,065	+4,669
		62	Seyana	70,851	74,810	+3,959
		63	Agara	80,961	85,626	+4,665
		64	Shikarpur	40,831	46,426	+5,595
		Total		924,822	949,914	+25,092

organs since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pa- gine.	PROVE CIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease--.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease--.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
46,077	54,907	+ 8,830	31,858	35,371	+ 3,513	1	
12,608	17,683	+ 5,075	8,510	10,178	+ 1,668	2	
25,460	28,436	+ 2,976	19,717	22,362	+ 2,645	3	
83,095	100,924	+ 16,829	60,085	67,911	+ 7,826		
60,008	73,360	+ 13,352	61,668	63,826	+ 2,158	4	
23,974	27,007	+ 3,033	22,419	24,730	+ 2,311	5	
28,008	31,400	+ 3,392	25,774	29,178	+ 3,404	6	
30,478	33,067	+ 2,589	27,288	30,150	+ 2,862	7	
40,004	40,344	+ 340	33,067	34,117	+ 1,050	8	
30,719	37,768	+ 7,049	30,773	34,101	+ 3,328	9	
30,703	37,708	+ 7,005	29,416	34,116	+ 4,700	10	
37,884	42,880	+ 5,000	30,729	32,107	+ 1,378	11	
40,004	37,072	- 2,932	31,300	31,816	+ 516	12	
31,703	33,433	+ 1,730	26,068	27,765	+ 1,697	13	
45,780	41,020	- 4,760	35,129	37,561	+ 2,432	14	
29,443	27,976	- 1,467	25,419	24,194	- 1,225	15	
21,025	21,310	+ 285	19,388	19,070	- 318	16	
20,210	24,328	+ 4,118	21,267	23,729	+ 2,462	17	
30,600	29,101	- 1,499	20,600	20,668	+ 68	18	
530,427	540,351	+ 9,924	419,117	450,929	+ 31,812		
23,774	35,930	+ 12,156	27,411	28,371	+ 960	19	
26,881	27,578	+ 697	23,158	24,201	+ 1,043	20	
21,630	22,077	+ 447	17,646	18,041	+ 395	21	
21,901	21,000	- 901	18,223	17,710	- 513	22	
6,465	6,703	+ 238	6,305	6,449	+ 144	23	
30,600	30,900	+ 300	25,552	26,100	+ 548	24	
21,177	23,302	+ 2,125	20,523	20,299	- 224	25	
20,001	20,204	+ 203	17,600	17,960	+ 360	26	
21,448	22,338	+ 890	18,900	19,061	+ 161	27	
13,237	10,937	- 2,300	11,880	9,101	- 2,779	28	
2,571	24,332	+ 21,761	20,019	21,219	+ 1,200	29	
27,055	27,000	- 55	26,299	26,519	+ 220	30	
26,061	26,371	+ 310	26,906	27,158	+ 252	31	
20,110	21,510	+ 1,400	17,942	18,861	+ 919	32	
23,770	24,770	+ 1,000	20,197	21,211	+ 1,014	33	
31,554	32,400	+ 846	27,000	27,612	+ 612	34	
36,132	36,807	+ 675	30,727	30,841	+ 114	35	
407,430	418,228	+ 10,798	319,008	331,616	+ 12,608		
108,270	178,105	+ 69,835	125,550	117,919	- 7,631	36	
55,744	57,119	+ 1,375	47,851	50,481	+ 2,630	37	
40,020	40,974	+ 954	36,127	36,011	- 116	38	
45,616	41,995	- 3,621	42,127	40,819	- 1,308	39	
41,121	45,181	+ 4,060	38,010	41,891	+ 3,881	40	
41,511	45,133	+ 3,622	36,311	40,817	+ 4,506	41	
40,844	42,211	+ 1,367	51,604	51,011	- 593	42	
25,514	25,171	- 343	21,906	21,791	- 115	43	
31,700	32,101	+ 401	27,120	27,167	+ 47	44	
21,136	20,228	- 908	18,118	17,111	- 1,007	45	
47,407	49,186	+ 1,779	40,900	42,621	+ 1,721	46	
38,118	41,371	+ 3,253	32,777	35,111	+ 2,334	47	
47,101	51,942	+ 4,841	42,121	47,900	+ 5,779	48	
27,813	26,679	- 1,134	22,841	20,661	- 2,180	49	
18,113	19,367	+ 1,254	16,841	17,588	+ 747	50	
14,078	14,501	+ 423	12,800	12,600	- 200	51	
705,437	717,214	+ 11,777	605,700	614,211	+ 8,511		
46,114	44,131	- 1,983	40,890	40,423	- 467	52	
31,212	28,562	- 2,650	28,562	27,772	- 790	53	
40,800	47,815	+ 7,015	41,807	41,095	- 712	54	
45,809	51,168	+ 5,359	46,477	48,721	+ 2,244	55	
26,115	32,745	+ 6,630	24,087	28,111	+ 4,024	56	
28,573	29,113	+ 540	25,001	26,100	+ 1,099	57	
35,800	35,814	+ 14	31,911	32,117	+ 206	58	
34,871	34,278	- 593	31,707	32,117	+ 410	59	
41,805	45,140	+ 3,335	37,001	40,118	+ 3,117	60	
48,121	49,016	+ 895	45,114	45,118	+ 4	61	
37,171	39,123	+ 1,952	34,614	35,811	+ 1,197	62	
32,106	34,127	+ 2,021	28,788	31,809	+ 3,021	63	
21,065	24,114	+ 3,049	19,116	22,515	+ 3,399	64	
491,958	501,631	+ 9,673	432,961	449,293	+ 16,332		

## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Allgarh ...	65	Baruall ...	9,288	9,964	+676
		66	Koal ...	193,118	190,383	-2,535
		67	Morhal ...	25,348	29,540	+4,192
		68	Akrail ...	72,574	81,113	+8,539
		69	Gangin ...	73,962	82,960	+8,998
		70	Hanagarh ...	65,453	64,827	-626
		71	Goral ...	45,927	43,400	-2,527
		72	Sikandar Rao ...	115,433	123,347	+7,914
		73	Akrail ...	57,450	59,988	+2,538
		74	Hithas ...	169,114	167,125	-1,989
		75	Murda ...	40,667	41,139	+472
		76	Tappal ...	51,862	51,611	-251
		77	Chandasa ...	38,632	36,364	-2,268
		78	Khar ...	70,070	65,691	-4,379
		Total ...	1,021,187	1,043,172	+21,985	
7	Muttra ...	79	Muttra ...	220,307	234,914	+14,607
		80	Kos ...	65,393	60,222	-5,171
		81	Chaita ...	84,598	82,243	-2,355
		82	Mat ...	95,446	96,461	+1,015
		83	Mahana ...	118,829	135,468	+16,639
		84	Sadailand ...	59,217	102,103	+42,886
		Total ...	671,690	713,421	+41,731	
8	Agra ...	85	Agra ...	266,768	272,718	+5,950
		86	Etahpur ...	141,267	153,761	+12,494
		87	Ith ...	120,629	125,648	+5,019
		88	Tatahal ...	104,762	108,246	+3,484
		89	Furorah ...	106,621	112,163	+5,542
		90	Korah ...	114,978	108,977	-6,001
		91	Kheragah ...	118,134	123,693	+5,559
		Total ...	974,656	1,003,796	+29,140	
9	Farukhabad ...	92	Kanauj ...	114,912	117,229	+2,317
		93	Tira ...	91,904	95,732	+3,828
		94	Sakrura ...	17,798	16,658	-1,140
		95	Sakrurpur ...	26,673	26,866	+193
		96	Saurah ...	35,093	31,598	-3,495
		97	Takrara ...	68,326	64,743	-3,583
		98	Chitrawan ...	64,457	66,371	+1,914
		99	Mula-mahad ...	21,548	21,665	+117
		100	Patra ...	114,528	113,367	-1,161
		101	Boharpur ...	61,043	55,795	-5,248
		102	Mahad East ...	65,013	64,069	-944
		103	Kanauj ...	69,255	64,601	-4,654
		104	Mahad West ...	97,901	78,966	-18,935
		105	Jaurpur ...	47,214	49,941	+2,727
		106	Kakhatman ...	16,866	16,592	-274
		107	Farampur ...	15,378	10,685	-4,693
		Total ...	907,608	868,687	-38,921	
10	Munpuri ...	108	Munpuri ...	86,163	81,631	-4,532
		109	Chaur ...	62,837	67,671	+4,834
		110	Korah ...	34,344	31,650	-2,694
		111	Rongah ...	124,204	116,803	-7,401
		112	Bewar ...	16,162	16,142	-20
		113	Alpur Patra ...	14,463	13,043	-1,420
		114	Korah Munpuri ...	52,949	49,380	-3,569
		115	Karhal ...	56,476	55,301	-1,175
		116	Burahal ...	44,555	44,666	+111
		117	Shahad ...	144,822	140,083	-4,739
		118	Mahad ...	162,201	155,283	-6,918
		Total ...	801,216	762,163	-39,053	
11	Etawah ...	119	Etawah ...	193,211	198,023	+4,812
		120	Hathua ...	161,446	169,977	+8,531
		121	Bahra ...	139,149	134,469	-4,680
		122	Phapham ...	111,656	107,307	-4,349
		123	Auraya ...	117,980	117,861	-119
		Total ...	723,371	727,623	+4,252	

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of parganas.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5,096	5,297	+191	4,182	4,877	+695	65
104,846	101,517	-3,329	89,972	88,716	-1,256	66
13,687	15,671	+1,984	11,661	13,869	+2,208	67
30,574	34,003	+3,429	31,800	35,041	+3,241	68
36,843	44,575	+7,732	34,140	38,385	+4,245	69
35,522	34,778	-744	29,900	30,649	+749	70
24,777	24,860	+83	21,130	19,630	-1,500	71
64,778	66,885	+2,107	53,645	56,362	+2,717	72
31,841	33,284	+1,443	28,129	27,674	-455	73
86,980	84,151	-2,829	74,114	72,891	-1,223	74
28,120	28,378	+258	18,218	18,861	+643	75
27,407	27,441	+34	24,065	24,130	+65	76
20,580	18,906	-1,674	18,043	16,546	-1,497	77
37,821	38,940	+1,119	32,549	32,812	+263	78
551,279	558,743	+7,464	469,908	481,429	+11,521	
117,905	125,900	+8,005	102,402	108,924	+6,522	79
34,002	31,738	-2,264	31,291	28,484	-2,807	80
44,088	49,672	+5,584	39,613	41,871	+2,258	81
50,778	47,407	-3,371	44,468	42,614	-1,854	82
64,037	72,319	+8,282	62,762	61,139	-1,623	83
46,000	55,534	+9,534	40,167	46,089	+5,922	84
350,907	383,000	+32,093	310,723	330,761	+20,038	
144,887	142,817	-2,070	122,499	125,901	+3,402	85
77,137	81,200	+4,063	61,130	70,841	+9,711	86
63,824	68,907	+5,083	57,005	64,911	+7,906	87
60,808	68,744	+7,936	47,867	49,702	+1,835	88
69,287	60,272	-9,015	49,214	41,961	-7,253	89
61,890	57,667	-4,223	54,082	49,510	-4,572	90
64,155	60,903	-3,252	63,979	57,091	-6,888	91
620,801	610,460	-10,341	487,865	463,337	-24,528	
61,070	62,618	+1,548	52,942	54,587	+1,645	92
60,840	64,110	+3,270	41,171	44,413	+3,242	93
19,833	19,811	-22	7,951	7,553	-398	94
11,077	11,014	-63	11,116	10,991	-125	95
17,208	17,148	-60	15,865	15,164	-701	96
31,337	32,521	+1,184	26,999	28,219	+1,220	97
36,260	36,435	+175	28,177	27,716	-461	98
11,710	11,409	-301	8,677	8,798	+121	99
60,127	60,178	+51	54,791	52,969	-1,822	100
34,756	36,071	+1,315	28,084	28,671	+587	101
81,415	79,447	-1,968	76,208	74,594	-1,614	102
34,010	34,278	+268	30,816	31,123	+307	103
55,102	42,028	-13,074	47,712	36,798	-10,914	104
26,077	26,018	-59	21,207	20,929	-278	105
9,470	8,611	-859	7,219	6,919	-300	106
6,801	6,887	+86	6,475	6,489	+14	107
400,008	461,840	+61,832	417,100	394,747	-22,353	
47,758	44,589	-3,169	39,185	37,042	-2,143	108
34,814	32,083	-2,731	27,911	25,798	-2,113	109
18,651	17,111	-1,540	15,613	14,619	-994	110
68,371	64,722	-3,649	56,273	52,961	-3,312	111
10,082	10,032	-50	8,170	7,100	-1,070	112
7,791	7,006	-785	6,672	6,078	-594	113
20,997	21,140	+143	21,662	22,340	+678	114
31,111	30,229	-882	24,167	23,072	-1,095	115
24,009	24,416	+407	19,944	20,559	+615	116
70,816	73,477	+2,661	65,066	67,816	+2,750	117
88,871	84,766	-4,105	75,317	70,467	-4,850	118
442,094	416,700	-25,394	359,122	346,764	-12,358	
105,310	107,353	+2,043	87,492	90,520	+3,028	119
86,730	92,857	+6,127	77,122	84,412	+7,290	120
76,275	74,728	-1,547	64,574	60,671	-3,903	121
61,133	68,044	+6,911	50,892	49,883	-1,009	122
68,701	63,946	-4,755	64,279	51,019	-13,260	123
396,224	396,775	+551	327,147	330,854	+3,707	

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial- number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Etah	124	Etah Sakfih	118,809	114,244	-2,865
		125	Sambhar	14,079	11,973	-2,106
		126	Marehra	96,804	100,813	+4,009
		127	Jahaz	118,925	121,080	+2,155
		128	Asanagar	102,097	81,484	-20,613
		129	Barna	16,256	12,495	-3,761
		130	Palih	80,868	21,518	-59,350
		131	Nalpur	43,864	45,402	+1,538
		132	Olaz	29,528	12,191	-17,337
		133	Bilem	42,619	81,374	+38,755
		134	Pachlana	13,808	12,329	-1,479
		135	Soren	26,862	28,145	+1,283
		136	Sirhpura	34,638	26,435	-8,203
		137	Sahisar Karana	52,517	41,071	-11,446
		138	Faispur	17,874	18,464	+590
			Total	766,263	702,063	-64,200
13	Bareilly	139	Bareilly	265,731	296,482	+30,751
		140	Shahi	45,626	39,980	-5,646
		141	Ajoni	15,781	14,828	-953
		142	Samuli (South)	36,693	39,937	+3,244
		143	Fardpur	111,141	116,805	+5,664
		144	Mowkajani	117,032	124,349	+7,317
		145	Aoni	81,808	77,938	-3,870
		146	Bonia	23,093	22,934	-159
		147	Samuli (North)	41,530	40,714	-816
		148	Sanaha	58,042	55,151	-2,891
		149	Riccha	100,800	98,905	-1,895
		150	Chumabla	54,231	53,966	-265
		151	Kabir	59,430	35,084	-24,346
		152	Shadwan	24,247	18,254	-5,993
			Total	1,030,936	1,040,661	+9,725
14	Bijnor	153	Bijnor	49,966	53,108	+3,142
		154	Damanagar	38,131	40,594	+2,463
		155	Mandawar	38,999	40,188	+1,189
		156	Budha	36,743	37,788	+1,045
		157	Birpur	38,404	38,300	-104
		158	Chandpur	61,532	71,187	+9,655
		159	Dhampur	58,033	59,714	+1,681
		160	Sehda	49,142	51,012	+1,870
		161	Nohar	30,894	41,263	+10,369
		162	Afzalgarh	69,439	69,099	-340
		163	Harhapura	20,067	34,814	+14,747
		164	Nagina	71,569	75,394	+3,825
		165	Akshatad	22,275	26,815	+4,540
		166	Kiratpur	47,418	54,444	+7,026
		167	Najabad	68,870	76,814	+7,944
			Total	721,450	794,070	+72,620
15	Buland	168	Buland	135,576	141,822	+6,246
		169	Ujhna	86,738	84,581	-2,157
		170	Sahaswan	95,874	95,583	-291
		171	Kot	98,417	94,408	-4,009
		172	Amalpur	61,238	67,838	+6,600
		173	Rajpura	56,297	55,632	-665
		174	Banah	55,164	55,473	+309
		175	Satan	47,011	49,968	+2,957
		176	Ishtanagar	52,485	77,499	+25,014
		177	Sahapur	108,804	120,422	+11,618
		178	Udaud	76,872	75,446	-1,426
			Total	995,772	925,598	-70,174
16	Moradabad	179	Elidri	239,784	231,947	-7,837
		180	Moradabad	231,563	240,198	+8,635
		181	Sambhal	245,107	245,619	+512
		182	Amroha	174,014	166,183	-7,831
		183	Hanapur	161,806	155,982	-5,824
		184	Thakurdwar	109,696	121,174	+11,478
			Total	1,155,178	1,179,398	+24,220

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of parganas.	PROVINCIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
64,584	69,414	+4,830	62,026	61,990	—36	124	
7,800	6,581	—1,219	6,229	5,742	—487	125	
62,914	64,123	+1,209	47,290	46,248	—1,042	126	
64,672	65,660	+987	65,461	65,461	0	127	
66,804	66,019	—785	66,291	65,465	—826	128	
6,031	6,085	+54	7,221	6,539	—682	129	
16,551	11,756	—4,795	14,442	9,865	—4,577	130	
23,912	25,327	+1,415	19,951	21,075	+1,124	131	
15,075	6,708	—8,367	11,151	6,399	—4,752	132	
22,290	23,227	+937	19,507	20,047	+540	133	
7,845	6,908	—937	6,023	5,521	—502	134	
13,765	12,460	—1,305	12,177	10,755	—1,422	135	
10,190	14,810	+4,620	15,429	11,916	—3,513	136	
28,501	22,005	—6,496	24,256	18,466	—5,790	137	
9,474	8,405	—1,069	7,500	7,089	—411	138	
413,540	383,503	—30,037	342,723	318,560	—24,163		
169,341	160,803	—8,538	133,390	137,677	+4,287	139	
22,565	20,801	—1,764	20,973	19,189	—1,784	140	
8,120	7,513	—607	7,642	7,111	—531	141	
19,308	20,833	+1,525	17,181	19,054	+1,873	142	
60,454	64,133	+3,679	60,887	61,384	+497	143	
64,531	66,097	+1,566	64,071	67,764	+3,693	144	
41,118	41,574	+456	36,500	36,500	0	145	
12,353	12,593	+240	10,730	10,731	+1	146	
21,513	21,481	—32	19,517	19,279	—238	147	
25,784	27,415	+1,631	26,488	28,816	+2,328	148	
63,435	66,174	+2,739	67,165	66,713	—452	149	
26,560	27,685	+1,125	25,612	25,311	—301	150	
20,610	19,820	—790	19,899	17,000	—2,899	151	
12,610	9,515	—3,095	11,617	8,909	—2,708	152	
548,010	555,460	+7,450	482,926	485,211	+2,285		
26,854	28,178	+1,324	25,112	24,730	—382	153	
20,272	21,208	+936	17,749	19,096	+1,347	154	
10,033	11,144	+1,111	16,966	18,761	+1,795	155	
14,613	15,094	+481	12,138	12,761	+623	156	
18,761	20,717	+1,956	16,611	18,481	+1,870	157	
24,281	27,135	+2,854	20,251	21,612	+1,361	158	
44,148	47,045	+2,897	40,615	42,660	+2,045	159	
25,513	26,865	+1,352	22,629	24,117	+1,488	160	
19,236	21,845	+2,609	17,575	19,697	+2,122	161	
37,118	36,148	—970	32,121	32,461	+340	162	
16,805	18,126	+1,321	14,993	16,309	+1,316	163	
37,071	41,493	+4,422	33,909	37,912	+4,003	164	
12,021	13,254	+1,233	10,211	13,191	+2,980	165	
23,019	27,963	+4,944	24,797	26,661	+1,864	166	
34,538	40,520	+5,982	34,912	36,663	+1,751	167	
380,358	418,212	+37,854	319,192	370,963	+51,771		
71,100	74,272	+3,172	64,476	67,550	+3,074	168	
47,118	46,025	—1,093	49,618	48,926	—692	169	
65,271	64,170	—1,101	64,171	64,171	0	170	
61,787	61,010	—777	61,630	61,396	—234	171	
82,823	81,948	—875	81,115	81,115	0	172	
80,842	81,916	+1,074	80,497	82,616	+2,119	173	
80,850	81,174	+324	80,118	81,118	+1,000	174	
85,254	86,044	+790	84,757	86,044	+1,287	175	
43,705	41,661	—2,044	40,528	38,816	—1,712	176	
69,365	69,556	+191	69,511	69,606	+95	177	
41,740	40,700	—1,040	40,229	39,686	—543	178	
466,987	466,134	—853	416,785	427,461	+10,676		
121,484	123,416	+1,932	109,250	108,511	—739	179	
121,656	126,026	+4,370	110,407	114,779	+4,372	180	
130,441	127,348	—3,093	117,666	116,116	—1,550	181	
80,845	77,811	—3,034	80,172	78,172	—2,000	182	
87,360	85,748	—1,612	84,463	80,912	—3,551	183	
88,659	84,208	—4,451	81,037	85,909	+4,872	184	
610,291	623,572	+13,281	644,882	685,826	+40,944		



The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Shikjhabpur	185	Shikjhabpur ...	146,109	160,187	+4,028
		186	Jamari ...	48,881	50,470	+6,619
		187	Kani ...	82,068	72,689	+10,471
		188	Powdya ...	142,973	144,803	+2,830
		189	Buragum ...	45,989	45,664	-325
		190	Khatir ...	87,062	88,955	+1,893
		191	Tihar ...	66,549	78,284	+11,708
		192	Midnapur Kalia ...	8,988	9,895	+907
		193	Jalpur ...	48,692	44,110	-4,582
		194	Ngoli ...	54,461	58,686	+4,075
		195	Kibera Bahara ...	40,898	46,006	+5,108
		196	Jaldahat ...	146,916	159,392	+12,477
			Total ...	887,895	915,551	+27,656
18	Pilibhat	197	Nawalpur ...	179,850	180,864	+1,014
		198	Pilibhat ...	100,186	110,640	+10,454
		199	Jaldahat ...	88,158	88,587	+429
		200	Purnapur ...	88,907	95,206	+6,299
			Total ...	457,101	486,360	+29,259
19	Cawnpore	201	Akbarpur ...	109,910	102,256	-7,654
		202	Bulhar ...	100,654	100,051	-603
		203	Bhogpur ...	88,061	96,875	+8,814
		204	Deopur ...	124,748	122,244	-2,504
		205	Ghazipur ...	113,946	117,797	+3,851
		206	Enadabad ...	102,168	99,637	-2,531
		207	Nawal ...	101,830	98,784	-3,046
		208	Shikjhabpur ...	150,728	147,823	-2,905
		209	Cawnpore ...	289,533	324,928	+35,395
			Total ...	1,181,396	1,209,695	+28,299
20	Fatehpur	210	Fatehpur ...	112,900	112,672	-228
		211	Havra ...	64,636	62,780	-1,856
		212	Bundi ...	44,561	43,775	-786
		213	Tappa Jir ...	37,842	38,041	+199
		214	Krishna Ghat ...	37,489	36,070	-1,419
		215	Kora ...	81,164	87,926	+6,762
		216	Kidala ...	66,499	71,881	+5,382
		217	Danda ...	18,187	16,874	-1,313
		218	Ayeh Sah ...	17,165	18,674	+1,509
		219	Ghazipur ...	48,231	48,366	+135
		220	Muttar ...	28,784	28,350	-434
		221	Kotla ...	25,067	26,396	+1,329
		222	Nashgum ...	111,880	112,784	+904
			Total ...	683,745	699,157	+15,412
21	Banda	223	Banda ...	120,578	112,612	-7,966
		224	Bulhar ...	88,033	88,644	+611
		225	Bahara ...	85,329	86,364	+1,035
		226	Gurpur ...	88,661	88,638	-23
		227	Bulhar ...	79,989	77,922	-2,067
		228	Karai ...	86,318	87,687	+1,369
		229	Kandua ...	81,238	83,297	+2,059
		230	Kan ...	74,622	73,666	-956
			Total ...	698,808	705,832	+7,024
22	Hamirpur	231	Hamirpur ...	48,853	52,301	+3,448
		232	Hamirpur ...	26,545	26,533	-12
		233	Mandla ...	49,906	47,228	-2,678
		234	Mandla ...	70,628	74,200	+3,572
		235	Pandit-Jalpur ...	126,678	127,667	+989
		236	Bith ...	106,013	97,862	-8,151
		237	Jalpur ...	79,917	78,785	-1,132
			Total ...	507,337	513,720	+6,383

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.	PROVIN- CIAL TABLE V.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
75,790	77,865	+2,105	70,929	72,353	+1,423	185	
32,800	37,510	+4,710	20,945	24,240	+3,295	186	
35,020	39,609	+4,589	28,449	32,970	+4,522	187	
76,017	78,187	+2,170	66,268	66,416	+148	188	
24,553	21,554	-2,999	21,406	21,010	-396	189	
30,021	31,325	+1,304	26,177	27,549	+1,372	190	
35,798	42,223	+6,425	30,757	36,031	+5,274	191	
4,880	5,352	+472	4,702	5,488	+786	192	
33,080	33,777	+697	29,912	30,219	+307	193	
30,327	31,744	+1,417	25,164	26,792	+1,628	194	
23,606	25,287	+1,681	19,293	20,419	+1,126	195	
70,000	87,312	+17,312	65,525	72,000	+6,475	196	
400,577	405,305	+4,728	397,309	423,245	+25,937		
90,168	102,002	+11,834	87,192	98,262	+11,070	197	
50,068	67,780	+17,712	47,101	62,730	+15,629	198	
44,025	46,811	+2,786	39,132	41,813	+2,681	199	
47,818	51,030	+3,212	41,289	44,169	+2,880	200	
230,787	258,403	+27,616	211,814	226,964	+15,150		
59,235	51,887	-7,348	60,675	47,169	-13,506	201	
64,517	53,875	-10,642	40,117	44,176	+4,059	202	
44,530	50,810	+6,280	41,145	47,749	+6,604	203	
60,285	61,343	+1,058	69,161	66,999	-2,162	204	
67,836	61,308	-6,528	66,110	66,429	+319	205	
66,242	61,117	-5,125	46,526	45,420	-1,106	206	
52,478	51,801	-677	49,738	47,543	-2,195	207	
79,485	77,703	-1,782	71,123	70,060	-1,063	208	
100,013	178,840	+78,827	130,270	145,798	+15,528	209	
688,891	648,002	-40,889	652,605	661,603	+8,998		
57,810	57,798	-12	57,111	54,991	-2,120	210	
35,140	37,005	+1,865	31,006	30,995	-11	211	
23,023	22,924	-99	21,728	20,951	-777	212	
10,152	20,846	+10,694	18,190	19,595	+1,405	213	
19,241	17,747	-1,494	18,218	17,121	-1,097	214	
40,808	45,390	+4,582	40,866	42,636	+1,770	215	
32,703	36,404	+3,701	32,716	35,957	+3,241	216	
5,621	7,581	+1,960	6,666	7,691	+1,025	217	
8,704	8,152	-552	8,191	7,552	-639	218	
23,941	27,189	+3,248	21,900	24,179	+2,279	219	
13,615	14,778	+1,163	11,699	13,572	+1,873	220	
12,554	12,614	+60	12,515	12,661	+146	221	
66,100	67,495	+1,395	65,720	66,359	+639	222	
347,887	359,841	+11,954	336,158	339,336	+3,178		
68,233	60,012	-8,221	68,715	65,970	-2,745	223	
42,147	45,350	+3,203	41,191	40,986	-205	224	
41,017	47,001	+5,984	41,712	49,323	+7,611	225	
44,656	48,057	+3,401	41,097	42,671	+1,574	226	
40,530	39,335	-1,195	39,417	38,067	-1,350	227	
43,702	44,506	+804	41,616	42,181	+565	228	
41,346	42,717	+1,371	39,992	40,980	+988	229	
37,748	37,500	-248	36,674	36,182	-492	230	
354,377	356,804	+2,427	317,231	318,939	+1,708		
24,518	27,003	+2,485	24,315	24,299	-16	231	
13,418	16,015	+2,597	13,127	15,917	+2,790	232	
25,213	29,831	+4,618	21,592	28,192	+6,600	233	
36,518	37,770	+1,252	34,598	36,499	+1,901	234	
64,488	64,647	+159	61,110	62,920	+1,810	235	
54,147	48,700	-5,447	51,968	49,067	-2,901	236	
41,300	38,688	-2,612	38,421	37,197	-1,224	237	
259,778	269,003	+9,225	247,559	253,117	+5,558		

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + Decrease—.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Allahabad ...	218	Jhām ... ..	66,532	69,308	+777
		219	Sikandra ... ..	104,469	107,542	+3,073
		210	Kiwil ... ..	85,788	89,008	+3,220
		211	Mah ... ..	98,986	99,063	+77
		212	Soron ... ..	98,062	101,343	+3,281
		213	Nawalgarh ... ..	87,634	88,237	+603
		214	Mirzapur Chaudhri ... ..	19,178	19,297	+119
		215	Khuragpur ... ..	192,205	195,221	+3,016
		216	Amal ... ..	124,094	134,818	+10,724
		217	Bara ... ..	53,430	53,818	+388
		218	Kara ... ..	123,888	129,932	+6,044
		219	Katdi ... ..	76,630	84,686	+8,056
		220	Atharva ... ..	44,653	47,023	+2,370
		221	Chail ... ..	318,069	343,446	+25,377
Total ...				1,474,106	1,546,737	+72,631
24	Jhāsi ...	222	Jhāsi ... ..	113,058	145,880	+32,822
		223	Man ... ..	107,161	115,724	+8,563
		224	Garetha ... ..	87,897	88,928	+1,031
		225	Moh ... ..	56,755	56,088	-667
		226	Lalitpur ... ..	61,181	70,188	+9,007
		227	Bana ... ..	21,656	24,389	+2,733
		228	Tilhat ... ..	39,904	48,807	+8,903
		229	Balkehat ... ..	15,673	15,668	-5
		230	Bangor ... ..	43,354	51,012	+7,658
		231	Mohori ... ..	22,100	23,962	+1,862
		232	Marsura ... ..	45,118	43,173	-1,945
Total ...				613,949	683,619	+69,670
25	Jalau ...	233	Ora ... ..	72,380	97,702	+25,322
		234	Jalau ... ..	161,918	147,080	-14,838
		235	Kilpa ... ..	82,003	79,754	-2,249
		236	Kanch ... ..	101,843	102,515	+672
Total ...				418,143	396,261	-21,781
26	Banar ...	237	Athgona ... ..	25,419	27,471	+2,052
		238	Pandrah ... ..	36,396	37,552	+1,156
		239	Jalidpur ... ..	28,818	29,349	+531
		240	Dahat Amnat ... ..	258,108	261,801	+3,693
		241	Saltapur ... ..	7,219	8,497	+1,278
		242	Shayyara ... ..	83,728	84,709	+981
		243	Katol ... ..	73,975	78,303	+4,328
		244	Kota Awa ... ..	70,062	72,318	+2,256
		245	Kawar Barkin ... ..	30,080	31,380	+1,300
		246	Bachwal ... ..	36,785	39,661	+2,876
		247	Bana ... ..	29,307	30,778	+1,471
		248	Dhau ... ..	24,529	25,132	+603
		249	Rahpur ... ..	29,417	30,688	+1,271
		250	Mahara ... ..	19,445	20,574	+1,129
		251	Majhwar ... ..	45,445	47,973	+2,527
		252	Narwan ... ..	43,551	45,090	+1,539
		253	Nawal ... ..	12,089	12,479	+390
		254	Kawar Bija ... ..	88,473	89,934	+1,461
Total ...				893,884	921,943	+28,059
27	Mirzapur ...	255	Konit ... ..	341,616	399,280	+57,664
		256	Kawar ... ..	85,715	92,738	+7,023
		257	Havel Chaudhri ... ..	37,013	35,817	-1,196
		258	Bagawat ... ..	26,414	26,987	+573
		259	Karyati Bhat ... ..	24,303	25,224	+921
		260	Tobani Bakhtpur ... ..	16,843	17,580	+737
28	Bhau ...	261	Bhau ... ..	58,888	59,597	+709
		262	Alumna ... ..	21,880	22,927	+1,047

parganas since the previous census.

PROVE  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of par- gana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
54,089	84,808	+ 299	34,593	56,011	+ 509	238
82,192	83,403	+ 1,211	64,277	61,139	+ 1,862	239
43,687	44,668	+ 979	44,681	44,190	+ 2,239	240
40,977	41,420	— 517	49,668	49,221	— 395	241
48,683	40,976	+ 1,113	69,640	61,847	+ 1,947	242
32,152	32,153	— 1,190	34,392	31,681	— 199	243
9,183	9,283	— 180	9,745	10,911	— 289	244
96,421	98,612	+ 1,461	97,111	97,119	+ 1,115	245
52,978	52,961	+ 4,285	61,906	62,857	+ 1,181	246
20,029	32,651	+ 5,723	26,973	31,165	+ 4,883	247
61,728	65,481	+ 3,701	61,658	61,591	+ 2,841	248
37,514	42,491	+ 5,177	38,116	41,971	+ 3,855	249
22,708	24,524	+ 1,532	31,691	22,749	+ 5,111	250
102,917	176,851	+ 13,004	155,112	165,893	+ 10,463	251
741,730	781,600	+ 39,770	732,276	767,228	+ 34,852	
50,388	73,788	+ 20,400	53,270	65,892	+ 12,222	252
84,031	90,034	+ 4,072	64,220	64,721	+ 4,501	253
45,651	45,618	+ 1,227	42,306	47,204	+ 1,662	254
28,050	30,119	+ 1,169	27,968	26,970	+ 1,163	255
32,071	30,490	+ 4,019	29,109	33,299	+ 1,649	256
11,421	12,794	+ 1,373	10,732	11,595	+ 1,358	257
20,543	21,303	+ 3,300	19,061	22,404	+ 1,543	258
8,171	8,181	+ 210	7,192	7,897	+ 195	259
22,443	20,106	+ 3,667	20,911	24,968	+ 3,995	260
11,450	11,608	+ 147	10,611	11,556	+ 616	261
23,201	21,060	— 1,335	21,227	21,217	— 610	262
918,630	955,004	+ 37,305	898,290	937,653	+ 32,653	
57,170	54,021	— 2,555	55,204	51,081	— 2,127	263
85,092	76,118	— 8,914	78,211	70,912	— 5,892	264
41,400	40,721	— 1,169	40,111	38,211	— 2,060	265
64,187	52,800	+ 613	49,656	50,625	+ 199	266
216,145	204,000	— 12,655	201,997	192,271	— 9,726	
12,804	13,731	+ 917	12,612	11,720	+ 1,405	267
18,383	18,811	+ 428	18,014	17,711	+ 729	268
14,119	14,422	+ 773	13,667	11,427	+ 700	269
121,775	126,614	+ 4,839	126,111	124,297	+ 1,616	270
9,665	9,114	+ 919	7,921	8,181	+ 269	271
17,010	16,561	+ 411	16,199	16,116	+ 17	272
36,855	36,672	+ 1,810	37,119	36,411	+ 2,192	273
36,611	36,169	+ 855	35,151	34,877	+ 1,109	274
16,225	15,900	+ 975	15,865	15,269	+ 761	275
38,297	37,898	+ 1,611	36,899	36,961	+ 1,465	276
11,312	11,079	+ 1,667	11,995	13,797	+ 902	277
12,491	11,652	+ 816	12,119	11,549	+ 1,110	278
15,075	14,211	+ 764	11,112	11,117	— 495	279
9,078	10,093	+ 401	8,751	10,121	+ 729	280
22,577	24,584	+ 1,405	22,968	21,968	+ 1,122	281
21,071	22,517	+ 1,462	21,996	22,711	+ 727	282
5,799	6,135	+ 157	6,090	6,111	+ 271	283
45,329	45,317	— 22	45,131	46,117	+ 184	284
450,784	467,453	+ 16,669	441,900	451,490	+ 14,590	
107,592	107,207	— 385	174,924	172,013	— 2,911	285
18,553	16,221	— 2,332	17,162	16,512	— 650	286
18,122	17,261	— 861	18,301	16,698	— 295	287
12,865	12,302	+ 117	12,229	12,498	+ 215	288
11,685	11,738	+ 303	12,709	13,498	+ 719	289
8,508	8,789	+ 289	8,340	8,461	+ 121	290
23,214	20,858	+ 880	20,629	20,044	+ 422	291
10,506	11,688	+ 822	10,454	11,299	+ 845	292

## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Mirzapur—(concluded)	253	Bijgaich ... ..	47,962	53,149	+5,187
		254	Barhar ... ..	75,699	79,936	+4,239
		255	Agari ... ..	32,713	35,045	+2,332
		256	Songraill ... ..	29,374	33,704	+4,330
		257	Dalla ... ..	40,670	39,943	-727
		258	Bhadoli ... ..	283,027	291,218	+8,191
		259	Kera Mangraur ... ..	67,451	70,914	+3,463
		Total		1,136,796	1,161,506	+24,712
28	Jaunpur ...	300	Havell Jampur ... ..	141,236	153,756	+12,518
		301	Saurua ... ..	21,534	23,737	+2,193
		302	Zafrah ... ..	5,797	6,459	+662
		303	Khagraha ... ..	7,887	9,805	+1,918
		304	Kauijt Dook ... ..	21,850	24,579	+2,729
		305	Rari Jampur ... ..	63,923	63,169	-754
		306	Ghuma ... ..	84,840	86,486	+1,646
		307	Mougra ... ..	55,791	57,225	+1,434
		308	Goraura ... ..	95,328	100,086	+4,758
		309	Mandua ... ..	243,214	253,402	+10,188
		310	Chanda ... ..	25,961	26,501	+540
		311	Rari Kutaban ... ..	26,300	26,843	+543
		312	Koryit Mordha ... ..	14,141	15,335	+1,194
		313	Ugri ... ..	202,400	214,153	+11,753
		314	Kerakat ... ..	186,748	146,148	-40,600
		315	Balin ... ..	65,811	55,408	-10,403
		Total		1,200,863	1,264,949	+64,086
29	Ghazipur	316	Ghazipur ... ..	113,808	117,108	+3,300
		317	Karanda ... ..	30,161	31,438	+1,277
		318	Pachota ... ..	70,140	77,576	+7,436
		319	Shidabad ... ..	118,496	124,701	+6,205
		320	Sudpur ... ..	100,805	112,711	+11,906
		321	Khatpur ... ..	22,828	24,232	+1,404
		322	Baharabad ... ..	37,087	38,234	+1,147
		323	Zaurana ... ..	174,966	192,206	+17,240
		324	Mitach ... ..	50,963	54,734	+3,771
		325	Zabimall ... ..	74,502	79,953	+5,451
		326	Gurba ... ..	37,708	40,809	+3,101
		327	Delua ... ..	13,536	14,293	+757
		328	Mubannadabad ... ..	145,938	169,924	+23,986
		Total		1,000,781	1,077,908	+77,127
30	Ballia ...	329	Kharid ... ..	186,467	176,627	-9,840
		330	Sikandarpur (East) ... ..	100,825	104,904	+4,079
		331	Ballia ... ..	197,791	201,870	+4,079
		332	Daula ... ..	66,024	69,545	+3,521
		333	Kopach (East) ... ..	60,000	63,174	+3,174
		334	Bhanda ... ..	28,386	29,592	+1,206
		335	Sikandarpur (West) ... ..	184,543	184,182	-361
		336	Kopach (West) ... ..	39,358	41,725	+2,367
		337	Lakhaur ... ..	52,877	52,136	-741
		Total		938,101	942,465	+4,364
31	Gorakhpur	338	Sylhet ... ..	197,191	216,434	+19,243
		339	Shahjahanpur ... ..	95,911	113,361	+17,450
		340	Harih Hata ... ..	78,132	100,274	+22,142
		341	Bhawanpur Bangson ... ..	59,240	63,174	+3,934
		342	Azoria ... ..	78,941	85,337	+6,396
		343	Dhampur ... ..	214,405	230,767	+16,362
		344	Chhapra ... ..	70,272	84,398	+14,126
		345	Hawli Mahanagar ... ..	249,218	267,527	+18,309
		346	Budhshapur ... ..	39,145	50,970	+11,825
		347	Tilpur ... ..	77,338	92,938	+15,600
		348	Sadwa Jaha ... ..	599,838	608,551	+8,713
		349	Salempur ... ..	481,145	517,793	+36,648
		350	Bhawanpur Gorakhpur ... ..	46,788	47,137	+349
		351	Havell Gorakhpur ... ..	260,193	241,396	-18,797
		352	Mahar ... ..	79,543	86,165	+6,622
		Total		2,617,120	2,694,057	+76,937

paragmas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of paragma.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94,178	96,108	+1,930	29,794	27,041	+2,753	238
87,333	88,463	+1,130	38,426	40,585	+2,159	234
18,072	17,807	+1,145	16,041	17,498	+1,457	226
13,137	17,114	+1,777	11,437	15,590	+4,153	220
20,720	20,006	-714	19,845	19,468	-377	227
143,058	145,098	+2,190	140,125	145,126	+5,001	228
84,017	85,251	+1,234	33,434	34,063	+629	220
607,804	576,811	+9,037	559,493	555,167	+13,326	
70,719	70,087	+632	70,519	77,069	+6,550	303
10,719	11,220	+501	10,773	11,300	+527	303
2,833	3,174	+341	2,912	3,285	+373	303
4,105	4,430	+325	3,601	4,366	+765	303
11,190	12,080	+890	10,680	12,181	+1,501	304
20,160	21,187	+1,027	20,773	21,963	+1,190	305
48,413	48,379	-34	42,229	41,667	+562	306
27,520	29,248	+1,728	27,001	27,977	+976	307
45,711	46,378	+667	49,597	50,610	+1,013	308
128,212	130,630	+2,418	119,012	126,673	+7,661	309
18,315	18,428	+113	12,826	13,119	+293	310
12,451	14,718	+2,267	12,849	14,125	+1,276	311
7,182	7,048	-134	7,015	7,673	+658	312
108,367	107,700	-667	107,115	106,354	+761	313
70,017	70,777	+760	66,111	72,471	+6,360	314
32,461	37,022	+4,561	33,120	37,280	+4,160	315
611,407	634,560	+23,153	595,256	629,799	+34,543	
55,456	55,552	+96	57,193	55,556	+1,637	416
14,710	15,075	+365	15,101	15,111	+10	417
8,450	8,456	+6	8,456	8,456	+0	418
61,010	61,211	+201	61,187	61,187	+0	419
65,333	65,000	-333	61,172	60,611	+561	420
11,473	12,475	+1,002	11,153	11,913	+760	421
18,707	19,211	+504	18,000	19,000	+1,000	422
84,503	85,084	+581	80,161	80,161	+0	423
25,441	27,310	+1,869	25,511	27,111	+1,600	424
38,478	40,207	+1,729	38,000	39,000	+1,000	425
18,300	19,055	+755	18,000	19,000	+1,000	426
6,000	7,015	+1,015	6,000	7,015	+1,015	427
72,400	73,008	+608	71,613	71,600	+13	428
499,281	531,701	+32,420	500,510	516,305	+15,795	
30,375	33,323	+2,948	27,092	32,111	+5,019	429
60,100	60,844	+744	59,716	60,000	+284	430
18,067	18,451	+384	18,111	18,111	+0	431
41,614	41,614	+0	41,614	41,614	+0	432
25,508	25,508	+0	25,508	25,508	+0	433
14,007	14,007	+0	14,007	14,007	+0	434
92,948	91,284	-1,664	91,610	92,948	+1,338	435
20,347	20,347	+0	20,347	20,347	+0	436
20,161	25,005	+4,844	20,526	25,000	+4,474	437
467,791	462,111	-5,680	460,310	459,551	+759	
66,066	107,377	+41,311	66,195	109,057	+42,862	514
46,850	67,512	+20,662	47,361	67,529	+20,168	515
20,100	30,487	+10,387	20,100	30,487	+10,387	516
25,318	35,290	+9,972	25,318	35,290	+9,972	517
38,740	46,661	+7,921	38,740	46,661	+7,921	518
106,381	115,054	+8,673	106,381	115,054	+8,673	519
84,287	101,011	+16,724	84,287	101,011	+16,724	520
115,010	137,133	+22,123	115,010	137,133	+22,123	521
20,354	20,354	+0	20,354	20,354	+0	522
86,465	87,111	+646	86,465	87,111	+646	523
27,566	30,300	+2,734	27,566	30,300	+2,734	524
37,028	38,290	+1,262	37,028	38,290	+1,262	525
23,354	23,354	+0	23,354	23,354	+0	526
145,928	172,609	+26,681	145,928	172,609	+26,681	527
86,473	86,473	+0	86,473	86,473	+0	528
1,300,118	1,407,284	+107,166	1,210,097	1,356,773	+146,676	

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease --.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Basti ...	353	Basti (East) ...	109,174	130,083	+20,879
		354	Maghar (West) ...	87,864	70,885	+16,421
		355	Mahali (West) ...	106,943	110,384	+4,491
		356	Nagar (East) ...	62,970	66,563	+3,593
		357	Bānā (East) ...	512,749	532,990	+20,241
		358	Winkhampur ...	26,560	30,084	+3,544
		359	Siān (West) ...	103,917	111,871	+7,954
		360	Rasipur ...	176,337	201,519	+25,182
		361	Amorin ...	190,445	187,107	+3,338
		362	Siān (West) ...	89,109	77,266	+11,447
		363	Nagar (West) ...	75,824	77,246	+1,422
		364	Maghar (East) ...	208,916	236,891	+27,975
		365	Mahali (East) ...	132,674	141,795	+9,121
			Total ...	1,930,612	1,788,844	+141,768
33	Azamgarh ...	366	Nordenabad ...	278,611	286,488	+7,877
		367	Chumkhet ...	80,557	85,230	+4,673
		368	Karyat Mitta ...	13,075	14,746	+1,671
		369	Mawmūhānjan ...	24,943	27,624	+2,681
		370	Nikamāhānjan ...	236,442	269,146	+32,704
		371	Sagri ...	178,533	189,265	+10,732
		372	Ghon ...	125,985	189,916	+63,931
		373	Goyāpur ...	49,844	54,845	+5,001
		374	Māhāpur ...	93,193	86,961	+6,232
		375	Ataula ...	96,028	102,965	+6,937
		376	Kaura ...	48,422	52,245	+3,823
		377	Māhā ...	187,696	196,558	+8,862
		378	Bāhānjan ...	28,884	44,847	+15,963
		379	Belā Daulāhād ...	84,219	91,494	+7,275
		380	Dogson ...	115,822	128,410	+12,588
			Total ...	1,604,654	1,726,625	+121,971
34	Almora ...	381	Kāh Kūmān ...	81,333	85,551	+4,218
		382	Sira ...	11,409	18,466	+7,057
		383	Siān ...	26,516	30,871	+4,355
		384	Ankot ...	6,637	12,170	+5,533
		385	Bānā ...		2,513	+2,513
		386	Dārmāhānjan ...	60,291	69,218	+8,927
		387	Changāhānjan ...	29,801	37,212	+7,411
		388	Dīngpur ...	33,424	38,880	+5,456
		389	Gangol ...	37,163	33,271	+3,892
		390	Johā ...	9,424	10,798	+1,374
		391	Yāh ...	106,334	118,020	+11,686
		392	Phulāket ...	12,223	11,711	+512
			Total ...	355,875	411,501	+55,626
35	Garhwal ...	393	Dawalgarh ...	29,285	29,895	+610
		394	Bānā Bānā ...	46,220	63,229	+17,009
		395	Gangol Bānā ...	44,833	47,510	+2,677
		396	Nāgpur ...	42,300	50,907	+8,607
		397	Chāmpur ...	35,489	40,706	+5,217
		398	Tāhā Bānā ...	37,824	41,093	+3,269
		399	Māhā Bānā ...	41,123	47,564	+6,441
		400	Chāmpur ...	23,403	28,573	+5,170
		401	Phāhānjan ...	7,513	5,804	+1,709
		402	Dūhā ...	10,043	13,775	+3,732
		403	Bānā ...	25,893	30,732	+4,839
			Total ...	345,829	407,816	+61,987
36	Nāmī Tal ...	404	Kāhāpur ...	74,973	73,188	+1,785
		405	Bānā ...	33,232	32,554	+678
		406	Gāhāpur ...	14,842	18,555	+3,713
		407	Rānāpur ...	34,256	29,556	+4,700
		408	Kāhāpur ...	11,788	12,447	+659
		409	Nānānānā ...	13,575	18,088	+4,513
		410	Bānā ...	33,650	27,895	+5,755
		411	Chāhānjan ...	13,026	21,895	+8,869
		412	Kāhā ...	4,074	5,984	+1,910
		413	Dhānāhānjan ...	6,981	9,440	+2,459
		414	Nānānānā ...	808	850	+42
		415	Kāhā ...	2,079	2,469	+390
		416	Kāhāpur ...	454	925	+471
		417	Dhānānānā ...	8,984	6,875	+2,109
		418	Nānānānā ...	104,098	108,549	+4,451
			Total ...	844,950	862,346	+17,396

parganas since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of pargana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease.	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55,045	67,480	+11,275	53,429	62,633	+9,804	353
29,294	36,516	+7,031	28,380	34,620	+6,240	354
55,837	66,715	+8,878	53,006	61,819	+8,813	355
81,861	93,950	+12,088	81,119	93,704	+12,585	356
105,540	108,760	+3,220	104,607	107,824	+3,217	357
13,060	15,100	+2,040	13,130	15,174	+2,044	358
62,002	66,864	+4,791	61,315	65,179	+3,863	359
86,014	102,170	+16,156	87,333	99,740	+12,407	360
97,323	109,365	+12,042	93,122	96,751	+3,629	361
34,330	36,830	+2,500	33,789	37,736	+3,947	362
38,140	39,190	+1,050	37,694	38,056	+372	363
104,870	105,821	+951	104,040	105,749	+1,709	364
60,750	71,563	+10,813	65,514	70,272	+4,758	365
824,251	907,337	+83,086	806,361	878,507	+72,146	
141,426	145,315	+3,889	137,185	141,173	+3,988	366
26,898	28,083	+1,185	24,629	27,148	+2,519	367
6,710	7,616	+906	6,363	7,240	+877	368
12,710	13,653	+943	12,214	13,163	+949	369
181,463	182,198	+735	176,979	176,990	+11	370
20,000	24,736	+4,736	19,843	24,558	+4,715	371
66,776	69,213	+2,437	62,064	70,702	+8,638	372
27,179	27,380	+201	24,663	27,519	+2,856	373
46,382	41,672	-4,710	46,831	44,240	-2,591	374
49,073	52,601	+3,528	46,384	50,381	+3,997	375
15,544	16,821	+1,277	15,688	16,821	+1,133	376
83,317	85,310	+1,993	82,487	84,383	+1,896	377
30,040	32,073	+2,033	29,241	31,974	+2,733	378
43,874	45,761	+1,887	41,316	43,743	+2,427	379
65,259	61,923	-3,336	66,063	63,788	-2,275	380
816,430	807,611	-8,819	788,225	861,014	+72,789	
16,081	17,023	+942	15,252	16,226	+974	381
5,869	6,707	+838	6,509	6,509	0	382
14,681	15,645	+964	14,445	15,220	+775	383
4,161	4,601	+440	4,166	4,596	+430	384
30,993	31,227	+234	29,399	31,296	+1,897	385
15,416	16,240	+824	14,383	15,151	+768	386
17,817	20,271	+2,454	15,607	18,109	+2,502	387
11,185	12,207	+1,022	10,994	12,061	+1,067	388
6,801	6,601	-200	6,641	6,297	-344	389
82,418	87,996	+5,578	80,916	86,146	+5,230	390
7,712	8,167	+455	7,801	8,111	+310	391
182,723	208,113	+25,390	175,561	201,489	+25,928	
14,204	14,634	+430	13,651	14,273	+622	392
23,034	24,000	+966	21,532	23,119	+1,587	393
22,677	23,671	+994	21,955	23,136	+1,181	394
20,993	21,420	+427	20,367	21,071	+704	395
17,380	17,688	+308	16,751	17,168	+417	396
18,970	19,703	+733	18,075	19,190	+1,115	397
20,081	21,161	+1,080	20,044	21,100	+1,056	398
11,277	12,021	+744	10,713	11,912	+1,199	399
3,762	3,875	+113	3,731	3,829	+98	400
6,715	6,658	-57	6,703	6,712	+9	401
12,863	13,179	+316	12,839	13,051	+212	402
170,765	200,410	+29,645	174,571	207,460	+32,889	
40,847	47,028	+6,181	38,426	44,115	+5,689	403
14,603	15,900	+1,297	13,110	14,661	+1,551	404
8,150	10,048	+1,898	6,892	8,172	+1,280	405
10,778	12,088	+1,310	10,007	11,266	+1,259	406
6,656	7,236	+580	6,201	6,711	+510	407
7,262	8,077	+815	6,313	7,206	+893	408
13,214	15,163	+1,949	10,466	12,112	+1,646	409
8,070	10,000	+1,930	6,954	8,700	+1,746	410
2,602	2,188	-414	2,612	2,156	-456	411
3,338	4,787	+1,449	3,422	4,623	+1,201	412
183	354	+171	183	356	+73	413
1,010	1,245	+235	1,082	1,217	+135	414
240	251	+11	214	214	0	415
8,020	8,371	+351	8,025	8,401	+376	416
58,594	60,306	+1,712	56,852	58,591	+1,739	417
181,647	203,304	+21,657	183,312	219,944	+36,632	

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
V.



The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana.	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Lucknow ...	419	Bygnur ...	80,065	88,588	+8,513
		420	Kakori ...	30,535	34,408	+3,873
		421	Lucknow ...	323,970	345,470	+21,500
		422	Mahona ...	85,248	75,421	-9,827
		423	Mahabud ...	87,797	100,121	+12,324
		424	Mohaulgung ...	96,878	113,434	+16,556
		425	Nagah ...	32,531	36,725	+4,194
		Total	696,824	774,168	+77,344	
38	Unao ...	426	Unao ...	34,694	40,898	+6,204
		427	Parat ...	14,660	14,406	-254
		428	Sikandarpur ...	31,416	29,852	-1,564
		429	Lachia ...	107,231	107,737	+506
		430	Bangurman ...	92,658	98,518	+5,860
		431	Satpur ...	68,268	80,893	+12,625
		432	Fatehpur Chaurai ...	53,087	55,490	+2,403
		433	Aoba ...	30,242	31,542	+1,300
		434	Rihar ...	12,532	13,713	+1,181
		435	Rogwanasagar ...	28,823	28,499	-324
		436	Patua ...	5,740	5,815	+75
		437	Pashan ...	7,566	8,525	+959
		438	Purva ...	60,335	63,387	+3,052
		439	Daudia Khara ...	33,487	33,686	+199
		440	Ghatampur ...	15,489	15,115	-374
		441	Mugur ...	16,343	16,938	+595
		442	Masawan ...	80,910	89,252	+8,342
39	Bac Barail...	443	Aawan Raschad ...	60,119	64,483	+4,364
		444	Aura Mohan ...	99,359	109,959	+10,600
		445	Jholat Aggar ...	58,125	60,554	+2,429
		446	Gorinda Pausulan ...	20,987	22,408	+1,421
		Total	890,069	953,936	+63,867	
40	Bac Barail...	447	Bac Barail ...	199,095	221,876	+22,781
		448	Tahana ...	51,818	59,836	+8,018
		449	Sauranta ...	52,480	58,305	+5,825
		450	Mobungang ...	47,652	50,639	+2,987
		451	Kumbhawan ...	38,259	39,790	+1,531
		452	Hario ...	13,173	14,769	+1,596
		453	Baizawan ...	44,697	53,401	+8,704
		454	Solon ...	127,122	130,482	+3,360
		455	Pandurapur ...	32,026	34,534	+2,508
		456	Rokha ...	86,084	97,104	+11,020
		457	Dahona ...	139,184	145,329	+6,145
		458	Saran ...	83,823	89,368	+5,545
459	Khura ...	59,492	61,089	+1,597		
		Total	951,905	1,036,521	+84,616	
41	Sikur ...	460	Pirangar ...	19,692	20,545	+853
		461	Kumbud ...	67,411	69,041	+1,630
		462	Rinkok ...	7,698	8,920	+1,222
		463	Satpur ...	59,511	71,844	+12,333
		464	Lahapur ...	68,418	69,687	+1,269
		465	Hargam ...	34,515	35,173	+658
		466	Bawan ...	105,559	115,504	+9,945
		467	Tamhar ...	66,744	80,007	+13,263
		468	Kandri (North) ...	71,161	76,393	+5,232
		469	Bar ...	54,030	55,883	+1,853
		470	Sodarpur ...	50,233	58,616	+8,383
		471	Kandri (South) ...	28,515	27,911	-604
		472	Mahmudabad ...	78,002	85,806	+7,804
		473	Mawan ...	54,581	54,499	-82
		474	Chandra ...	34,874	39,328	+4,454
		475	Anuragabad ...	21,057	21,955	+898
		476	Kawma ...	16,288	18,794	+2,506
		477	Gundia Man ...	31,710	32,883	+1,173
42	Sikur ...	478	Machhabita ...	40,672	47,545	+6,873
		479	Murkh ...	41,561	50,374	+8,813
		480	Mahol ...	87,514	41,860	-45,654
		Total	958,261	1,075,418	+117,157	

organs since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Sexual number of per- sons.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31,015	35,701	+4,686	28,150	32,853	+4,703	410
15,523	17,007	+1,484	15,013	16,801	+1,788	430
172,180	185,068	+12,888	151,781	160,723	+8,942	431
84,180	90,420	+6,240	81,068	85,801	+4,733	432
45,005	51,285	+6,280	41,892	47,495	+5,603	433
49,406	58,091	+8,685	47,372	55,111	+7,739	434
16,487	18,636	+2,149	15,811	17,868	+2,057	435
308,305	407,301	+41,996	311,519	366,963	+45,444	
18,141	21,773	+3,632	16,517	19,128	+2,611	436
7,701	7,746	+45	6,829	6,660	-169	437
16,403	18,499	+2,096	14,923	14,153	-770	438
53,038	55,610	+2,572	54,711	54,721	+10	439
40,225	51,441	+11,216	44,111	41,977	-2,134	440
35,811	44,086	+8,275	32,117	38,407	+6,290	441
17,853	17,809	-44	15,241	15,521	+280	442
104,181	104,000	-181	97,011	100,608	+3,597	443
6,086	6,171	+85	6,716	7,114	+398	444
12,194	12,011	-183	11,241	11,609	+368	445
26,558	26,432	-126	24,851	24,811	-40	446
5,614	5,614	0	5,511	5,511	0	447
29,845	31,610	+1,765	30,190	31,777	+1,587	448
16,197	16,081	-116	17,059	17,181	+122	449
7,015	7,257	+242	7,811	7,918	+107	450
7,500	8,070	+570	8,551	8,808	+257	451
40,125	41,177	+1,052	40,551	41,051	+500	452
31,199	31,751	+552	28,741	29,201	+460	453
52,216	52,912	+696	50,521	51,051	+530	454
40,516	41,671	+1,155	38,510	39,551	+1,041	455
10,038	11,627	+1,589	10,019	10,776	+757	456
461,107	497,112	+36,005	447,962	461,121	+13,159	
98,303	110,955	+12,652	100,592	110,999	+10,407	457
21,644	27,030	+5,386	21,111	26,006	+4,895	458
25,449	28,916	+3,467	24,951	28,401	+3,450	459
24,091	26,011	+1,920	21,751	23,701	+1,950	460
17,150	19,015	+1,865	17,811	19,811	+2,000	461
6,197	7,111	+914	6,716	7,128	+412	462
21,908	26,207	+4,299	21,559	26,011	+4,452	463
61,225	61,225	0	61,957	66,211	+4,254	464
15,193	17,109	+1,916	16,066	17,155	+1,089	465
41,796	45,123	+3,327	41,068	45,551	+4,483	466
58,849	72,079	+13,230	58,841	75,150	+16,309	467
30,975	32,079	+1,104	30,521	31,759	+1,238	468
20,453	21,074	+621	20,440	21,116	+676	469
466,206	512,590	+46,384	481,299	527,511	+46,212	
10,438	10,825	+387	9,261	9,720	+459	470
20,119	22,011	+1,892	20,061	20,677	+616	471
4,030	4,756	+726	4,036	4,161	+125	472
82,879	90,421	+7,542	86,512	94,520	+8,008	473
45,088	51,172	+6,084	45,180	51,195	+6,015	474
12,811	14,111	+1,300	12,791	14,111	+1,320	475
66,501	69,071	+2,570	66,595	69,111	+2,516	476
30,733	31,617	+884	31,014	31,999	+985	477
37,286	38,083	+797	37,053	38,051	+998	478
38,525	39,132	+607	38,500	39,119	+619	479
28,729	31,093	+2,364	28,504	31,111	+2,607	480
14,509	15,111	+602	14,277	15,074	+797	481
41,728	45,112	+3,384	40,579	45,151	+4,572	482
16,081	18,055	+1,974	15,180	16,111	+931	483
18,098	21,706	+3,608	18,008	21,111	+3,103	484
11,018	11,077	+59	10,019	10,776	+757	485
8,654	10,028	+1,374	8,551	9,551	+1,000	486
11,810	12,128	+318	10,851	11,111	+260	487
21,400	25,085	+3,685	21,272	24,160	+2,888	488
22,107	25,064	+2,957	21,911	24,701	+2,790	489
19,556	22,440	+2,884	19,559	22,440	+2,881	490
605,986	607,182	+1,196	602,265	608,031	+5,766	

POPULATION  
TABLE  
V.

## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial- number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease -.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	Hardoi	481	Bangar	66,653	79,509	+12,857
		482	Gopawan	130,766	152,941	+22,085
		483	Sara (Jamali)	17,943	20,537	+2,594
		484	Bawan	29,957	32,888	+2,931
		485	Bawan	17,370	20,498	+3,028
		486	Alamnagar	18,282	20,820	+2,538
		487	Shahabad	67,122	75,656	+8,534
		488	Sara (Shomali)	16,668	20,169	+3,501
		489	Panderwa Pihani	37,488	40,903	+3,415
		490	Barun unagar	13,096	16,368	+3,272
		491	Bachhali	30,253	34,647	+4,394
		492	Pah	25,953	29,780	+3,796
		493	Masadrugar	7,902	9,629	+1,727
		494	Bhgrm	53,580	62,506	+8,926
		495	Sindi	71,253	78,561	+7,308
		496	Katori	38,317	39,072	+755
		497	Mallawan	75,402	85,706	+10,304
		498	Keshindan	20,741	21,068	+327
		499	Barhali	181,440	199,203	+17,763
		500	Kalimaul	26,672	30,487	+3,815
		501	Gouda	58,074	64,369	+6,295
		502	Bahau	11,730	13,800	+2,070
Total				987,630	1,113,211	+125,581
42	Khair	503	Bhar	81,894	89,256	+7,362
		504	Pala	38,006	43,946	+5,940
		505	Vinagar	86,409	92,277	+5,778
		506	Kulm Malau	14,641	21,747	+7,106
		507	Kher	107,666	118,394	+10,728
		508	Atwa Pargana	10,575	16,439	+5,864
		509	Amungabad	32,863	36,334	+3,471
		510	Pargawan	49,776	55,812	+6,036
		511	Hindurahi	40,761	47,513	+6,752
		512	Kota	31,671	38,028	+6,357
		513	Muhurda	55,333	66,869	+11,536
		514	Magdhar	11,941	11,602	-339
		515	Pala	18,277	16,235	-2,042
		516	Thamara	66,334	80,926	+14,592
		517	Hindurahi	55,006	61,110	+6,104
		518	Khuzur	39,444	39,164	-280
		519	Nagawan	67,245	73,739	+6,494
Total				831,022	903,615	+72,593
43	Fyzabad	520	Khandwa	67,712	72,310	+4,598
		521	Thamara	106,303	116,650	+10,347
		522	Akbarpur	137,159	160,432	+23,273
		523	Mughal	72,535	81,270	+8,735
		524	Barunagar	93,037	106,094	+13,057
		525	Tanda	84,800	99,262	+14,462
		526	Bhar	177,821	194,735	+16,914
		527	Hindurahi	139,610	153,271	+13,661
		528	Mughal	91,054	96,086	+5,032
		529	Amun	59,378	67,229	+7,851
Total				1,081,419	1,216,969	+135,550
44	Gouda	530	Gouda	275,025	319,230	+44,205
		531	Pargawan	75,280	84,952	+9,672
		532	Thamara	69,511	78,036	+8,525
		533	Mughal	61,492	69,678	+8,186
		534	Pargawan	64,833	81,365	+16,532
		535	Thamara	145,179	166,484	+21,305
		536	Thamara	90,830	113,349	+22,519
		537	Thamara	40,894	53,476	+12,582
		538	Thamara	31,106	44,553	+13,447
		539	Thamara	36,405	45,450	+9,045
		540	Thamara	46,887	57,123	+10,236
		541	Thamara	178,330	196,357	+18,027
		542	Thamara	132,176	157,190	+25,014
Total				1,270,926	1,459,229	+188,303

paragans since the previous census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of paragan.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
86,392	43,915	+7,803	28,260	32,814	+6,554	481
70,309	81,718	+11,409	60,517	71,434	+10,916	482
9,672	10,912	+1,240	8,170	9,805	+1,635	483
15,607	17,600	+1,993	12,490	15,192	+2,702	484
10,344	11,629	+1,285	7,626	8,971	+1,345	485
10,072	11,550	+1,478	8,207	9,161	+954	486
85,492	40,290	+5,794	21,680	35,372	+13,692	487
9,157	10,570	+1,413	7,529	9,416	+1,887	488
19,688	21,904	+2,216	15,627	19,421	+3,794	489
7,249	8,994	+1,745	6,917	7,171	+254	490
10,700	19,047	+8,347	14,191	15,610	+1,419	491
14,153	16,073	+1,920	11,909	11,687	-222	492
4,230	5,261	+1,031	3,072	4,268	+1,196	493
28,091	32,190	+4,099	21,949	29,009	+7,060	494
38,709	39,261	+552	32,153	31,120	-1,033	495
21,351	21,688	+337	16,968	17,711	+743	496
85,907	45,071	+10,014	38,493	50,975	+12,482	497
11,648	11,647	-1	9,091	9,188	+97	498
70,791	84,123	+13,332	71,649	79,890	+8,241	499
15,028	15,172	+144	11,174	11,211	+37	500
31,198	31,172	-26	27,716	30,197	+2,481	501
6,345	7,047	+702	5,253	6,252	+999	502
831,704	696,107	+135,597	453,926	616,714	+162,788	
43,538	47,040	+3,502	38,076	41,736	+3,660	508
20,028	21,900	+1,872	17,927	20,908	+2,981	509
47,016	48,797	+1,781	41,801	41,190	-611	510
8,075	12,079	+4,004	6,566	9,688	+3,122	511
56,061	64,299	+8,238	50,117	60,105	+9,988	512
6,626	8,218	+1,592	1,499	7,196	+5,697	513
17,003	19,085	+2,082	15,750	18,119	+2,369	514
20,019	20,226	+207	22,916	27,210	+4,294	515
15,069	15,622	+553	16,792	17,901	+1,109	516
17,021	19,107	+2,086	16,901	16,911	+10	517
20,170	20,119	-51	21,864	26,119	+4,255	518
1,626	1,650	+24	5,175	5,152	-23	519
10,441	8,154	-2,287	7,811	6,927	-884	520
46,708	47,016	+308	41,566	41,562	-4	521
20,098	12,011	-8,087	21,908	26,007	+4,099	522
21,178	20,950	-228	18,066	18,518	+452	523
36,161	10,915	-25,246	10,951	12,211	+1,260	524
446,010	182,085	-263,925	266,901	171,560	-95,341	
27,988	35,564	+7,576	11,721	67,776	+56,055	530
38,125	10,068	-28,057	109,114	89,912	-19,202	531
70,218	81,638	+11,420	66,911	78,291	+11,380	532
36,817	11,079	-25,738	35,888	40,111	+4,223	533
47,142	51,911	+4,769	11,892	52,191	+40,299	534
42,044	49,524	+7,480	11,217	19,196	+7,979	535
60,651	81,192	+20,541	68,199	81,111	+12,912	536
72,590	80,108	+7,518	71,001	71,001	0	537
45,901	17,019	-28,882	46,661	19,012	-27,649	538
29,781	11,665	-18,116	29,101	11,661	-17,440	539
846,174	612,002	-234,172	575,175	601,157	+25,982	
146,703	162,557	+15,854	171,112	176,061	+4,949	540
29,145	46,976	+17,831	17,115	41,976	+24,861	541
36,142	40,004	+3,862	17,115	17,115	0	542
36,517	40,123	+3,606	21,916	29,111	+7,195	543
47,051	45,716	-1,335	46,918	46,911	-7	544
78,800	77,171	-1,629	52,076	56,111	+4,035	545
46,664	57,938	+11,274	41,181	55,911	+14,730	546
29,794	27,140	-2,654	29,091	26,116	-2,975	547
15,064	24,065	+9,001	15,111	21,118	+6,007	548
18,087	2,114	-15,973	17,118	2,118	-15,000	549
21,087	29,908	+8,821	21,900	27,111	+5,211	550
90,564	101,126	+10,562	86,112	97,111	+10,999	551
96,916	11,646	-85,270	66,711	77,111	+10,400	552
660,771	746,403	+85,632	620,175	712,898	+92,723	

PROVINCE  
CIAB  
TABLE  
V.

## The variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of pargana	Name of pargana.	Total.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45	Bahraich	643	Hudnagar ... ..	144,238	159,180	+14,951
		644	Fakharpur ... ..	181,787	178,004	+31,267
		645	Nandga ... ..	186,942	182,082	+33,150
		646	Chanda ... ..	76,018	88,291	+12,273
		647	Dharnagar ... ..	25,761	30,868	+5,137
		648	Bahraich ... ..	122,882	145,806	+23,024
		649	Ikarna ... ..	86,828	107,562	+17,938
		650	Bhanga ... ..	98,687	90,797	+5,840
		651	Talagar ... ..	11,400	12,723	+806
			Total ...	978,048	1,000,432	+122,884
46	Saidpur	652	Mirdapur ... ..	153,481	178,954	+20,473
		653	Baramua ... ..	138,286	157,010	+18,724
		654	Kash Ch-Aneth ... ..	37,347	41,807	+4,280
		655	Kash Ch-Famland ... ..	45,906	53,438	+7,443
		656	Jagdishpur ... ..	90,138	101,514	+11,276
		657	Gaura Jamsa ... ..	47,749	54,882	+8,013
		658	Aneth ... ..	150,618	178,961	+17,343
		659	Asi ... ..	36,118	42,247	+6,131
		660	Ablema ... ..	166,382	186,229	+19,847
		661	Chanda ... ..	76,790	85,229	+8,439
			Total ...	987,012	1,075,861	+117,939
47	Paridigha	662	Paridigha ... ..	285,533	254,979	+19,446
		663	Atthi ... ..	45,152	51,448	+6,296
		664	Mankpur ... ..	55,474	55,739	+264
		665	Bhaya ... ..	128,344	138,417	+10,073
		666	Kumra ... ..	73,932	81,326	+7,396
		667	Thungas ... ..	53,885	57,893	+4,508
		668	Tatta ... ..	255,697	271,592	+15,895
			Total ...	947,047	910,895	+63,846
48	Bara Bank	669	Paridigha ... ..	33,448	38,024	+5,178
		670	Satrah ... ..	29,570	24,589	+2,080
		671	Sulaur A ... ..	30,185	33,480	+3,304
		672	Kawalga ... ..	61,029	67,659	+6,630
		673	Dawa ... ..	64,846	78,564	+13,718
		674	Kura ... ..	36,814	45,042	+9,228
		675	Bhatn ... ..	22,839	21,006	-1,740
		676	Mohammadpur ... ..	29,814	33,444	+3,630
		677	Ramnagar ... ..	80,659	86,213	+5,554
		678	Madhava ... ..	27,648	24,856	-2,793
		679	Fatigpur ... ..	92,969	104,909	+12,030
		680	Darind ... ..	128,644	132,967	+4,383
		681	Buland ... ..	110,262	116,274	+6,012
		682	Kasra Maholam ... ..	37,040	39,854	+2,814
		683	Sonapur ... ..	57,386	63,956	+6,570
		684	Bowari ... ..	21,374	24,446	+3,072
		685	Solhan B ... ..	61,715	66,217	+4,502
		686	Hathaguri ... ..	88,232	98,844	+10,612
		687	Subha ... ..	50,144	57,591	+7,447
			Total ...	1,026,786	1,130,906	+104,116

Paragana since the previous Census.

PROVED  
CIAL  
TABLE  
V.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of paragana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75,400	82,773	+7,373	69,748	75,412	+5,664	548
25,897	30,417	+4,520	21,840	25,887	+4,047	544
86,487	100,889	+14,402	80,355	91,503	+11,148	545
35,515	45,084	+9,569	36,709	42,237	+5,528	546
14,007	17,704	+3,697	11,864	14,194	+2,330	547
64,376	78,640	+14,264	58,504	69,257	+10,753	548
45,303	55,343	+10,040	45,723	52,219	+6,496	549
44,681	47,303	+2,622	41,946	42,561	+615	550
6,580	6,580	—	6,378	6,378	—	551
459,187	523,567	+64,380	418,361	476,565	+58,204	
75,304	84,503	+9,199	78,217	89,388	+11,171	552
69,218	77,540	+8,322	69,069	79,361	+10,292	553
17,890	20,068	+2,178	19,457	21,539	+2,082	554
32,454	36,165	+3,711	31,511	37,073	+5,562	555
48,338	54,141	+5,803	46,910	52,153	+5,243	556
23,282	26,893	+3,611	21,467	27,769	+6,302	557
77,607	85,370	+7,763	72,011	80,963	+8,952	558
19,354	20,638	+1,284	19,868	21,111	+1,243	559
87,729	94,883	+7,154	81,663	92,717	+11,054	560
39,040	42,009	+2,969	37,721	40,640	+2,919	561
475,135	530,466	+55,331	482,787	515,365	+32,578	
116,068	123,378	+7,310	119,565	131,581	+12,016	562
22,045	23,028	+983	21,177	22,140	+963	563
37,444	37,350	-94	36,119	36,288	+169	564
63,821	67,135	+3,314	61,023	66,992	+5,969	565
30,274	30,648	+374	27,889	28,600	+711	566
30,000	29,097	-903	28,476	27,995	-481	567
129,279	134,223	+4,944	126,118	137,460	+11,342	568
480,730	446,171	-34,559	426,317	465,721	+39,404	
17,078	18,084	+1,006	16,170	18,910	+2,740	569
11,459	12,414	+955	11,078	12,015	+937	570
15,326	17,094	+1,768	14,790	16,400	+1,610	571
31,278	35,567	+4,289	29,751	33,092	+3,341	572
38,707	41,022	+2,315	37,059	39,123	+2,064	573
18,813	20,508	+1,695	17,001	18,411	+1,410	574
12,196	13,161	+965	10,611	11,428	+817	575
15,748	17,600	+1,852	14,606	16,578	+1,972	576
42,400	45,611	+3,211	39,910	42,572	+2,662	577
14,276	15,620	+1,344	13,173	14,446	+1,273	578
48,624	54,573	+5,949	44,415	50,420	+6,005	579
60,198	66,313	+6,115	56,176	62,191	+6,015	580
64,173	66,700	+2,527	60,049	62,901	+2,852	581
17,053	18,072	+1,019	16,067	17,062	+995	582
28,692	31,137	+2,445	26,691	29,019	+2,328	583
10,471	11,133	+662	10,011	10,711	+700	584
31,158	34,523	+3,365	28,557	31,691	+3,134	585
28,079	30,342	+2,263	26,413	28,581	+2,168	586
24,191	26,190	+1,999	22,863	24,995	+2,132	587
623,581	677,115	+53,534	603,267	653,791	+50,524	



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PROVINCIAL TABLE VI.

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SHOWING THE VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION  
OF THE POLICE CIRCLES SINCE THE PREVIOUS  
CENSUS.

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Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1861.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dohar Dán	1	Dohar ..	50,984	60,141	+9,157
		2	Muscorre ..	7,697	10,808	+3,111
		3	Sohapur ..	22,812	25,577	+2,765
		4	Ráypur ..	8,042	9,222	+1,180
		5	Chakrá ..	1,397	1,506	+109
		6	Kala ..	43,790	49,185	+5,395
		7	Bhogpur ..	8,738	13,288	+4,550
			Total ..	144,070	168,135	+24,065
2	Sohápur	1	Sohápur ..	138,070	140,184	+2,114
		2	Bápur ..	84,577	82,277	-2,300
		3	Bela ..	52,738	55,949	+3,211
		4	Muzárábad ..	32,034	35,509	+3,475
		5	Núrapur ..	17,808	19,652	+1,844
		6	Fáthpur ..	33,949	41,494	+7,545
		7	Mohand ..	13,342	13,394	+52
		8	Bhogwápur ..	37,789	39,491	+1,702
		9	Nágal ..	45,780	47,489	+1,709
		10	Mangáur ..	64,737	67,527	+2,790
		11	Dánu ..	21,874	22,218	+344
		12	Borá ..	64,168	67,099	+2,931
		13	Jasápur ..	64,967	70,119	+5,152
		14	Sohápur ..	15,501	16,713	+1,212
		15	Bellápur ..	36,087	34,601	-1,486
		16	Káwá ..	25,646	23,451	-2,195
		17	Dábad ..	80,367	80,798	+431
		18	Nárá ..	33,328	33,217	-111
		19	Gangá ..	46,830	44,324	-2,506
		20	Sáwan ..	29,932	27,278	-2,654
		21	Chákur ..	39,163	37,652	-1,511
		22	Dánu ..	11,738	12,335	+597
			Total ..	979,544	1,001,280	+21,736
3	Muzárábad	1	Muzárábad ..	61,185	64,310	+3,125
		2	Tánu ..	50,039	50,872	+833
		3	Chárá ..	30,489	40,140	+9,651
		4	Fá ..	40,124	39,922	-202
		5	Gárá ..	11,828	12,016	+188
		6	Shá ..	55,182	57,080	+1,898
		7	Tánu ..	43,700	43,650	-50
		8	Járá ..	33,458	32,883	-575
		9	Ká ..	40,282	41,389	+1,107
		10	Bá ..	16,257	13,321	-2,936
		11	Já ..	36,721	42,059	+5,338
		12	Ká ..	64,184	69,919	+5,735
		13	Bá ..	50,087	49,488	-599
		14	Má ..	39,092	40,288	+1,196
		15	Bá ..	44,227	40,019	-4,208
		16	Shá ..	50,015	51,440	+1,425
		17	Ná ..	60,989	66,648	+5,659
		18	Chá ..	13,377	12,184	-1,193
			Total ..	788,444	772,874	-15,570
4	Meerut	1	City ..	78,106	90,617	+12,511
		2	Ká ..	13,315	13,990	+675
		3	Bá ..	25,515	27,799	+2,284
		4	Má ..	21,925	25,339	+3,414
		5	Já ..	66,329	71,394	+5,065
		6	Dá ..	30,461	33,853	+3,392
		7	Bá ..	32,897	34,505	+1,608
		8	Ká ..	59,173	61,028	+1,855
		9	Bá ..	40,138	41,888	+1,750
		10	Sá ..	24,009	26,844	+2,835
		11	Lá ..	14,615	15,909	+1,294
		12	Bá ..	42,564	44,384	+1,820
		13	Pá ..	81,352	86,194	+4,842
		14	Ó ..	45,325	45,376	+51
		15	Má ..	41,096	42,429	+1,333
		16	Shá ..	20,824	18,867	-1,957
		17	Ká ..	25,928	24,997	-931
		18	Lá ..	23,437	25,736	+2,299
		19	Má ..	64,111	73,301	+9,190
		20	Ká ..	7,049	6,214	-835
		21	Pá ..	45,032	50,338	+5,306
		22	Bá ..	17,366	18,106	+740

Police Census since and previous Census.

Males.			Females.			Serial number of 1 <sup>st</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> na.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20,701	25,553	+4,852	21,253	24,188	+2,935	1
6,385	7,537	+1,152	2,301	3,259	+958	2
13,106	13,597	+491	8,507	8,520	+13	3
5,031	5,552	+521	3,911	4,124	+213	4
1,045	1,105	+60	292	341	+49	5
24,355	27,270	+2,915	19,435	21,918	+2,483	6
5,412	6,240	+828	5,226	6,049	+823	7
65,065	100,834	+35,769	60,085	67,111	+7,026	
21,080	24,530	+3,450	63,990	65,325	+1,335	1
50,514	23,101	-27,413	25,762	24,116	-1,646	2
27,264	27,132	-132	24,553	25,667	+1,114	3
16,776	14,572	-2,204	15,256	16,977	+1,721	4
9,440	10,320	+880	8,156	8,311	+155	5
17,510	21,514	+4,004	15,123	19,920	+4,797	6
7,763	7,430	-333	5,577	5,887	+310	7
20,191	20,311	+120	17,078	17,120	+42	8
24,088	25,019	+931	21,062	21,880	+818	9
16,532	16,816	+284	15,295	15,162	-133	10
11,028	12,549	+1,521	10,112	10,169	+57	11
35,705	37,127	+1,422	26,513	26,572	+59	12
30,377	30,558	+181	28,000	28,221	+221	13
8,601	9,131	+530	7,075	7,581	+506	14
20,627	10,556	-9,071	16,511	16,511	0	15
12,645	12,443	-202	11,991	11,904	-87	16
45,613	44,516	-1,097	36,244	36,244	0	17
27,083	27,156	+73	21,791	21,662	-129	18
25,114	23,597	-1,517	21,716	21,572	-144	19
10,141	14,743	+4,602	11,691	12,579	+888	20
20,648	19,873	-775	18,115	17,677	-438	21
6,938	6,579	-359	5,175	5,657	+482	22
530,327	540,351	+10,024	419,117	460,529	+41,412	
33,774	35,739	+1,965	27,411	28,721	+1,310	1
20,861	27,078	+6,217	21,159	21,231	+72	2
21,645	22,917	+1,272	17,816	18,011	+195	3
21,901	21,476	-425	18,473	18,111	-362	4
6,821	6,405	-416	5,199	5,151	-48	5
20,000	20,400	+400	25,542	26,160	+618	6
22,177	22,343	+166	20,123	20,299	+176	7
17,185	17,288	+103	15,270	15,295	+25	8
21,463	22,338	+875	19,990	19,991	+1	9
8,011	7,129	-882	7,116	6,991	-125	10
21,800	22,711	+911	15,642	15,691	+49	11
34,186	37,145	+2,959	32,420	32,111	-309	12
27,067	26,567	-500	22,190	22,619	+429	13
20,110	21,116	+1,006	17,992	18,111	+119	14
23,730	24,705	+975	20,197	21,111	+914	15
27,501	27,907	+406	23,111	23,611	+500	16
36,132	45,807	+9,675	30,737	38,111	+7,374	17
7,114	6,543	-571	6,261	5,651	-610	18
109,436	418,228	+308,792	319,068	351,616	+32,548	
41,547	41,528	-19	14,559	41,025	+26,466	1
6,016	7,458	+1,442	6,369	6,311	-58	2
13,620	14,118	+498	13,116	13,116	0	3
11,073	13,125	+2,052	10,252	11,011	+759	4
36,317	38,154	+1,837	31,511	31,719	+208	5
31,023	33,100	+2,077	28,139	29,111	+972	6
17,800	18,570	+770	15,721	15,915	+194	7
30,651	31,225	+574	18,622	19,011	+389	8
21,015	22,441	+1,426	18,111	19,117	+1,006	9
14,375	16,030	+1,655	14,244	16,011	+1,767	10
5,895	11,520	+5,625	6,020	7,991	+1,971	11
23,861	23,816	-45	20,199	20,199	0	12
16,450	16,950	+500	11,912	12,215	+303	13
24,034	23,031	-1,003	20,591	20,245	-346	14
23,248	22,248	-1,000	19,011	19,011	0	15
11,130	10,851	-279	10,594	10,594	0	16
13,396	13,108	-288	11,202	11,595	+393	17
13,379	13,083	-296	10,194	10,761	+567	18
34,578	36,007	+1,429	29,851	34,604	+4,753	19
5,561	5,861	+300	5,192	5,651	+459	20
23,098	26,798	+3,700	21,024	23,559	+2,535	21
9,416	10,308	+892	7,362	8,287	+925	22

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total Population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Mecrut—(concluded)	23	Kellor ...	83,763	96,460	+12,697
		21	Bighpat ..	55,579	50,806	-4,773
		25	Bakri ...	24,512	20,784	-3,728
		20	Lalyana ...	20,061	21,459	+1,398
		27	Chowah ...	47,141	45,041	-2,100
		22	Harant ...	90,337	90,315	-22
		29	Barilhana ...	69,529	70,091	+562
		30	Bunshi ..	32,091	30,285	-1,806
		31	Daha ...	37,793	40,079	+2,286
		32	Hijor ...	74,550	81,421	+6,871
		34	Bamr ...	24,396	26,330	+1,934
		34	Chakmakhar ...	80,772	80,173	-599
		35	Bahidlangh ...	19,762	19,716	-46
		Total		1,818,137	1,891,453	+73,316
5	Dulandahar	1	Jhaghar ...	50,185	52,779	+2,594
		2	Sikandarabad ...	62,050	55,189	-6,861
		3	Jachha ...	20,451	18,519	-1,932
		4	Khajra ...	79,707	75,978	-3,729
		5	Chowah ...	58,885	57,519	-1,366
		6	Dulandahar ...	78,119	84,452	+6,333
		7	Kasra ...	19,108	17,176	-1,932
		8	Daulahar ...	33,504	33,690	+186
		9	Samajpur ...	10,886	14,582	+3,696
		10	Dadri ...	36,296	39,772	+3,476
		11	Sari Saria ...	14,819	11,120	-3,699
		12	Arwa ...	23,998	25,110	+1,112
		13	Shikarpur ...	43,005	50,394	+7,389
		14	Palma ...	49,942	54,392	+4,450
		15	Dhal ...	62,228	64,253	+2,025
		16	Jewar ...	37,865	36,807	-1,058
		17	Andanahar ...	32,422	33,344	+922
		18	Jahangirabad ...	52,111	54,689	+2,578
		19	Ahar ...	24,532	18,328	-6,204
		20	Khatpur ...	37,507	35,892	-1,615
		21	Aurangabad ...	27,705	35,723	+8,018
		22	Soyana ...	61,148	61,205	+57
		23	Khaghat ...	15,267	18,507	+3,240
		Total		924,322	949,914	+25,592
6	Aligarh	1	Jawan ...	31,752	34,323	+2,571
		2	Sonma ...	20,852	27,989	+7,137
		3	Akhal ...	65,407	69,323	+3,916
		4	Kul ...	139,089	136,549	-2,540
		5	Hardunganj ...	34,426	32,480	-1,946
		6	Ataul ...	57,831	57,782	-49
		7	Barkh ...	25,904	24,045	-1,859
		8	Dadri ...	45,350	53,920	+8,570
		9	Gangri ...	29,169	30,430	+1,261
		10	Genda ...	40,242	40,037	-205
		11	Iglar ...	70,003	69,048	-955
		12	Murad ...	44,993	38,046	-6,947
		13	Sikandar Rao ...	64,548	69,698	+5,150
		14	Aghaul ...	23,951	26,867	+2,916
		15	Salempr ...	14,756	15,575	+819
		16	Hasayin ...	29,911	37,891	+7,980
		17	Hidra ...	32,734	104,774	+72,040
		18	Sama ...	44,627	42,005	-2,622
		19	Thappal ...	43,564	40,710	-2,854
		20	Fannpur ...	17,738	22,968	+5,230
		21	Chehman ...	35,397	33,368	-2,029
		22	Khar ...	40,753	34,556	-6,197
		Total		1,021,787	1,048,172	+26,385
7	Matia	1	Ol ...	19,904	16,800	-3,104
		2	Arng ...	19,974	21,215	+1,241
		3	Bendhan ...	36,013	36,287	+274
		4	Jat ...	20,236	21,694	+1,458
		5	Hasayin ...	8,098	7,509	-589
		6	Sonh ...	14,800	16,841	+2,041
		7	Solar Band ...	5,596	10,294	+4,698
		8	Parah ...	27,296	23,387	-3,909
		9	Gobardhan ...	16,774	20,066	+3,292
		10	Matia ...	67,838	67,764	-74
		11	Chhala ...	26,587	26,712	+125

Blue Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Male.			Female.			Serial number of table.
Census, 1901.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1901.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17,293	19,101	+1,808	15,471	17,368	+1,897	29
30,055	27,827	-2,228	28,514	22,891	-5,623	34
13,033	11,399	-1,634	11,890	12,512	+622	35
11,180	11,548	+368	9,541	8,911	-630	36
25,172	24,311	-861	21,969	20,770	-1,199	37
46,525	49,772	+3,247	49,709	41,111	-8,598	38
30,729	27,785	-2,944	27,796	22,956	-4,840	39
17,688	19,470	+1,782	16,206	16,935	+729	40
20,118	22,048	+1,930	17,175	19,611	+2,436	41
40,708	42,788	+2,080	38,519	40,822	+2,303	42
12,893	18,917	+6,024	11,527	12,411	+884	43
16,390	16,168	-222	14,363	11,070	-3,293	44
10,404	10,508	+104	9,308	9,298	-10	45
707,427	747,244	+39,817	607,700	644,214	+36,514	
20,621	22,088	+1,467	21,551	21,691	+139	1
35,169	30,542	-4,627	29,981	27,657	-2,324	2
10,911	9,534	-1,377	9,510	8,993	-517	3
41,051	30,087	-10,964	37,056	33,916	-3,140	4
30,827	30,087	-740	27,189	27,142	-47	5
41,794	44,802	+3,008	39,795	40,092	+297	6
10,446	9,488	-958	8,057	7,691	-366	7
17,499	16,708	-791	16,095	11,768	-4,327	8
9,243	7,760	-1,483	7,811	6,823	-988	9
10,998	21,432	+10,434	16,158	18,119	+1,961	10
6,306	6,039	-267	6,013	5,991	-22	11
13,740	13,722	-18	11,573	12,781	+1,208	12
22,018	20,754	-1,264	20,087	22,760	+2,673	13
28,402	28,796	+394	25,510	25,906	+396	14
32,611	33,818	+1,207	29,261	30,118	+857	15
10,913	10,860	-53	17,111	17,111	0	16
17,076	18,019	+943	15,110	15,905	+795	17
27,810	28,223	+413	24,171	26,096	+1,925	18
18,896	18,896	0	18,896	18,896	0	19
14,540	17,703	+3,163	11,369	11,369	0	20
14,541	18,690	+4,149	11,101	17,111	+6,010	21
32,005	32,218	+213	29,111	29,997	+886	22
8,489	9,560	+1,071	6,774	8,119	+1,345	23
491,958	501,621	+9,663	412,961	418,291	+5,330	
17,334	18,207	+873	11,119	16,256	+5,137	1
18,102	18,873	+771	11,740	14,116	+2,376	2
35,091	42,198	+7,107	29,916	32,653	+2,737	3
78,207	72,710	-5,497	64,122	61,909	-2,213	4
18,448	17,868	-580	15,778	15,517	-261	5
31,176	35,708	+4,532	26,675	32,077	+5,402	6
19,880	17,716	-2,164	12,921	11,140	-1,781	7
24,949	24,150	-799	20,570	21,510	+940	8
15,418	16,390	+972	11,141	11,091	-50	9
21,718	21,117	-601	18,410	18,401	-9	10
37,704	35,079	-2,625	32,691	30,869	-1,822	11
24,441	20,552	-3,889	20,142	17,796	-2,346	12
35,019	34,167	-852	29,199	29,226	+27	13
12,750	11,010	-1,740	10,195	11,617	+1,422	14
8,077	8,107	+30	6,152	7,098	+946	15
18,804	20,961	+2,157	17,668	17,130	-538	16
40,277	46,154	+5,877	41,117	46,623	+5,506	17
22,654	22,654	0	20,662	19,611	-1,051	18
22,158	21,640	-518	20,809	19,520	-1,289	19
9,504	12,041	+2,537	8,112	10,797	+2,685	20
18,864	17,730	-1,134	16,511	15,609	-902	21
21,758	118,496	+96,738	18,995	16,360	-2,635	22
651,279	658,743	+7,464	469,904	491,629	+21,725	
10,614	9,040	-1,574	8,290	7,914	-376	1
10,298	11,472	+1,174	8,681	9,746	+1,065	2
15,088	18,302	+3,214	12,115	16,895	+4,780	3
11,091	11,790	+699	9,594	10,594	+1,000	4
4,340	4,128	-212	3,749	3,749	0	5
7,099	8,873	+1,774	6,071	7,609	+1,538	6
4,749	6,463	+1,714	4,129	5,781	+1,652	7
16,275	12,178	-4,097	11,991	10,569	-1,422	8
8,677	10,559	+1,882	7,597	9,499	+1,902	9
35,784	36,786	+1,002	32,131	31,978	-153	10
14,019	15,973	+1,954	12,519	16,779	+4,260	11

FROM  
CIVIL  
TARIFF  
TABLE  
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Muttra—(concluded)	12	Kou ... ..	49,390	48,486	-5,902
		13	Majhol ... ..	12,028	10,483	-1,545
		14	Barama ... ..	16,752	20,666	+4,114
		15	Bahar ... ..	19,303	24,077	+4,584
		16	Shergarh ... ..	18,445	16,752	-8,683
		17	Raya ... ..	42,981	51,424	+8,443
		18	Rur ... ..	27,335	27,402	+67
		19	Mat ... ..	24,698	25,362	+664
		20	Noljhl ... ..	44,827	38,316	-8,511
		21	Bahle ... ..	56,785	65,456	+8,671
		22	Mahalan ... ..	19,148	19,411	+263
		23	Nahyan ... ..	25,630	29,464	+3,834
		24	Sadabad ... ..	57,753	66,132	+8,379
		Total		671,690	718,421	+41,731
8	Agra	1	Achnera ... ..	27,380	26,085	-1,295
		2	Rimal ul-danda ... ..	13,961	17,020	+3,059
		3	Tugay ... ..	27,792	29,381	+1,589
		4	Dowla ... ..	26,757	26,700	-57
		5	Rakheganj ... ..	31,330	38,105	+6,775
		6	Rukhta ... ..	17,889	16,935	-954
		7	Shamsabad ... ..	31,709	32,511	+802
		8	Kernoli ... ..	31,931	32,811	+880
		9	Kakuba ... ..	24,256	20,184	-4,072
		10	Loha Mandi ... ..	34,436	39,385	+4,949
		11	Molpara ... ..	26,090	24,430	-1,660
		12	Harpurhat ... ..	27,895	25,057	-2,838
		13	Etanagar ... ..	69,933	65,333	-4,600
		14	Alamra ... ..	38,382	36,779	-1,603
		15	Khandauli ... ..	35,941	30,862	-5,079
		16	Narkia ... ..	40,469	44,009	+3,540
		17	Bah ... ..	87,441	87,866	+425
		18	Batnagar ... ..	9,979	14,397	+4,418
		19	Pandla ... ..	30,314	29,149	-1,165
		20	Jatpur ... ..	33,885	35,834	+1,949
		21	Indragarh ... ..	23,091	25,563	+2,472
		22	Patelmal ... ..	34,105	35,500	+1,395
		23	Nidara ... ..	16,028	16,635	+607
		24	Yousaf ... ..	89,933	70,854	-18,979
		25	Patelpur Sikri ... ..	34,911	29,056	-5,855
		26	Kapaul ... ..	29,494	26,357	-3,137
		27	Jagar ... ..	39,047	37,797	-1,250
		28	Sayan ... ..	24,389	26,13	+1,744
		29	Kharagarh ... ..	16,947	21,301	+4,354
		30	Chhatra ... ..	30,757	27,113	-3,644
		31	Kotwali ... ..	26,589	33,303	+6,714
		32	Sadar Hadr ... ..	15,358	15,368	+10
		33	Lalkarti ... ..	6,751	6,083	-668
		Total		974,656	1,003,796	+29,140
9	Ferokebad	1	Sisal Miran ... ..	82,858	87,772	+4,914
		2	Tura ... ..	77,816	77,886	+70
		3	Gurushaganj ... ..	75,748	70,728	-5,020
		4	Thota ... ..	26,586	34,491	+7,905
		5	Saurik ... ..	76,819	89,922	+13,103
		6	Chitwan ... ..	66,167	87,648	+21,481
		7	Kamaganj ... ..	87,823	60,157	-27,666
		8	Mahammadabad ... ..	66,497	65,418	-1,079
		9	Purkhalad ... ..	88,310	79,323	-8,987
		10	Pachpur ... ..	27,231	29,069	+1,838
		11	Colongganj ... ..	4,869	5,023	+154
		12	Kandiganj ... ..	48,941	45,568	-3,373
		13	Shamsabad ... ..	40,919	37,402	-3,517
		14	Kamul ... ..	34,751	26,549	-8,202
		15	Nasirganj ... ..	23,664	19,051	-4,613
		16	Alhaganj ... ..	19,133	16,898	-2,235
		17	Algarh ... ..	40,803	40,857	+54
		18	Pasanganj ... ..	16,949	15,973	-976
		Total		907,806	856,887	-50,919
10	Mainpuri	1	Mainpuri ... ..	80,392	82,096	+1,704
		2	Auneh ... ..	27,889	28,157	+268
		3	Kurauli ... ..	45,817	41,867	-3,950
		4	Bamhal ... ..	36,436	40,000	+3,564
		5	Jasrana ... ..	62,448	69,527	+7,079

See Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of child.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25,633	22,641	-2,992	25,767	20,617	-5,150	13
8,975	6,935	-2,040	6,632	4,859	-1,773	14
8,945	11,014	+2,169	7,907	9,823	+1,915	15
10,141	14,601	+4,460	9,252	11,478	+2,226	16
10,378	8,492	-1,886	9,007	7,290	-1,717	17
22,699	27,093	+4,394	24,289	25,431	+1,142	18
14,634	14,440	-194	12,701	12,862	+161	19
13,908	13,576	-332	11,726	11,726	0	20
23,796	20,596	-3,200	21,011	18,252	-2,759	21
31,228	35,573	+4,345	26,537	29,683	+3,146	22
10,356	10,293	-63	8,920	9,173	+253	23
14,061	13,910	-151	11,779	13,534	+1,755	24
21,008	26,119	+5,111	25,650	30,013	+4,363	25
860,967	882,690	+21,723	810,723	830,761	+20,038	
14,743	14,158	-585	12,578	11,927	-651	1
6,022	9,131	+3,109	6,059	7,859	+1,800	2
14,181	16,023	+1,842	13,611	14,309	+698	3
14,038	16,014	+1,976	12,119	12,196	+77	4
10,135	18,018	+7,883	18,093	17,187	-906	5
9,729	9,047	-682	8,200	7,488	-712	6
17,342	17,676	+334	14,667	14,825	+158	7
37,290	37,554	+264	14,811	15,077	+266	8
15,160	10,988	-4,172	11,069	9,146	-1,923	9
17,696	20,163	+2,467	16,760	18,792	+2,032	10
14,140	13,148	-992	11,951	10,563	-1,388	11
16,178	14,522	-1,656	11,717	10,608	-1,109	12
37,781	35,245	-2,536	11,552	10,108	-1,444	13
17,984	19,701	+1,717	15,408	15,119	-289	14
18,492	17,033	-1,459	10,149	10,697	+548	15
22,085	21,118	-967	18,474	17,511	-963	16
10,712	11,853	+1,141	17,728	17,811	+83	17
8,270	7,014	-1,256	6,700	6,761	+61	18
20,016	20,027	+11	16,598	17,222	+624	19
17,016	18,843	+1,827	16,279	17,111	+832	20
18,556	13,971	-4,585	10,512	11,712	+1,200	21
18,580	19,108	+528	15,725	16,791	+1,066	22
9,986	10,246	+260	8,126	8,196	+70	23
38,000	37,869	-131	31,721	32,795	+1,074	24
18,555	15,171	-3,384	16,556	14,583	-1,973	25
12,857	12,890	+33	10,967	11,207	+240	26
21,088	20,413	-675	17,929	17,871	-58	27
18,427	18,290	-137	16,962	16,814	-148	28
10,530	11,636	+1,106	8,677	9,678	+1,001	29
11,741	11,810	+69	14,016	12,661	-1,355	30
14,988	17,753	+2,765	11,651	15,910	+4,259	31
9,612	9,421	-191	5,516	5,977	+461	32
29,360	4,730	-24,630	4,115	4,297	+182	33
536,801	540,469	+3,668	447,925	461,137	+13,212	
44,134	40,528	-3,606	18,575	41,214	+22,639	1
42,033	44,478	+2,445	11,981	35,268	+23,287	2
40,771	48,160	+7,389	31,777	42,566	+10,789	3
15,860	18,798	+2,938	1,004	16,661	+15,657	4
42,052	36,875	-5,177	12,777	30,077	+17,300	5
30,261	31,457	+1,196	29,906	26,451	-3,455	6
35,727	31,978	-3,749	32,608	28,161	-4,447	7
47,855	46,407	-1,448	38,411	36,906	-1,505	8
46,198	40,714	-5,484	41,112	36,509	-4,603	9
14,708	16,009	+1,301	12,863	12,670	-193	10
2,802	2,937	+135	2,077	2,129	+52	11
25,204	24,641	-563	22,417	20,927	-1,490	12
21,527	19,706	-1,821	19,722	17,606	-2,116	13
18,082	16,548	-1,534	16,069	14,999	-1,070	14
12,739	10,458	-2,281	10,671	8,568	-2,103	15
10,319	10,110	-209	8,614	8,229	-385	16
22,541	22,710	+169	20,662	19,217	-1,445	17
9,124	7,044	-2,080	7,225	6,229	-996	18
490,508	464,840	-25,668	417,100	394,347	-22,753	
50,112	44,781	-5,331	40,180	37,315	-2,865	1
16,973	16,086	-887	12,017	12,222	+205	2
25,229	22,028	-3,201	20,599	19,039	-1,560	3
21,108	21,941	+833	17,118	16,168	-950	4
34,228	32,064	-2,164	29,220	26,863	-2,357	5

PROV.  
CLERK  
TABLE

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial* number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1981.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Manupuri—(concluded)	6	Gharor ... ..	48,588	48,341	—5,191
		7	Bhongson ... ..	88,530	89,480	+900
		8	Bewar ... ..	54,989	39,240	—15,720
		9	Kahni Naliganj ... ..	55,888	56,060	+5,773
		10	Kurra ... ..	28,024	29,458	+1,429
		11	Korhal ... ..	47,430	45,318	—2,902
		12	Sewaganj ... ..	81,428	78,278	—3,149
		13	Shukolimal ... ..	87,080	87,227	+147
		14	Eka ... ..	66,381	60,680	—5,721
		15	Charia ... ..	23,500	80,871	+2,171
			Total ...	801,216	792,168	—9,068
11	Beldah	1	Beldah ... ..	65,852	88,985	+1,133
		2	Jaswaningar ... ..	48,664	49,858	+1,192
		3	Baripura ... ..	21,282	26,564	+4,282
		4	Barduar ... ..	40,800	38,070	—4,390
		5	Barakpur ... ..	24,408	28,558	+5,71
		6	Bharthia ... ..	50,803	48,289	—4,634
		7	Bakewar ... ..	60,727	70,880	+9,923
		8	Sabson ... ..	23,508	28,336	+4,831
		9	Ursalar ... ..	27,310	30,288	+2,925
		10	Beldhina ... ..	38,498	38,298	—652
		11	Bela ... ..	38,702	37,323	—1,379
		12	Kolar Kola ... ..	26,408	24,993	—1,468
		13	Aura ... ..	18,238	17,417	—819
12	Bish	14	Sahul ... ..	28,789	23,689	—220
		15	Chandabund ... ..	28,834	28,181	—1,853
		16	Panchabund ... ..	44,870	42,346	—2,524
		17	Unni ... ..	38,778	37,820	—1,256
		18	Ajmal ... ..	65,721	68,180	+439
		19	Aumya ... ..	44,141	41,839	—2,752
			Total ...	722,371	727,029	+5,358
13	Bish	1	Bish ... ..	85,847	72,811	+7,284
		2	Sakit ... ..	37,088	36,597	—4,901
		3	Makson ... ..	34,182	30,333	—3,849
		4	Anupur ... ..	36,582	29,781	+189
		5	Murshid ... ..	82,181	82,088	—98
		6	Nallouh Kaha ... ..	37,084	38,394	+430
		7	Awa ... ..	28,278	28,502	+224
		8	Jahar ... ..	68,523	71,887	+3,144
		9	Uargark ... ..	22,124	20,881	—1,263
		10	Patid ... ..	45,489	35,844	—9,912
		11	Jarhen ... ..	48,403	37,380	—11,023
		12	Aliganj ... ..	70,100	66,621	—18,479
		13	Suripura ... ..	32,744	20,879	—11,765
14	Bareilly	14	Salwan ... ..	41,031	31,879	—9,152
		15	Kadiganj ... ..	27,887	31,145	+3,258
		16	Soron ... ..	83,677	48,871	—8,706
		17	Kaganj ... ..	60,576	61,850	+954
			Total ...	786,283	702,068	—54,200
15	Bareilly	1	Kotwali ... ..	78,874	80,727	+2,053
		2	Bareilly ... ..	48,828	61,798	+2,970
		3	Kila ... ..	58,722	59,911	+1,189
		4	Sulair ... ..	10,267	13,254	+2,987
		5	Almota ... ..	48,080	61,513	+3,883
		6	Bhojpur ... ..	28,281	30,723	+2,442
		7	Deoria ... ..	40,823	38,356	—2,387
		8	Katwa ... ..	17,405	18,418	+923
		9	Shala ... ..	50,789	46,780	—4,009
		10	Pandpur ... ..	28,408	56,019	—894
		11	Gauti ... ..	43,096	42,095	—1,001
		12	Patalganj West ... ..	37,321	37,480	+159
		13	Shahganj ... ..	58,591	48,307	—6,284
16	Bareilly	14	Margay ... ..	39,392	38,863	—729
		15	Suneh ... ..	47,388	45,753	—1,615
		16	Patalganj East ... ..	23,841	27,660	+3,709
		17	Hediganj ... ..	40,808	40,404	—404
		18	Kawalganj ... ..	60,828	55,101	—5,727
		19	Aonla ... ..	62,867	63,922	+1,055
		20	Bhimson ... ..	48,662	50,015	+2,353
		21	Bahar ... ..	78,576	74,221	—4,355
		22	Bahra ... ..	58,226	54,738	—4,488
			Total ...	1,080,986	1,040,691	+4,755

Pop. Census since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Total number of children.
1880, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1881.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
80,788	28,519	-5,044	31,746	19,499	-2,247	6
97,148	37,688	+438	31,899	31,814	+462	7
81,085	31,054	-9,071	29,841	17,285	-6,559	8
30,744	32,267	+1,613	24,844	26,703	+1,759	9
18,734	10,179	+449	12,300	13,280	+980	10
36,580	34,628	-1,952	20,389	20,580	+200	11
44,928	41,809	-3,119	36,748	34,379	-2,369	12
81,147	81,605	+458	25,843	26,222	+379	13
36,890	38,301	+1,411	29,991	27,559	-2,432	14
16,643	16,696	+53	12,857	14,076	+1,219	15
448,094	416,790	-31,304	359,122	345,364	-13,758	
25,598	35,731	+10,133	30,268	31,264	+996	1
26,707	27,338	+631	21,997	22,224	+227	2
11,827	13,000	+1,173	10,088	11,871	+1,783	3
22,888	10,810	-12,078	16,047	16,261	+214	4
18,468	13,933	-4,535	10,924	10,603	-321	5
21,477	23,449	+1,972	22,426	20,587	-1,839	6
23,016	38,304	+15,288	19,741	32,386	+12,645	7
12,777	10,075	-2,702	12,789	13,261	+472	8
15,182	10,675	-4,507	15,711	11,533	-4,178	9
18,688	18,361	-327	10,758	16,807	+6,049	10
20,164	20,461	+297	11,502	11,158	-344	11
14,903	13,707	-1,196	8,119	7,772	-347	12
10,117	9,645	-472	12,081	10,695	-1,386	13
12,970	12,873	-97	10,619	11,264	+645	14
14,758	13,057	-1,701	12,081	10,695	-1,386	15
24,640	24,844	+204	20,230	19,524	-706	16
21,186	20,586	-600	17,590	16,934	-656	17
25,644	25,801	+157	20,077	20,594	+517	18
30,604	25,808	-4,796	20,827	19,121	-1,706	19
895,224	896,775	+1,551	397,147	399,894	+2,747	
36,670	40,010	+3,340	28,964	32,901	+3,937	1
30,790	19,311	-11,479	17,342	16,396	-946	2
18,741	16,707	-2,034	16,211	15,526	-685	3
10,283	16,283	+6,000	13,159	15,479	+2,320	4
28,643	28,014	-629	26,044	24,071	-1,973	5
21,077	20,000	-1,077	17,013	16,969	-44	6
15,305	15,513	+208	31,454	32,217	+763	7
27,000	28,100	+1,100	27,000	27,000	0	8
12,338	11,000	-1,338	20,907	16,041	-4,866	9
24,440	20,925	-3,515	21,519	16,425	-5,094	10
20,544	20,925	+381	26,600	26,600	0	11
38,200	31,021	-7,179	31,810	9,358	-22,452	12
17,006	17,721	+715	17,779	14,380	-3,399	13
22,194	17,721	-4,473	18,947	14,380	-4,567	14
15,170	14,873	-297	12,708	11,273	-1,435	15
21,123	25,423	+4,300	21,411	21,148	-263	16
32,863	33,371	+508	27,711	26,169	-1,542	17
413,540	383,203	-30,337	342,723	319,960	-22,763	
41,018	44,110	+3,092	36,756	36,817	+61	1
20,410	20,874	+464	23,110	21,962	-1,148	2
20,770	30,798	+10,028	28,912	29,173	+261	3
6,730	3,033	-3,697	4,517	4,521	+4	4
21,000	20,621	-379	21,000	21,444	+444	5
15,393	16,408	+1,015	12,942	12,205	-737	6
21,158	20,274	-884	18,905	18,902	-3	7
9,997	10,101	+104	7,929	8,217	+288	8
26,705	24,375	-2,330	24,061	22,455	-1,606	9
31,867	26,375	-5,492	26,506	26,421	-85	10
26,708	22,145	-4,563	20,791	19,900	-891	11
30,086	19,880	-10,206	17,287	17,770	+483	12
27,750	25,635	-2,115	25,412	23,673	-1,739	13
20,541	20,548	+7	18,851	18,421	-430	14
24,794	23,076	-1,718	22,074	21,776	-298	15
12,801	15,517	+2,716	11,040	12,333	+1,293	16
22,082	22,593	+511	18,222	19,220	+998	17
33,638	34,713	+1,075	28,125	30,390	+2,265	
33,000	33,630	+630	29,794	30,108	+314	
30,664	29,969	-695	22,994	23,046	+52	
41,628	40,628	-1,000	37,293	34,692	-2,601	
39,399	39,638	+239	25,897	26,075	+178	
546,010	555,480	+9,470	462,926	498,211	+35,285	



Showing the variations in the population of the

POPULATION  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase+ or Decrease.—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Bijpur	1	Bijpur ... ..	49,968	56,108	+6,140
		2	Ambera ... ..	31,787	34,547	+2,760
		3	Ganj ... ..	8,374	80,47	+327
		4	Mahdewar ... ..	65,999	40,165	+4,186
		5	Bachia ... ..	26,743	27,798	+1,045
		6	Nirpur ... ..	38,404	39,300	+6,796
		7	Chandpur ... ..	81,532	71,187	+9,655
		8	Dhampur ... ..	49,865	52,856	+6,897
		9	Sherkot ... ..	33,380	32,746	+483
		10	Nakhsar ... ..	39,656	44,877	+4,719
		11	Seokha ... ..	48,142	51,012	+2,870
		12	Afalgurh ... ..	49,645	49,899	+26
		13	Rebar ... ..	19,494	19,280	+214
		14	Bachpura ... ..	29,087	64,514	+5,747
		15	Nagla ... ..	71,569	79,234	+7,665
		16	Kirampur ... ..	55,583	64,184	+8,601
		17	Naphabad ... ..	54,547	56,788	+10,941
		18	Nangal ... ..	18,146	21,864	+3,618
		19	Shampur ... ..	4,155	4,323	+168
		20	Kauna ... ..	860	974	+114
Total ... ..				731,450	794,070	+73,620
15	Budaun	1	Budaun ... ..	105,820	107,869	+2,019
		2	Bunawar ... ..	65,586	42,956	+7,891
		3	Dataganj ... ..	62,931	68,989	+6,056
		4	Kakrula ... ..	31,966	29,698	+1,868
		5	Uphal ... ..	61,535	57,558	+3,594
		6	Gummar ... ..	62,432	68,291	+5,859
		7	Baharwa ... ..	55,102	61,149	+6,046
		8	Kadir Chak ... ..	26,010	26,662	+1,179
		9	Zorinagar ... ..	35,703	39,714	+4,011
		10	Bila ... ..	34,405	30,781	+3,624
		11	Idamrampur ... ..	61,805	54,706	+7,099
		12	Besuli ... ..	71,516	75,402	+5,885
		13	Ekpur ... ..	49,766	49,812	+46
		14	Mirapur Betia ... ..	28,546	28,174	+3,172
		15	Wadiganj ... ..	37,287	39,890	+2,603
		16	Sadulganj ... ..	22,880	25,105	+2,225
		17	Harnapur ... ..	30,909	34,649	+4,440
		18	Ushat ... ..	44,254	40,524	+6,730
Total ... ..				905,772	925,598	+19,826
16	Moradabad	1	Chandaon ... ..	91,611	89,410	+2,601
		2	Soudaon ... ..	63,320	55,422	+7,898
		3	Kandhari ... ..	43,361	42,944	+417
		4	Moradabad ... ..	139,086	102,988	+8,541
		5	Moghalpur ... ..	49,388	43,418	+5,970
		6	Mundla ... ..	46,777	40,442	+6,335
		7	Munshar ... ..	108,383	110,647	+2,264
		8	Sambhal ... ..	80,312	61,422	+1,110
		9	Munpur ... ..	89,951	84,571	+2,080
		10	Asmoh ... ..	55,144	52,430	+2,714
		11	Balya ... ..	120,853	123,206	+2,353
		12	Amroha ... ..	80,458	58,479	+6,021
		13	Chhaylet ... ..	58,876	53,091	+5,785
		14	Jamunpur ... ..	50,025	46,558	+3,467
		15	Tugli ... ..	18,595	16,583	+2,012
		16	Rehra ... ..	38,413	64,450	+6,037
		17	Thakurdwara ... ..	59,485	62,527	+6,042
		18	Dolan ... ..	54,436	55,647	+4,211
Total ... ..				1,155,173	1,179,398	+24,225
17	Shahjahanpur	1	Shahjahanpur ... ..	69,305	91,388	+2,083
		2	Sakra Mau South ... ..	35,920	41,280	+5,360
		3	Dhaka ... ..	44,621	44,403	+2,218
		4	Sadr Bazar ... ..	40,392	41,876	+1,484
		5	Khat ... ..	47,399	55,951	+8,552
		6	Tilhar ... ..	32,488	37,596	+5,108
		7	Jahhalad ... ..	49,328	57,657	+8,329
		8	Madanpur ... ..	34,969	40,480	+5,511
		9	Powayan ... ..	72,149	75,694	+3,545
		10	Meek ... ..	56,302	69,044	+1,742
		11	Migoli ... ..	41,480	43,799	+2,319
		12	Khatra ... ..	35,611	32,512	+3,099
Total ... ..				58,437	86,900	+2,778

**How Census since the previous Census—(continued).**

Male.			Female.			Total number of inhab. thous.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26,584	28,378	+1,524	28,112	24,730	+1,618	1
16,968	18,479	+1,484	14,749	16,155	+1,386	2
8,334	9,110	+776	7,990	8,851	+861	3
19,083	21,324	+2,241	18,966	18,761	+1,796	4
14,615	15,084	+469	12,128	12,704	+576	5
18,761	20,717	+1,956	16,443	18,481	+1,840	6
32,391	37,328	+4,937	29,261	32,812	+4,001	7
23,718	27,978	+4,261	23,217	24,883	+1,686	8
17,189	17,460	+271	16,121	16,293	+172	9
20,805	23,187	+2,382	19,863	21,190	+2,328	10
26,513	29,965	+3,452	24,117	27,161	+3,044	11
29,740	30,107	+367	24,705	25,732	+1,027	12
10,378	10,831	+453	9,216	9,429	+213	13
14,865	16,436	+1,571	13,262	15,389	+2,127	14
27,271	31,202	+3,931	23,008	27,112	+4,104	15
20,333	23,028	+2,695	20,211	21,698	+1,487	16
20,064	21,174	+1,110	20,783	21,614	+831	17
9,000	11,323	+2,323	8,546	10,341	+1,795	18
2,998	3,434	+436	1,460	1,589	+129	19
707	778	+71	148	196	+48	20
383,358	418,312	+34,954	338,192	376,858	+38,666	
54,801	55,840	+1,039	60,729	51,790	+1,941	1
19,000	20,565	+1,565	15,561	20,061	+4,500	2
34,284	37,714	+3,430	29,617	31,273	+1,656	3
16,746	18,693	+1,947	14,921	15,105	+184	4
33,745	31,431	-2,314	27,639	26,127	-1,512	5
33,740	36,713	+2,973	28,669	31,378	+2,709	6
20,781	24,767	+3,986	26,321	29,991	+3,670	7
12,484	12,920	+436	11,626	10,812	-814	8
19,473	21,024	+1,551	16,280	18,790	+2,510	9
45,468	48,000	+2,532	38,948	42,098	+3,150	10
23,938	26,028	+2,090	20,872	23,304	+2,432	11
20,030	20,602	+572	18,499	20,440	+1,941	12
27,000	27,065	+65	22,567	22,747	+180	13
15,001	15,297	+296	13,818	14,787	+969	14
20,010	21,183	+1,173	17,277	18,437	+1,160	15
12,860	13,740	+880	10,491	11,365	+874	16
14,656	16,969	+2,313	13,813	15,750	+1,937	17
24,337	25,552	+1,215	19,277	19,772	+495	18
489,987	498,134	+8,147	418,795	427,464	+8,669	
40,027	47,435	+7,408	42,891	41,955	-936	1
33,370	35,077	+1,707	29,950	30,115	+165	2
32,358	33,770	+1,412	29,741	29,174	-567	3
73,300	63,545	-9,755	67,765	61,025	-6,740	4
24,470	26,738	+2,268	21,818	23,619	+1,801	5
24,615	25,910	+1,295	22,119	23,166	+1,047	6
60,284	67,812	+7,528	62,099	63,445	+1,346	7
20,224	21,298	+1,074	21,069	21,111	+44	8
26,481	24,944	-1,537	21,170	20,227	-943	9
20,748	20,070	-678	18,790	18,790	0	10
62,776	64,588	+1,812	57,477	60,718	+3,241	11
20,323	20,914	+591	24,445	27,515	+3,070	12
20,097	20,430	+333	27,179	24,653	-2,526	13
27,744	24,941	-2,803	22,291	21,615	-676	14
8,965	10,578	+1,613	7,230	9,105	+1,875	15
21,050	23,891	+2,841	17,163	19,519	+2,356	16
30,327	32,941	+2,614	26,219	29,510	+3,291	17
29,079	31,231	+2,152	25,297	27,390	+2,093	18
610,391	623,572	+13,181	544,822	554,826	+9,994	
46,066	46,327	+261	44,249	45,111	+862	1
19,338	22,331	+2,993	18,597	19,946	+1,349	2
29,915	29,047	-868	29,005	26,356	-2,649	3
21,085	22,446	+1,361	19,807	19,430	-377	4
26,414	26,136	-278	24,816	24,816	0	5
23,644	23,548	-96	20,922	22,894	+1,972	6
27,048	28,088	+1,040	22,790	26,209	+3,419	7
19,004	20,281	+1,277	15,268	18,140	+2,872	8
26,409	29,468	+3,059	23,600	28,902	+5,302	9
36,665	36,865	+200	30,846	31,789	+943	10
28,108	28,189	+81	19,378	19,840	+462	11
19,078	17,065	-2,013	16,287	15,247	-1,040	12
19,881	16,116	-3,765	17,749	18,090	+341	13

Showing the variations in the population

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Shahjahanpur—(enclosed)	14	Khatuagaj ..	38,847	39,769	+922
		15	Jalutpur ..	41,287	45,238	+3,951
		16	Mirzapur ..	34,366	38,984	+4,618
		17	Kandara ..	30,047	33,308	+3,261
		18	Rafabad ..	38,088	38,345	+257
		19	Mirzapur ..	34,551	38,594	+4,043
			Total ..	897,885	918,551	+20,666
18	Pilibhit	1	Hawalpur ..	99,847	102,112	+2,265
		2	Barhwan ..	48,170	49,008	+838
		3	Bilanda ..	37,833	39,549	+1,716
		4	Pilibhit ..	58,144	67,121	+8,977
		5	Norwa ..	18,938	23,219	+4,281
		6	Jalainabad ..	51,738	54,445	+2,707
		7	Amara ..	31,529	34,212	+2,683
		8	Purapur ..	80,944	81,885	+941
		9	Mudho Tanda ..	27,988	33,580	+5,592
			Total ..	451,601	485,365	+33,764
19	Cawnpore	1	Akbarpur ..	66,710	82,951	+16,241
		2	Gajpur ..	58,123	49,126	-8,997
		3	Shooh ..	59,004	53,723	-5,281
		4	Sachind ..	55,633	59,802	+4,169
		5	Kanji ..	44,887	43,006	-1,881
		6	Darapur ..	45,928	47,933	+2,005
		7	Bilhan ..	87,809	88,151	+342
		8	Kakawa ..	35,445	37,545	+2,100
		9	Shurajpur ..	51,905	50,443	-1,462
		10	Bhogpur ..	59,352	66,397	+7,045
		11	Musnagar ..	28,887	35,375	+6,488
		12	Rahmd ..	45,084	49,992	+4,908
		13	Mangalpur ..	47,588	47,992	+404
		14	Ghatampur ..	64,499	81,847	+17,348
		15	Sejati ..	35,348	35,115	-233
		16	Sah ..	35,304	36,941	+1,637
		17	Raulabad ..	47,137	45,784	-1,353
		18	Nawal ..	24,085	25,704	+1,619
		19	Maharajpur ..	40,429	44,888	+4,459
		20	Bidhi ..	44,195	49,982	+5,787
20	Fatehpur	21	Kotwah ..	73,908	69,055	-4,853
		22	Cantonment ..	28,795	27,903	-892
		23	Nowdiganj ..	8,894	9,310	+416
		24	Kalyanpur ..	20,515	20,514	-1
		25	Bidhan ..	35,167	36,440	+1,273
		26	Colonadganj ..	23,230	38,754	+15,524
		27	Pilkhan ..	20,616	21,731	+1,115
		28	Anwaraganj ..	29,905	37,522	+7,617
			Total ..	1,181,396	1,200,295	+18,899
21	Fatehpur	1	Kalyanpur ..	25,219	24,201	-1,018
		2	Hansaganj ..	52,621	52,820	+199
		3	Patehpur ..	70,766	68,290	-2,476
		4	Midwa ..	31,938	31,618	-320
		5	Awaha ..	19,027	20,789	+1,762
		6	Tharyan ..	55,782	55,996	+214
		7	Amra ..	25,352	25,101	-251
		8	Khagwa ..	19,633	19,981	+348
		9	Budki ..	37,127	36,435	-692
		10	Lahall ..	30,701	30,311	-390
22	Fatehpur	11	Jafarganj ..	19,888	23,551	+3,663
		12	Amra ..	33,098	35,440	+2,342
		13	Jahinabad ..	33,958	33,588	-370
		14	Dhata ..	16,249	18,458	+2,209
		15	Kashanpur ..	28,348	27,697	-651
		16	Khagwa ..	38,479	41,962	+3,483
		17	Ghatpur ..	39,105	40,061	+956
		18	Hathagan ..	26,332	28,531	+2,199
		19	Gashti ..	24,761	24,556	-205
		20	Khaga ..	41,345	42,302	+957
			Total ..	662,745	699,197	+36,452

Change since the previous Census. (continued).

Males.			Females.			Total number of those.
1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,018	21,402	+444	17,829	18,307	+478	14
20,784	20,014	+2,390	17,513	17,591	+78	15
18,897	17,970	+1,927	15,669	17,591	+1,922	16
16,891	18,118	+1,921	13,156	14,798	+1,642	17
19,446	21,106	+1,748	16,690	17,162	+472	18
18,735	19,205	+470	16,516	16,599	+83	19
400,877	405,300	+5,423	397,308	432,215	+35,007	
81,978	81,053	+2,675	44,869	47,179	+2,310	1
54,028	50,122	+2,455	21,102	23,190	+2,078	2
30,118	21,226	+1,114	17,221	17,623	+402	3
45,154	45,034	+5,190	39,900	41,887	+1,987	4
8,848	12,880	+5,132	8,092	11,138	+3,111	5
27,400	28,712	+1,216	21,200	25,703	+4,503	6
10,018	18,102	+1,484	14,911	16,110	+1,199	7
82,789	83,430	+147	38,153	38,619	+466	8
14,729	17,900	+3,071	14,311	15,590	+1,279	9
239,787	258,408	+18,615	211,811	256,964	+45,153	
35,814	33,837	-1,977	30,196	29,111	-1,085	1
30,891	30,068	-293	29,712	21,028	-8,684	2
21,864	29,361	+7,497	27,630	25,731	-1,899	3
29,631	28,730	-901	35,002	30,967	-4,035	4
23,080	33,061	+10,001	20,537	19,927	-610	5
24,851	25,650	+799	21,475	22,240	+765	6
26,187	25,220	-967	31,152	30,931	-221	7
18,854	20,617	+2,353	11,179	17,026	+5,847	8
27,658	26,548	-1,110	21,713	23,805	+2,092	9
30,851	30,772	-79	29,001	27,198	-1,803	10
18,338	19,790	+1,452	12,621	13,185	+564	11
26,070	26,430	+360	27,006	22,963	-4,043	12
25,607	25,641	+34	22,011	23,151	+1,140	13
22,075	21,904	-171	21,821	29,601	+7,780	14
11,000	11,118	+118	11,996	11,997	+1	15
17,037	18,537	+1,500	17,907	17,571	-336	16
20,715	20,008	-707	21,325	20,716	-609	17
12,735	15,000	+2,265	11,130	11,701	+571	18
21,189	23,277	+2,088	19,219	21,596	+2,377	19
24,784	26,538	+1,754	19,111	21,623	+2,512	20
43,720	48,840	+5,120	30,884	30,066	-818	21
14,071	16,280	+2,209	11,121	11,023	-98	22
4,034	4,017	-17	4,330	4,161	-169	23
15,172	15,023	-149	14,111	13,993	-118	24
10,727	10,746	+19	10,491	17,515	+7,024	25
14,648	20,724	+6,076	8,682	15,330	+6,648	26
11,241	11,711	+470	9,175	10,020	+845	27
18,081	20,429	+2,348	11,121	16,301	+5,180	28
628,801	618,002	-10,799	571,203	561,601	-9,602	
15,007	12,593	-2,414	12,153	11,695	-458	1
20,688	20,777	+89	20,911	20,011	-900	2
30,360	35,382	+5,022	31,996	19,996	-11,999	3
10,011	16,673	+6,662	12,425	13,116	+691	4
9,020	10,941	+1,921	9,497	9,996	+499	5
29,642	27,749	-1,893	27,180	26,377	-803	6
12,074	12,142	+68	11,999	10,999	-1,000	7
9,761	10,341	+580	9,771	9,790	+19	8
10,371	10,123	-248	12,751	17,862	+5,111	9
15,353	16,754	+1,401	15,119	15,551	+432	10
9,944	12,536	+2,592	11,295	11,992	+697	11
11,710	14,688	+2,978	11,898	11,992	+94	12
15,001	17,420	+2,419	16,892	16,999	+107	13
8,077	9,281	+1,204	8,172	8,792	+620	14
12,781	14,109	+1,328	11,759	11,759	+0	15
10,118	11,301	+1,183	10,491	10,491	+0	16
20,180	20,355	+175	18,925	19,006	+81	17
27,919	28,390	+471	26,120	26,262	+142	18
18,311	18,438	+127	17,980	18,427	+447	19
21,214	22,084	+870	20,141	20,278	+137	20
347,887	352,881	+5,000	336,189	339,386	+3,197	

Showing the variations in the population of the

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TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Banda	1	Panda ... ..	71,691	66,223	-5,468
		2	Khasua ... ..	23,701	23,587	-114
		3	Matsandh ... ..	20,076	18,208	-1,868
		4	Tundwari ... ..	29,652	27,482	-2,170
		5	Mural ... ..	16,636	17,443	+807
		6	Tulsi ... ..	34,353	33,397	-956
		7	Jaspura ... ..	22,204	30,214	+8,010
		8	Bale ra ... ..	44,987	47,484	+2,497
		9	Morka ... ..	13,819	18,087	+4,268
		10	Oran ... ..	31,777	32,923	+1,046
		11	Banda ... ..	27,325	26,254	-1,071
		12	Pangwa ... ..	25,651	24,470	-1,181
		13	Kalyan ... ..	32,729	30,611	-2,118
		14	Khand ... ..	14,139	15,784	+1,645
		15	Girwan ... ..	17,456	17,708	+252
		16	Hudana ... ..	43,245	39,485	-3,760
		17	Itwa ... ..	5,506	5,944	+438
		18	Rajpura ... ..	29,183	26,290	-2,893
		19	Karwa ... ..	37,629	40,593	+2,964
		20	Mankpur ... ..	16,380	19,993	+3,613
		21	Palari ... ..	29,648	28,720	-928
		22	Kamau ... ..	34,649	36,777	+2,128
		23	Bajpur ... ..	37,319	38,803	+1,484
		24	Bagarh ... ..	9,784	10,996	+1,212
		25	Mau ... ..	37,997	39,536	+1,539
Total				698,608	705,832	+7,224
22	Hamirpur	1	Samerpur ... ..	26,827	34,019	+7,192
		2	Lalpur ... ..	17,533	15,861	-1,672
		3	Hamirpur ... ..	20,962	21,656	+694
		4	Karna ... ..	12,173	13,357	+1,184
		5	Sucola ... ..	10,853	19,935	+9,082
		6	Manila ... ..	38,749	43,968	+5,219
		7	Manila ... ..	29,881	24,161	-5,720
		8	Sringpur ... ..	19,036	19,430	+394
		9	Kabai ... ..	29,354	31,506	+2,152
		10	Mahola ... ..	30,949	34,907	+3,958
		11	Ajnar ... ..	34,059	33,073	-986
		12	Panwar ... ..	13,073	13,635	+562
		13	Kulpur ... ..	41,555	39,267	-2,288
		14	Jauri ... ..	28,378	26,191	-2,187
		15	Chandaul ... ..	11,353	10,688	-665
		16	Ruth ... ..	50,642	53,938	+3,296
		17	Kharola ... ..	14,313	12,333	-1,980
		18	Majhwan ... ..	12,634	15,512	+2,878
		19	Majhwan ... ..	12,850	12,150	-700
		20	Jalpur ... ..	25,966	27,558	+1,592
		21	Mekara ... ..	16,789	13,467	-3,322
Total				507,337	513,720	+6,383
23	Allahabad	1	Phulpur ... ..	73,750	73,033	-717
		2	Nasir Imam ... ..	72,841	74,480	+1,639
		3	Udaia ... ..	77,224	77,989	+765
		4	Sukarna ... ..	44,246	46,011	+1,765
		5	Barnat ... ..	30,179	32,659	+2,480
		6	Sardar Munrez ... ..	51,180	51,249	+69
		7	Man Aina ... ..	53,690	51,970	-1,720
		8	Soma ... ..	65,275	70,281	+5,006
		9	Soma ... ..	60,480	59,095	-1,385
		10	Nawalganj ... ..	25,331	24,306	-1,025
		11	Kheri ... ..	36,978	36,692	-286
		12	Maja ... ..	49,937	54,247	+4,310
		13	Korom ... ..	41,046	39,363	-1,683
		14	Manda ... ..	41,313	43,641	+2,328
		15	Sara ... ..	23,244	37,213	+13,969
		16	Gidpur ... ..	14,905	15,620	+715
		17	Muttiganj ... ..	72,368	75,898	+3,530
		18	Karchana ... ..	26,488	27,154	+666
		19	Bam ... ..	19,570	20,468	+898
		20	Danda ... ..	14,906	17,679	+2,773
		21	Shewkipur ... ..	67,016	67,409	+393
		22	Soma ... ..	50,883	52,798	+1,915
		23	Kokhimaj ... ..	51,564	54,478	+2,914
		24	Manjampur ... ..	43,418	45,097	+1,679

## Police Circles since the previous Census (continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of thana.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26,081	37,332	+3,699	71,710	32,991	-1,619	1
11,620	11,984	+464	11,081	11,601	+520	2
10,973	9,144	-1,229	9,707	9,961	+254	3
14,837	13,537	-1,300	11,013	11,133	+120	4
8,362	8,552	+190	8,784	8,778	-6	5
17,574	16,552	-1,022	16,678	15,911	-767	6
11,077	15,570	+4,493	11,127	11,518	+391	7
22,079	23,006	+927	22,909	21,978	-931	8
6,778	7,990	+1,212	7,011	8,926	+1,915	9
10,820	11,190	+370	10,957	11,127	+170	10
13,702	14,180	+478	13,521	11,765	-1,756	11
12,006	12,149	+143	11,013	15,521	+4,508	12
10,614	15,521	+4,907	16,186	12,000	-4,186	13
7,274	7,990	+716	7,111	8,926	+1,815	14
8,783	8,907	+124	8,671	8,801	+130	15
22,054	19,971	-2,083	21,191	19,511	-1,680	16
2,836	2,982	+146	2,961	2,961	0	17
15,011	14,180	-831	14,142	13,981	-161	18
18,674	20,184	+1,510	18,775	20,099	+1,324	19
10,970	10,105	-865	9,001	9,508	+507	20
15,069	14,618	-451	11,779	11,802	+23	21
17,202	18,080	+878	17,117	19,097	+1,980	22
19,500	18,960	-540	17,089	17,911	+822	23
4,955	5,614	+659	5,599	5,181	-418	24
10,110	19,380	+9,270	19,357	19,376	+19	25
351,377 *	326,904	+2,517	311,231	319,918	+4,707	
13,957	17,199	+3,242	13,570	16,795	+3,225	1
9,059	7,016	-2,043	8,771	6,515	-2,256	2
10,059	11,470	+1,411	10,001	10,206	+205	3
6,793	8,890	+2,097	6,800	6,161	-639	4
8,644	10,114	+1,470	8,599	9,701	+1,102	5
10,029	10,720	+691	10,110	21,616	+11,506	6
11,727	12,189	+462	10,511	11,735	+1,224	7
9,854	9,243	-611	9,181	9,197	+16	8
14,970	15,917	+947	11,277	16,569	+5,292	9
15,928	17,700	+1,772	11,952	16,907	+4,955	10
17,299	16,547	-752	16,770	16,546	-224	11
6,919	9,191	+2,272	6,711	6,695	-16	12
21,731	19,111	-2,620	20,901	19,156	-1,745	13
11,884	11,379	-505	11,691	11,013	-678	14
6,771	6,549	-222	5,555	5,262	-293	15
30,191	27,736	-2,455	29,901	27,182	-2,719	16
7,552	6,262	-1,290	6,651	6,051	-600	17
8,072	7,772	-300	7,982	5,710	-2,272	18
6,613	6,625	+12	6,627	6,917	+290	19
14,360	11,100	-3,260	12,006	11,698	-308	20
8,217	6,980	-1,237	7,562	6,957	-605	21
250,778	260,003	+9,225	217,559	251,117	+33,558	
77,271	36,721	-40,550	86,179	26,111	-60,068	1
45,754	46,762	+1,008	46,987	17,191	-29,796	2
38,993	28,815	-10,178	38,111	39,111	+1,000	3
21,964	22,771	+807	21,919	22,610	+691	4
16,977	16,173	-804	16,782	16,155	-627	5
26,184	26,678	+494	21,996	15,771	-6,225	6
20,657	25,412	+4,755	27,811	26,758	-1,053	7
21,131	18,278	-2,853	11,112	15,981	+4,869	8
20,122	20,712	+590	19,567	11,561	-8,006	9
11,810	12,184	+374	11,513	11,911	+398	10
18,220	17,018	-1,202	17,958	17,011	-947	11
26,164	27,129	+965	21,781	26,818	+5,037	12
20,410	19,715	-695	20,666	19,619	-1,047	13
20,129	20,816	+687	20,881	20,875	-6	14
16,330	16,261	-69	16,911	16,661	-250	15
8,228	8,798	+570	6,777	6,881	+104	16
36,000	36,612	+612	36,169	37,777	+1,608	17
14,660	18,107	+3,447	11,918	16,217	+4,299	18
9,999	9,929	-70	9,571	10,896	+1,325	19
7,620	9,028	+1,408	7,998	8,651	+653	20
33,738	34,007	+269	33,779	31,972	-1,807	21
36,025	30,240	-5,785	35,128	36,549	+1,421	22
25,695	27,709	+2,014	25,669	26,750	+1,081	23
21,880	24,722	+2,842	21,898	23,375	+1,477	24

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901.	Increase+ or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Allahabad—(concluded)	25	Karni ..	42,207	46,679	+4,472
		26	Saru Alif ..	64,741	78,100	+13,359
		27	Pusa Unifi ..	49,926	50,361	+435
		28	Paupoon ..	27,311	29,340	+2,029
		29	Kotwah ...	82,571	89,302	+6,731
		30	Hydang ..	14,096	15,028	+932
		31	Dumung ..	14,129	14,111	-18
		32	Chokang ..	31,031	36,767	+5,736
		33	Chandamda ..	1,967	1,824	-143
		34	Camington ..	6,595	81,06	+2,568
		35	Sadar Bazar ..	7,266	7,193	-73
			Kangra,* ..	13,974	14,079	+105
			Total ..	1,474,106	1,548,737	+74,631
24	Jhansi	1	Jhansi City ..	26,782	37,075	+10,293
		2	N. Jhansi ..	6,776	10,122	+3,346
		3	Sadar Bazar ..	4,732	9,235	+4,503
		4	Dumung ..	18,008	18,597	+589
		5	Pusa Bazar ..	13,919	14,037	+118
		6	Budon ..	12,630	13,741	+1,111
		7	Babna ..	14,082	15,645	+1,563
		8	Chikson ..	25,933	26,428	+495
		9	Belwa ...	10,825	9,828	-997
		10	Mu ..	40,309	46,495	+6,186
		11	Uman ..	18,724	17,006	-1,718
		12	Sadar ..	15,282	16,299	+1,017
		13	Bonda ..	6,145	7,859	+1,714
		14	Suon ..	25,494	26,075	+581
		15	Garohn ..	22,455	21,464	-991
		16	Kanabur ..	14,347	14,594	+247
		17	Pandwala ..	16,194	19,650	+3,456
		18	Gur Sarda ..	17,229	16,550	-679
		19	Moh ..	17,188	23,073	+5,885
		20	Bank ..	17,867	18,618	+751
		21	Baghera ..	15,901	17,160	+1,259
		22	Lakshmi ..	30,211	35,669	+5,458
		23	Lakshmi ..	9,486	10,869	+1,383
		24	Budla ..	11,024	11,569	+545
		25	Kharsa ..	8,636	9,947	+1,311
		26	Kanbara ..	9,023	10,282	+1,259
		27	Jakhon ..	17,127	19,160	+2,033
		28	Bhoni ..	10,962	10,160	-802
		29	Talhat ..	19,905	23,357	+3,452
		30	Nuth Khara ..	12,230	14,424	+2,194
		31	Bur ..	27,517	28,340	+823
		32	Dadla ..	10,327	10,329	+2
		33	Narhai ..	13,640	14,514	+874
		34	Bampur ..	16,504	16,644	+140
		35	Meloni ..	16,267	17,496	+1,229
		36	Suon ..	12,135	12,410	+275
		37	Mu son ..	16,441	13,067	-3,374
		38	Gura ..	6,035	7,106	+1,071
		39	Madanpur ..	7,387	5,945	-1,442
			Total ..	682,315	683,619	+1,304
25	Jalaur	1	Ora ..	35,711	34,365	-1,346
		2	Art ..	17,024	15,789	-1,235
		3	Mohua ..	11,004	9,547	-1,457
		4	Art ..	21,904	20,024	-1,880
		5	Kumh ..	49,753	45,177	-4,576
		6	Syedpur ..	21,134	21,390	+256
		7	Jahon ..	44,476	39,596	-4,880
		8	Karhal ..	29,421	26,879	-2,542
		9	Hindruk ..	29,663	26,199	-3,464
		10	Churk ..	26,654	24,626	-2,028
		11	Mahlagah ..	29,392	24,166	-5,226
		12	Kalp ..	34,315	30,974	-3,341
		13	Mau ..	13,559	15,061	+1,502
		14	Rondar ..	24,391	24,798	+407
		15	Rangpur ..	13,261	13,845	+584
		16	Gopipura ..	6,023	6,505	+482
		17	Jagannagar ..	16,408	13,598	-2,810
			Total ..	418,142	396,361	-21,781

Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of child.
No. 1891.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1891.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,003	22,023	+1,020	21,144	22,657	+1,513	25
31,213	37,071	+5,858	31,528	39,029	+7,501	26
24,405	24,940	+535	25,527	25,911	+384	27
18,118	14,191	-3,927	11,167	15,149	+3,982	28
49,043	46,062	-2,981	49,319	42,640	-6,679	29
7,401	8,011	+610	6,095	7,915	+1,820	30
7,551	7,255	-296	6,579	6,756	+177	31
16,066	20,135	+4,069	16,575	16,672	+97	32
1,699	931	-768	871	894	+23	33
4,044	5,487	+1,443	2,531	3,679	+1,148	34
6,054	6,144	+90	4,172	2,659	-1,513	35
6,977	6,735	-242	6,997	7,314	+317	36
741,730	781,509	+39,779	732,476	767,228	+34,752	
18,127	18,229	+1,002	17,658	17,805	+147	1
8,251	11,405	+3,154	2,128	7,717	+5,589	2
3,668	7,000	+3,332	1,509	2,295	+786	3
9,264	9,068	-196	8,611	8,991	+380	4
6,750	7,260	+510	6,129	6,677	+548	5
6,418	7,273	+855	6,212	6,608	+396	6
7,541	8,174	+633	6,511	7,071	+560	7
12,986	12,016	-970	12,998	12,481	-517	8
5,253	5,401	+148	5,212	4,527	-685	9
23,173	23,475	+302	23,177	24,219	+1,042	10
7,078	8,083	+1,005	6,616	8,521	+1,905	11
8,177	8,490	+313	7,108	7,909	+801	12
3,107	4,111	+1,004	2,949	3,745	+796	13
19,077	11,450	-7,627	12,197	11,645	-552	14
11,524	10,534	-990	10,911	10,531	-380	15
7,289	7,164	-125	6,988	6,910	-78	16
8,518	10,081	+1,563	7,676	9,649	+1,973	17
8,720	8,309	-411	8,609	8,171	-438	18
8,798	11,728	+2,930	6,790	11,315	+4,525	19
9,077	9,154	+77	8,790	8,161	-629	20
8,500	8,913	+413	7,493	8,116	+623	21
18,960	18,560	-400	11,716	17,108	+5,392	22
5,008	5,008	0	4,089	6,266	+2,177	23
5,712	6,000	+288	6,532	6,097	-435	24
4,121	7,080	+2,959	4,195	4,901	+706	25
4,703	5,197	+494	4,127	4,905	+778	26
9,027	10,112	+1,085	8,100	9,027	+927	27
6,769	8,215	+1,446	3,991	4,738	+747	28
10,111	12,112	+2,001	9,527	11,215	+1,688	29
6,234	7,419	+1,185	6,416	6,955	+539	30
13,010	11,005	-2,005	11,907	11,715	-192	31
6,395	5,467	-928	4,812	1,962	-2,850	32
7,040	7,121	+81	6,616	7,090	+474	33
8,089	9,181	+1,092	7,715	9,160	+1,445	34
8,379	8,807	+428	7,899	8,699	+800	35
6,118	6,115	-3	5,917	5,995	+78	36
7,882	6,911	-971	7,961	7,011	-950	37
3,641	3,776	+135	3,991	1,190	-2,801	38
3,766	3,012	-754	3,621	2,904	-717	39
302,683	335,061	+32,378	279,614	327,655	+48,041	
15,133	17,729	+2,596	17,579	16,676	-903	1
8,957	8,084	-873	8,067	7,706	-361	2
5,042	4,222	-820	6,312	4,726	-1,586	3
11,482	10,664	-818	10,172	9,261	-911	4
24,727	24,006	-721	24,026	22,091	-1,935	5
10,521	10,838	+317	10,670	10,552	-118	6
22,648	20,128	-2,520	21,843	19,408	-2,435	7
14,006	13,905	-101	12,677	12,677	0	8
15,648	14,617	-1,031	14,714	11,672	-3,042	9
13,189	12,749	-440	12,495	11,881	-614	10
16,873	12,701	-4,172	11,519	11,195	-324	11
17,126	17,215	+89	17,189	16,659	-530	12
7,014	7,811	+797	6,545	7,290	+745	13
12,746	12,813	+67	11,845	11,995	+150	14
7,011	7,825	+814	6,230	6,230	0	15
11,353	8,353	-3,000	9,358	8,173	-1,185	16
8,337	7,137	-1,200	7,111	6,461	-650	17
216,146	204,090	-12,056	201,997	192,271	-9,726	

the Deputy Commissioners of Portland.



Showing the variations in the population of the

**ROVIN-  
GIAL  
TABLE  
VI.**

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of tham.	Name of the thm.	Total Population.		
				Census, 1981	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Benares	1	Bangson	81,843	64,550	+2,007
		2	Nakani	87,239	85,590	+1,821
		3	Phalpur	51,139	54,866	+3,717
		4	Chandpur	57,589	63,180	+5,594
		5	Bodama	25,074	40,882	+15,788
		6	Adampur	21,100	20,934	-166
		7	Chetganj	25,456	29,708	+4,252
		8	Camp	9,070	8,767	-319
		9	Bhojpur	43,803	39,867	-3,936
		10	Jatpur	22,583	22,815	+232
		11	Dumrauli	41,135	41,833	+698
		12	Kotwali	27,582	27,668	+86
		13	Kailashpur	30,793	30,980	+187
		14	Cholpur	89,049	83,693	-5,356
		15	Muzammas	111,358	102,613	-8,745
		16	Shakshiba	41,039	43,711	+2,672
		17	Chandoli	41,861	45,801	+3,940
		18	Sinduraj	53,553	54,710	+1,157
		19	Him	43,017	46,204	+3,187
		20	Almure	30,387	33,689	+3,302
		21	Kannagar	30,061	27,487	-2,574
		Total		892,664	921,943	+29,279
27	Mirzapur	1	Mariha	21,228	21,572	+344
		2	Puri	25,089	25,899	+810
		3	Kotwali	119,336	116,222	-3,114
		4	Budhshah	39,538	40,278	+740
		5	Gupta	24,135	28,950	+4,815
		6	Hali	24,915	23,454	-1,461
		7	Dumrauli	19,891	19,070	-821
		8	Lakshmi	49,730	48,997	-733
		9	Gopur	87,361	89,135	+1,774
		10	Kailash	30,052	32,735	+2,683
		11	Chanda	99,769	103,158	+3,389
		12	Muzammas	58,806	59,597	+791
		13	Almure	22,438	22,527	+89
		14	Panduraj	40,057	43,140	+3,083
		15	Chandoli	18,208	19,972	+1,764
		16	Shakshiba	25,548	27,180	+1,632
		17	Bhojpur	30,507	33,508	+3,001
		18	Chopra	24,530	25,067	+537
		19	Kane	8,143	8,078	-65
		20	Kailash	31,615	33,704	+2,089
		21	Dudhi	39,301	39,843	+542
		22	Budhshah	83,922	88,113	+4,191
		23	Almure	100,911	100,046	-865
28	Jaunpur	1	Jaunpur	34,970	34,885	-85
		2	Jaunpur	37,770	40,817	+3,047
		3	Chandoli	50,743	70,914	+20,171
		Total		1,136,706	1,161,509	+24,803
29	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	114,007	100,401	-13,606
		2	Ghazipur	79,577	83,381	+3,804
		3	Ghazipur	71,271	78,184	+6,913
		4	Ghazipur	94,511	102,623	+8,112
		5	Ghazipur	46,117	47,007	+890
		6	Ghazipur	55,301	52,296	-3,005
		7	Ghazipur	51,414	53,242	+1,828
		8	Ghazipur	84,145	84,708	+563
		9	Ghazipur	75,045	81,681	+6,636
		10	Ghazipur	82,746	88,184	+5,438
		11	Ghazipur	88,330	91,660	+3,330
		12	Ghazipur	70,270	86,259	+15,989
		13	Ghazipur	61,883	63,117	+1,234
		14	Ghazipur	50,046	52,813	+2,767
		15	Ghazipur	68,778	73,792	+5,014
		16	Ghazipur	60,958	63,404	+2,446
		17	Ghazipur	101,530	102,220	+690
		Total		1,200,683	1,264,949	+64,266
30	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	100,057	108,696	+8,639
		2	Ghazipur	85,312	88,831	+3,519
		3	Ghazipur	47,169	47,293	+124
		4	Ghazipur	90,191	91,438	+1,247
		5	Ghazipur	69,710	64,449	-5,261

See Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of change.
Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21,218	35,687	+14,469	40,125	72,067	+31,942	1
80,079	101,214	+21,135	25,200	42,417	+17,217	2
25,619	27,502	+1,883	25,900	25,364	-536	3
29,278	30,810	+1,532	26,001	42,160	+16,159	4
12,265	21,601	+9,336	15,000	29,750	+14,750	5
10,083	10,200	+117	10,000	10,200	+200	6
16,452	17,374	+922	14,001	14,193	+192	7
6,141	6,171	+30	5,000	5,000	0	8
22,105	20,780	-1,325	21,000	19,000	-2,000	9
11,500	11,900	+400	11,000	10,900	-100	10
20,220	20,800	+580	20,876	20,800	-76	11
14,190	14,750	+560	14,751	14,751	0	12
12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	13
21,014	20,978	-36	21,000	20,900	-100	14
50,372	51,450	+1,078	51,886	50,811	-1,075	15
20,774	20,700	-74	20,700	20,700	0	16
30,900	22,910	-7,990	30,900	22,910	-7,990	17
20,232	27,155	+6,923	20,232	27,155	+6,923	18
21,150	22,771	+1,621	21,150	22,771	+1,621	19
15,114	15,114	0	15,114	15,114	0	20
14,127	14,127	0	14,127	14,127	0	21
450,781	67,153	-383,628	111,900	171,100	+59,200	
10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	1
17,022	18,601	+1,579	18,181	18,181	0	2
15,111	15,111	0	15,111	15,111	0	3
10,010	10,010	0	10,010	10,010	0	4
11,700	11,700	0	11,700	11,700	0	5
12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	6
7,100	7,100	0	7,100	7,100	0	7
25,001	21,000	-4,001	25,000	21,000	-4,000	8
30,774	31,227	+453	30,774	31,227	+453	9
15,000	16,222	+1,222	15,000	16,222	+1,222	10
17,000	17,000	0	17,000	17,000	0	11
20,720	20,720	0	20,720	20,720	0	12
10,000	11,000	+1,000	10,000	11,000	+1,000	13
21,000	20,000	-1,000	21,000	20,000	-1,000	14
0,000	0,000	0	0,000	0,000	0	15
12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0	16
15,000	16,000	+1,000	15,000	16,000	+1,000	17
14,000	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	0	18
10,184	11,111	+927	10,184	11,111	+927	19
20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	20
27,000	27,000	0	27,000	27,000	0	21
25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	22
16,100	16,100	0	16,100	16,100	0	23
17,747	17,747	0	17,747	17,747	0	24
41,017	41,017	0	41,017	41,017	0	25
67,204	67,204	0	67,204	67,204	0	
50,144	50,144	0	50,144	50,144	0	1
87,000	87,000	0	87,000	87,000	0	2
35,000	35,000	0	35,000	35,000	0	3
47,000	47,000	0	47,000	47,000	0	4
26,100	26,100	0	26,100	26,100	0	5
20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	6
20,100	20,100	0	20,100	20,100	0	7
12,100	12,100	0	12,100	12,100	0	8
78,000	78,000	0	78,000	78,000	0	9
12,200	12,200	0	12,200	12,200	0	10
20,100	20,100	0	20,100	20,100	0	11
17,000	17,000	0	17,000	17,000	0	12
20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	13
25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	14
16,000	16,000	0	16,000	16,000	0	15
30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	16
51,000	51,000	0	51,000	51,000	0	17
61,000	61,000	0	61,000	61,000	0	
40,000	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	0	1
42,000	42,000	0	42,000	42,000	0	2
38,000	38,000	0	38,000	38,000	0	3
14,000	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	0	4
20,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	5

PROV. CIAL. TABLE VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

IN- AL- LE L	Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			
					Census, 1981	Census, 1991.	Increase + or Decrease—	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
29	Ghāsiyūr—(conceded)	6	Kannabād .. .. .	35,685	61,289	+5,604		
		7	Marich .. .. .	41,183	45,366	+4,210		
		8	Mahabād .. .. .	82,397	86,716	+5,318		
		9	Saipur .. .. .	28,282	100,603	+5,341		
		10	Safat .. .. .	44,455	42,706	-1,749		
		11	Zamindar .. .. .	32,848	69,609	+6,761		
		12	(ahmer .. .. .	24,304	53,178	+5,374		
		13	Dhāsiyūr .. .. .	45,387	55,693	+6,001		
		14	Dhāsiyūr .. .. .	45,468	51,731	+3,265		
		15	Karim .. .. .	39,440	44,373	+10,933		
		16	Narhi .. .. .	19,938	25,271	+5,333		
		17	Korantādh .. .. .	64,834	73,143	+5,309		
		Total .. .. .				1,000,761	1,077,909	+77,148
		30	Bafli	1	Bansidih .. .. .	134,473	127,574	-6,899
				2	Bera .. .. .	81,994	49,063	-2,941
				3	Udhon .. .. .	37,331	53,800	+19,539
				4	Sikandarpur .. .. .	113,646	93,906	-23,039
5	Nagra .. .. .			69,499	91,910	+2,411		
6	Bafli .. .. .			133,373	135,208	-3,175		
7	Hald .. .. .			59,413	66,397	+6,984		
8	Bera .. .. .			38,024	39,546	+1,521		
9	Gurwar .. .. .			96,070	94,233	-2,347		
10	Haldharpur .. .. .			64,836	59,500	-4,974		
11	Bera .. .. .			69,313	73,634	+6,966		
Total .. .. .				938,101	942,465	+4,364		
31	Gorakhpur	1	Deoria .. .. .	38,337	106,516	+17,679		
		2	Chauri .. .. .	47,268	66,339	+13,573		
		3	Rudharpur .. .. .	137,677	132,923	-4,654		
		4	Hita .. .. .	99,400	124,752	+25,352		
		5	Tarkul .. .. .	101,574	122,339	+20,765		
		6	Manjūgar .. .. .	31,791	31,739	-9,673		
		7	Pipra .. .. .	61,396	76,224	+14,328		
		8	Banar .. .. .	106,378	141,215	+32,339		
		9	Banar .. .. .	103,404	101,722	-4,632		
		10	Rudharpur .. .. .	83,133	85,331	-2,307		
		11	Sila .. .. .	71,303	74,290	+2,457		
		12	Deoria .. .. .	69,578	76,140	+5,103		
		13	Manjūgar .. .. .	33,319	36,140	+3,321		
		14	Rudharpur .. .. .	69,651	67,304	-7,383		
		15	Banar .. .. .	47,849	55,471	+7,622		
		16	Pipra .. .. .	73,331	113,686	+38,284		
		17	Pipra .. .. .	35,653	51,194	+16,641		
		18	Pipra .. .. .	20,839	25,074	+4,065		
		19	Thakur .. .. .	37,813	92,814	+11,396		
		20	Kochhar .. .. .	37,801	45,449	+7,648		
		21	Nalanda .. .. .	104,031	102,085	-1,946		
		22	Pipra .. .. .	59,384	60,323	+699		
		23	Banar .. .. .	75,906	93,379	+16,671		
		24	Kes .. .. .	79,242	95,519	+13,277		
		25	Kes .. .. .	72,773	77,273	+4,505		
		26	Tarai .. .. .	60,997	61,313	+316		
		27	Banar .. .. .	77,300	74,984	-2,883		
		28	Banar .. .. .	115,186	117,043	+1,977		
		29	Kochhar .. .. .	193,006	220,832	+22,376		
		30	Kochhar .. .. .	57,403	33,564	+6,161		
		31	Banar .. .. .	49,096	57,377	+5,299		
		32	Banar .. .. .	85,805	33,573	+3,733		
		33	Ghanta .. .. .	110,505	126,447	+17,942		
		Total .. .. .				2,617,120	2,994,067	+376,937
32	Bafli	1	Bafli .. .. .	133,943	133,607	+2,664		
		2	Bafli .. .. .	41,968	59,743	+17,777		
		3	Bafli .. .. .	49,643	73,354	+23,411		
		4	Bafli .. .. .	56,355	32,705	-9,580		
		5	Bafli .. .. .	37,994	38,376	+334		
		6	Bafli .. .. .	45,759	51,049	+5,290		
		7	Bafli .. .. .	64,669	67,177	+2,508		
		8	Bafli .. .. .	59,212	61,369	+2,087		
		9	Bafli .. .. .	94,363	101,336	+7,523		
		10	Bafli .. .. .	62,329	66,737	+4,408		
		11	Bafli .. .. .	83,742	106,111	+22,369		
		12	Bafli .. .. .	33,419	43,438	+10,009		
		13	Bafli .. .. .	55,313	53,071	-2,242		
		14	Bafli .. .. .	30,430	31,068	+648		
		15	Bafli .. .. .	46,468	47,196	+728		

Police Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of thine.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44,138	46,948	+ 2,810	41,507	45,191	+ 3,684	1
21,054	23,018	+ 1,964	19,392	22,128	+ 2,736	2
42,379	44,466	+ 2,087	39,019	43,249	+ 4,230	3
40,581	40,205	- 376	43,881	40,277	- 3,604	4
32,588	31,389	- 1,199	31,567	31,117	- 450	5
30,355	33,176	+ 2,821	32,794	36,173	+ 3,379	6
28,999	27,733	- 1,266	28,305	26,175	- 2,130	7
28,444	35,817	+ 7,373	27,791	37,601	+ 9,810	8
24,191	25,905	+ 1,714	23,767	25,755	+ 1,988	9
16,579	21,361	+ 4,782	16,520	21,913	+ 5,393	10
9,728	12,122	+ 2,394	10,796	13,449	+ 2,653	11
31,342	34,114	+ 2,772	31,792	35,010	+ 3,218	12
490,941	531,701	+ 41,760	500,330	546,209	+ 45,879	13
64,846	66,804	+ 1,958	64,827	66,570	+ 1,743	14
23,529	24,479	+ 950	27,407	28,771	+ 1,364	15
19,075	20,176	+ 1,101	19,186	20,601	+ 1,415	16
55,071	56,174	+ 1,103	55,571	56,112	+ 541	17
46,207	45,274	- 933	46,298	45,097	- 1,201	18
60,379	61,736	+ 1,357	52,008	51,127	- 881	19
20,687	20,685	- 2	21,726	20,679	- 1,047	20
41,014	41,913	+ 899	36,119	37,611	+ 1,492	21
49,383	50,176	+ 793	48,787	49,115	+ 328	22
37,923	40,073	+ 2,150	39,601	42,127	+ 2,526	23
36,179	37,416	+ 1,237	31,629	32,218	+ 589	24
457,791	452,611	- 5,180	460,319	469,554	+ 9,235	25
44,423	51,104	+ 6,681	41,111	51,113	+ 10,002	26
27,546	31,163	+ 3,617	27,191	32,676	+ 5,485	27
48,044	56,364	+ 8,320	46,711	67,719	+ 21,008	28
47,914	62,704	+ 14,790	49,696	61,118	+ 11,422	29
51,474	62,122	+ 10,648	50,101	60,207	+ 10,106	30
30,905	41,777	+ 10,872	30,978	41,907	+ 10,929	31
31,144	48,570	+ 17,426	30,212	45,051	+ 14,839	32
51,128	60,951	+ 9,823	51,714	71,361	+ 19,647	33
52,116	69,049	+ 16,933	51,710	70,882	+ 19,172	34
44,437	52,722	+ 8,285	44,729	52,791	+ 8,062	35
33,518	40,123	+ 6,605	36,781	47,406	+ 10,625	36
46,811	47,298	+ 487	47,791	47,791	0	37
28,084	44,517	+ 16,433	28,717	44,791	+ 16,074	38
30,217	31,916	+ 1,699	29,011	31,788	+ 2,777	39
24,191	26,219	+ 2,028	23,605	25,127	+ 1,522	40
6,127	15,123	+ 8,996	6,609	11,709	+ 5,100	41
38,667	58,111	+ 19,444	38,661	51,111	+ 12,450	42
18,211	20,712	+ 2,501	17,711	21,111	+ 3,400	43
10,827	13,117	+ 2,290	10,101	11,919	+ 1,818	44
44,145	60,494	+ 16,349	41,811	60,009	+ 18,198	45
19,007	21,716	+ 2,709	18,782	22,011	+ 3,229	46
52,846	61,848	+ 9,002	51,665	62,117	+ 1,452	47
20,821	20,675	- 146	20,811	20,608	- 203	48
30,714	37,814	+ 7,100	30,115	37,106	+ 6,991	49
30,117	37,076	+ 6,959	29,875	36,127	+ 6,252	50
27,521	36,014	+ 8,493	27,071	35,781	+ 8,710	51
28,004	35,071	+ 7,067	27,011	36,719	+ 9,708	52
28,111	37,111	+ 9,000	27,011	37,101	+ 10,090	53
65,907	80,077	+ 14,170	65,906	80,063	+ 14,157	54
91,705	111,506	+ 19,801	90,711	109,776	+ 19,065	55
28,508	41,118	+ 12,610	28,505	41,116	+ 12,611	56
24,776	38,515	+ 13,739	24,711	38,711	+ 14,000	57
42,897	58,012	+ 15,115	41,906	57,111	+ 15,205	58
54,213	62,112	+ 7,899	56,212	60,015	+ 3,803	59
1,806,123	1,877,281	+ 71,158	1,797,997	1,896,771	+ 98,774	60
60,271	70,075	+ 9,804	61,672	66,711	+ 5,039	61
21,387	30,916	+ 9,529	20,719	28,017	+ 7,298	62
24,086	36,016	+ 11,930	27,071	36,019	+ 8,948	63
28,061	34,111	+ 6,050	27,004	33,004	+ 6,000	64
36,204	41,210	+ 5,006	36,000	41,000	+ 5,000	65
28,050	36,062	+ 8,012	28,009	36,007	+ 7,998	66
30,014	38,217	+ 8,203	30,018	38,217	+ 8,199	67
30,344	37,068	+ 6,724	29,808	36,011	+ 6,203	68
47,505	51,581	+ 4,076	46,798	50,995	+ 4,197	69
36,451	38,463	+ 2,012	36,178	38,274	+ 2,096	70
30,120	33,108	+ 2,988	29,861	32,068	+ 2,207	71
19,087	22,083	+ 2,996	19,114	22,105	+ 2,991	72
37,089	42,081	+ 4,992	36,257	42,259	+ 6,002	73
16,475	18,890	+ 2,415	16,915	19,169	+ 2,254	74
28,128	30,994	+ 2,866	28,211	30,244	+ 2,033	75

PROVINCE  
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TABLE  
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

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TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thous	Name of thion.	Total population.		
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1901	Increase+ or Decrease--
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Bati--(concluded)	16	Chhapa ..	57,780	66,251	+8,471
		17	Dumungurj ..	90,678	116,502	+25,824
		14	Thasungurj ..	57,399	61,275	+3,876
		19	Palanla ..	62,089	69,093	+7,004
		20	Chhapa ..	75,718	78,485	+2,767
		21	Thara ..	51,948	55,065	+3,117
		22	Kapungurj ..	70,287	71,747	+1,460
		23	Khambhal ..	62,247	70,676	+8,429
		24	Mendhal ..	60,527	64,476	+3,949
		25	Thangata ..	58,068	61,303	+3,235
		26	Mahuli ..	57,874	64,132	+6,258
Total ..				1,630,612	1,785,644	+155,032
33	Amangurj	1	Amangurj (Kotah) ..	74,267	78,611	+4,344
		2	Abhala ..	62,822	68,873	+6,051
		3	Jahangurj ..	47,241	52,008	+4,767
		4	Nara Mir ..	55,501	59,903	+4,402
		5	Kachhapur ..	55,327	60,106	+4,779
		6	Gandhapur ..	70,504	75,025	+4,521
		7	Wahangurj ..	62,287	61,104	-1,183
		8	Namthal ..	70,664	72,832	+2,168
		9	Chhapa ..	78,940	87,680	+8,740
		10	Mendhal ..	67,353	108,805	+41,452
		11	Ghara ..	65,580	66,286	+706
		12	Mulamadhal ..	108,865	117,748	+8,883
		13	Doh ..	47,427	49,125	+1,698
		14	Bangurj ..	46,813	49,792	+2,979
		15	Saga ..	93,476	101,554	+8,078
		16	Mahuli ..	69,024	60,776	-8,248
		17	Mahuli ..	72,726	70,224	-2,502
18	Mahuli ..	79,153	60,088	-19,065		
19	Baria ..	41,578	47,143	+5,565		
20	Panai ..	42,642	48,301	+5,659		
21	Baria ..	74,115	85,797	+11,682		
22	Dargurj ..	59,570	68,544	+8,974		
23	Dargurj ..	65,069	76,048	+10,979		
Total ..				1,004,584	1,728,625	+724,041
34	Loknow	1	Banora ..	55,166	58,012	+2,846
		2	Golungurj ..	58,581	55,031	-3,550
		3	Loknow ..	62,511	104,701	+42,190
		4	Mahuli ..	78,069	106,097	+28,028
		5	Mahuli ..	69,549	114,084	+44,535
		6	Loknow ..	66,018	60,180	-5,838
		7	Singurj ..	30,558	31,222	+664
		8	Dargurj ..	38,415	37,016	-1,399
		9	Wahangurj ..	36,641	30,273	-6,368
		10	Hangurj ..	24,406	27,184	+2,778
		11	Dargurj ..	21,530	24,517	+2,987
		12	Loknow ..	53,070	62,067	+8,997
		13	Wahangurj ..	51,890	64,126	+12,236
Total ..				696,824	774,163	+77,339
35	Loknow	1	Loknow ..	105,849	113,268	+7,419
		2	Banora ..	103,768	110,107	+6,339
		3	Angurj ..	80,926	84,226	+3,300
		4	Amangurj ..	66,414	65,367	-1,047
		5	Banora ..	68,559	70,264	+1,705
		6	Panai ..	70,328	73,520	+3,192
		7	Banora ..	71,719	80,099	+8,380
		8	Banora ..	81,825	89,765	+7,940
		9	Pachapur Chhapa ..	84,833	35,844	-48,989
		10	Amangurj ..	46,159	50,189	+4,030
		11	Baria ..	38,400	40,473	+2,073
		12	Banora ..	44,458	70,105	+25,647
		13	Hangurj ..	65,301	70,608	+5,307
Total ..				899,069	963,636	+64,567

Police Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males.			Females.			Serial number of this.
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891.	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20,332	37,808	+ 17,476	28,438	42,451	+ 14,013	16
44,701	60,000	+ 15,299	44,777	67,494	+ 22,717	17
20,001	31,142	+ 11,141	29,408	39,411	+ 10,003	18
31,180	32,246	+ 1,066	30,980	31,948	+ 968	19
38,577	39,737	+ 1,160	37,111	38,401	+ 1,290	20
28,883	29,317	+ 434	27,112	27,708	+ 596	21
35,553	36,423	+ 870	37,011	37,111	+ 100	22
31,070	32,447	+ 1,377	31,477	32,911	+ 1,434	23
40,543	42,023	+ 1,480	39,443	41,171	+ 1,728	24
39,433	41,070	+ 1,637	39,663	41,411	+ 1,748	25
29,053	32,304	+ 3,251	29,211	32,770	+ 3,559	26
854,251	1,077,337	+ 223,086	896,461	1,179,607	+ 283,146	
38,083	40,202	+ 2,119	38,784	40,619	+ 1,835	1
44,628	44,621	+ 7	40,294	41,452	+ 1,158	2
24,411	26,462	+ 2,051	22,940	24,439	+ 1,499	3
27,700	28,490	+ 790	26,807	27,666	+ 859	4
29,710	30,320	+ 610	28,549	29,756	+ 1,207	5
35,600	37,251	+ 1,651	34,911	37,171	+ 2,260	6
39,083	40,011	+ 928	37,641	38,401	+ 760	7
38,500	39,550	+ 1,050	37,500	38,500	+ 1,000	8
40,390	41,708	+ 1,318	38,711	40,102	+ 1,391	9
40,684	41,701	+ 1,017	37,709	38,911	+ 1,202	10
45,054	46,562	+ 1,508	41,506	43,111	+ 1,605	11
68,365	70,122	+ 1,757	64,800	66,511	+ 1,711	12
71,916	74,221	+ 2,305	71,862	74,401	+ 2,539	13
10,000	10,704	+ 704	10,000	10,704	+ 704	14
47,486	50,702	+ 3,216	46,012	49,100	+ 3,088	15
47,110	49,908	+ 2,798	46,011	48,811	+ 2,800	16
36,700	39,608	+ 2,908	35,760	38,600	+ 2,840	17
40,671	43,011	+ 2,340	38,662	41,011	+ 2,349	18
21,527	23,727	+ 2,200	21,546	23,746	+ 2,200	19
21,511	23,727	+ 2,216	21,546	23,746	+ 2,200	20
37,512	40,799	+ 3,287	36,601	40,028	+ 3,427	21
30,233	32,156	+ 1,923	29,407	31,328	+ 1,921	22
34,078	36,228	+ 2,150	33,194	35,340	+ 2,146	23
816,129	867,611	+ 51,482	785,225	861,611	+ 76,386	
28,543	30,279	+ 1,736	26,751	28,777	+ 2,026	1
25,710	27,510	+ 1,800	23,751	25,711	+ 1,960	2
46,181	47,719	+ 1,538	44,002	45,511	+ 1,509	3
30,110	31,771	+ 1,661	28,000	29,611	+ 1,611	4
62,120	64,125	+ 2,005	60,110	62,110	+ 2,000	5
29,008	30,110	+ 1,102	28,000	29,110	+ 1,110	6
15,212	15,919	+ 707	14,000	14,811	+ 811	7
19,101	19,910	+ 809	18,111	18,911	+ 800	8
18,916	19,719	+ 803	17,916	18,719	+ 803	9
12,754	13,156	+ 402	11,652	12,054	+ 402	10
14,154	14,619	+ 465	13,056	13,519	+ 463	11
28,216	28,719	+ 503	27,111	27,619	+ 508	12
20,640	21,119	+ 479	20,111	20,619	+ 508	13
305,305	317,201	+ 11,896	271,519	283,962	+ 12,443	
55,200	59,471	+ 4,271	50,500	54,795	+ 4,295	1
61,270	67,400	+ 6,130	54,100	60,200	+ 6,100	2
42,371	44,712	+ 2,341	39,557	41,811	+ 2,254	3
32,014	33,206	+ 1,192	31,111	32,311	+ 1,200	4
34,088	35,779	+ 1,691	32,501	34,201	+ 1,700	5
36,182	37,192	+ 1,010	34,616	35,616	+ 1,000	6
38,036	39,100	+ 1,064	36,571	37,616	+ 1,045	7
42,818	44,000	+ 1,182	40,811	42,011	+ 1,200	8
24,100	25,200	+ 1,100	22,711	23,811	+ 1,100	9
12,858	13,619	+ 761	11,852	12,619	+ 767	10
31,807	33,019	+ 1,212	29,501	30,719	+ 1,218	11
24,017	25,061	+ 1,044	22,204	23,257	+ 1,053	12
461,167	489,612	+ 28,445	437,002	464,194	+ 27,192	

PROVE  
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TABLE  
VI.

Showing the variations in the population of the

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Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total Population		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1901.	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Rae Bareilly	1	Bachmanwan	81,908	95,642	+13,739
		2	Jagtapur	84,886	104,423	+19,537
		3	Dighapaganj	102,266	125,939	+23,673
		4	Rae Bareilly	119,435	113,239	-6,196
		5	Gurukulaganj	87,464	78,688	-8,776
		6	Man	86,962	101,452	+14,490
		7	Mohanganj	107,896	119,076	+11,180
		8	Solan	122,640	127,596	+4,956
		9	Dahanu	84,087	83,259	-828
		10	Sarai	84,426	89,317	+4,891
Total				951,305	1,036,521	+85,216
37	Sitapur	1	Salleh	114,576	131,215	+16,639
		2	Kamthar	61,626	68,006	+6,380
		3	Sitapur	104,151	109,669	+5,518
		4	Morikh	90,528	92,299	+1,771
		5	Mahesh	77,311	87,304	+9,993
		6	Hargan	42,087	51,002	+8,915
		7	Laharpur	123,783	130,980	+7,197
		8	Buwan	107,255	123,037	+15,782
		9	Tambur	65,473	83,697	+18,224
		10	Taunggan	65,159	62,662	-2,497
		11	Mahmudabad	117,904	127,862	+9,958
Total				958,261	1,075,413	+117,152
38	Hardoi	1	Hardoi	106,021	117,384	+11,363
		2	Baghmati	85,192	94,888	+9,696
		3	Dighan	83,461	96,826	+13,365
		4	Tandawan	64,820	74,878	+10,058
		5	Pilani	88,798	101,774	+12,976
		6	Banganj	43,069	51,163	+8,094
		7	Sikhalad	101,878	113,427	+11,549
		8	Harpalpur	81,044	91,352	+10,308
		9	Pali	56,438	64,416	+7,978
		10	Mithawan	85,727	101,814	+16,087
		11	Sambhal	111,370	127,312	+15,942
		12	Aterah	70,024	78,477	+8,453
Total				887,830	1,113,211	+225,381
39	Khera	1	Bhura	46,374	51,908	+5,534
		2	Ghly	77,200	94,022	+16,822
		3	Phulbari	54,987	58,802	+3,815
		4	Kungwa	57,345	65,008	+7,663
		5	Likhimpur	136,900	143,012	+6,112
		6	Agriwan	101,331	101,087	-244
		7	Mitah	65,197	72,368	+7,171
		8	Munahdi	76,149	80,682	+4,533
		9	Pandwan	62,776	59,000	-3,776
		10	Pala	30,714	34,542	+3,828
		11	Dhanahat	75,078	73,858	-1,220
		12	Laharpur	59,004	69,150	+10,146
Total				831,922	903,615	+71,693
40	Pyrabad	1	Bonah	111,829	118,994	+7,165
		2	Mithwan	102,163	112,497	+10,334
		3	Maharipur	96,746	109,563	+12,817
		4	Bikapur	130,008	132,616	+2,608
		5	Jahapur	126,170	144,758	+18,588
		6	Tank	140,402	165,809	+25,407
		7	Akbarpur	123,920	142,850	+18,930
		8	Ramganj	108,275	125,797	+17,522
		9	Sadar, or Pura Khabadar	77,120	89,463	+12,343
		10	Ayudhan	22,855	24,165	+1,310
		11	Chandmura	5,069	6,235	+1,166
		12	Kotwah	44,578	47,472	+2,894
Total				1,061,419	1,216,959	+155,540

lice Circles since the previous Census—(continued).

Males			Females			Serial number of Circles
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
40,110	47,349	+7,239	41,593	47,691	+6,098	1
47,004	51,763	+4,759	47,032	52,861	+5,829	2
50,980	51,445	+455	53,172	52,894	-278	3
51,100	50,537	-563	50,605	50,712	+107	4
51,100	48,946	-2,154	41,635	39,712	-1,923	5
42,470	50,686	+8,216	41,472	50,766	+9,294	6
51,845	58,478	+6,633	50,651	60,661	+10,010	7
50,280	52,706	+2,426	51,586	54,580	+2,994	8
41,182	40,092	-1,090	42,885	42,867	-18	9
40,002	44,262	+4,260	41,111	46,015	+4,904	10
40,706	51,280	+10,574	48,499	52,511	+4,012	
50,476	50,257	-219	51,080	52,158	+1,078	1
57,134	50,121	-7,013	51,112	52,585	+1,473	2
55,190	58,120	+2,930	49,551	56,510	+6,959	3
49,096	51,209	+2,113	44,130	47,070	+2,940	4
41,054	58,411	+17,357	45,672	53,061	+7,389	5
52,440	56,540	+4,100	51,077	52,121	+1,044	6
51,782	71,111	+19,329	50,001	66,566	+16,565	7
50,578	63,078	+12,500	50,678	57,819	+7,141	8
44,116	44,088	-28	50,517	50,608	+91	9
41,071	54,031	+12,960	51,688	59,661	+8,973	10
52,022	57,104	+5,082	55,583	60,619	+5,036	11
50,596	50,782	+186	42,265	50,821	+8,556	
57,722	61,278	+3,556	48,290	51,136	+2,846	1
40,225	51,681	+11,456	48,861	51,907	+3,046	2
41,807	51,888	+10,081	47,068	50,071	+3,003	3
51,801	50,777	-1,024	46,111	48,511	+2,400	4
47,616	51,145	+3,529	41,861	47,411	+5,550	5
42,826	47,796	+4,970	43,770	48,667	+4,897	6
53,535	49,649	-3,886	47,111	52,798	+5,687	7
41,116	44,766	+3,650	46,636	47,767	+1,131	8
41,029	47,122	+6,093	45,608	50,291	+4,683	9
51,192	51,552	+360	45,611	47,562	+1,951	10
50,157	56,502	+6,345	50,110	56,110	+6,000	11
50,875	51,619	+744	46,119	46,751	+632	12
50,101	50,197	+96	45,526	51,611	+6,085	
48,844	50,115	+1,271	41,511	41,611	+100	1
41,177	50,792	+9,615	47,221	46,130	-1,091	2
42,652	41,108	-1,544	45,725	45,511	-214	3
40,017	42,231	+2,214	45,298	46,711	+1,413	4
42,078	40,675	-1,403	44,511	46,611	+2,100	5
51,176	51,521	+345	46,521	47,511	+990	6
41,075	40,000	-1,075	45,211	46,111	+900	7
40,117	41,102	+985	41,111	47,511	+6,400	8
40,287	41,797	+1,510	45,721	47,211	+1,490	9
41,119	40,885	-234	41,596	41,177	-419	10
41,018	40,204	-814	41,116	45,290	+4,174	11
41,078	40,117	-961	45,296	46,511	+1,215	12
445,019	482,045	+37,026	486,961	421,560	-65,401	
57,621	58,027	+406	56,188	60,917	+4,729	1
50,271	55,990	+5,719	51,519	57,117	+5,598	2
40,000	51,941	+11,941	47,117	51,669	+4,552	3
50,512	65,411	+14,899	60,769	67,291	+6,522	4
65,514	73,915	+8,401	62,846	70,921	+8,075	5
70,295	82,211	+11,916	69,817	82,159	+12,342	6
65,191	72,474	+7,283	60,726	70,176	+9,450	7
61,860	64,731	+2,871	61,115	62,016	+901	8
57,810	42,511	-15,300	49,100	41,919	-7,181	9
42,109	41,601	-508	40,516	40,571	+55	10
42,225	41,908	-317	41,171	41,537	+366	11
28,120	25,312	-2,808	21,198	22,160	+962	12
546,174	612,008	+65,834	635,245	694,387	+59,142	

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TABLE  
VI.



Showing the variations in the population of the

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
VI.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population.		
				Census, 1881	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	Gonda	1	Andhauri	82,826	76,560	+18,084
		2	Ira Thak	78,531	91,890	+13,169
		3	Kanpur	75,245	82,475	+7,230
		4	Sonpur	48,041	57,089	+9,028
		5	Gonda	116,805	139,820	+17,815
		6	Colonaganj	102,223	111,047	+8,825
		7	Wazirganj	49,917	59,075	+9,158
		8	Nawalpur	55,279	61,825	+6,546
		9	Tarailganj	115,751	114,137	-1,614
		10	Panpur	51,147	60,135	+8,988
		11	Utranch	114,322	139,433	+24,111
		12	Sulthanagar	59,182	80,098	+20,916
		13	Berpur	45,133	58,905	+11,772
		14	Bahampur	79,872	92,068	+12,196
		15	Talpur	88,170	109,128	+20,958
		16	Lohi	87,841	79,898	-7,943
		17	Pachperna	84,342	60,345	-23,997
		Total		1,270,926	1,459,329	+188,403
42	Bahraich	1	Kaungganj	106,323	118,222	+11,899
		2	Pakhalpur	70,784	83,471	+12,717
		3	Pragpur	61,363	109,480	+48,117
		4	Bihari	111,233	127,494	+16,261
		5	Sonpur	57,991	66,774	+8,783
		6	Khariganj	53,401	52,510	-891
		7	Kanpur	101,088	132,839	+31,751
		8	Malpur	70,998	80,489	+9,491
		9	Kanpur	51,910	55,053	+3,143
		10	Sayah	19,487	17,531	-1,956
		11	Kanpur	49,818	58,895	+9,077
		12	Blanga	99,722	108,894	+9,172
		Total		878,049	1,000,432	+122,384
43	Sultanganj	1	Sultanganj	100,669	114,844	+14,175
		2	Pipra	87,177	73,693	-13,484
		3	Mandikhan	86,891	86,879	-12
		4	Lombia	75,416	87,262	+11,846
		5	Hajipur	57,847	67,411	+9,564
		6	Jaungpur	71,926	81,077	+9,151
		7	Karibari	66,820	75,707	+8,887
		8	Jagpur	80,959	81,799	+840
		9	Bahar Sakul	31,024	34,561	+3,537
		10	Gourganj	59,842	65,084	+5,242
		11	Kupur	97,828	108,574	+10,746
		12	Kadpur	55,349	64,996	+9,647
		13	Dustpur	73,687	82,014	+8,327
		Total		957,912	1,075,851	+117,939
44	Parsaganj	1	Masumganj	131,348	125,576	-5,772
		2	Sonpur	90,453	96,427	+5,974
		3	Katha Manpur	38,637	42,700	+4,063
		4	Jethwana	133,845	149,214	+15,369
		5	Sangpur	101,848	112,550	+10,702
		6	Kanpur	138,088	130,660	-7,428
		7	Sangrampur	101,492	109,641	+8,149
		8	Patil	128,177	138,345	+10,168
		9	Narain	312	210	-102
		10	Morikhanpur	6,343	7,209	+866
45	Baya Bank	1	Nawalpur	861	890	+29
		2	Nawalpur	1,028	1,373	+345
		3	Nawalpur	847,047	910,895	+63,848
		4	Nawalpur	150,909	170,284	+19,375
		5	Nawalpur	91,880	101,888	+10,008
		6	Nawalpur	80,855	96,893	+16,038
		7	Nawalpur	112,888	117,173	+4,285
		8	Nawalpur	115,478	117,899	+2,421
		9	Nawalpur	128,786	139,443	+10,657
		10	Nawalpur	108,051	117,997	+9,946
		11	Nawalpur	133,770	141,016	+7,246
		12	Nawalpur	108,856	126,535	+17,679
		13	Nawalpur	1,028,788	1,180,806	+152,018

\* Criminal jurisdiction for the population above so belonging to thana Sonpur, Silewara and Mas is vested in the Magistrate.

Police Circles since the previous Census—(concluded).

Males			Females			Serial number of Thana
Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32,100	30,206	+7,097	39,327	36,394	+5,837	1
30,803	40,170	+6,367	39,908	45,714	+6,776	2
38,622	41,703	+3,441	36,823	40,712	+4,889	3
24,577	29,165	+4,778	24,464	27,211	+4,130	4
60,049	68,348	+8,299	66,566	67,272	+9,076	5
52,140	57,013	+4,873	50,076	54,911	+4,835	6
36,207	30,453	+4,046	24,710	28,522	+4,812	7
20,220	22,479	+2,259	27,459	29,126	+1,667	8
58,208	57,270	-1,008	57,221	59,917	+2,696	9
31,140	30,948	-192	30,601	32,917	+2,316	10
38,655	70,787	+32,132	67,666	67,616	-50	11
29,070	40,845	+11,775	29,112	40,051	+10,939	12
24,102	29,407	+5,305	27,108	27,108	0	13
38,779	41,750	+2,971	42,599	42,599	0	14
45,321	50,275	+4,954	44,009	47,117	+3,108	15
31,373	41,151	+9,778	26,717	29,808	+3,091	16
27,805	30,817	+3,012				17
650,771	716,303	+65,532	620,175	712,826	+92,651	
85,180	90,329	+5,149	91,611	93,891	+2,280	1
37,140	41,881	+4,741	41,371	47,787	+6,416	2
47,104	50,422	+3,318	44,669	52,838	+8,169	3
58,040	67,027	+8,987	57,111	66,107	+8,996	4
30,657	31,911	+1,254	27,111	28,111	+1,000	5
29,117	27,117	-1,000	25,111	27,111	+2,000	6
52,137	51,661	-476	49,617	48,617	-1,000	7
30,117	31,917	+1,800	29,117	31,917	+2,800	8
27,173	29,173	+2,000	27,117	29,117	+2,000	9
7,322	10,117	+2,795	6,117	7,117	+1,000	10
23,074	20,456	-2,618	21,019	21,019	0	11
51,901	50,902	-999	47,921	51,992	+4,071	12
400,187	525,507	+125,320	418,961	476,565	+57,604	
49,201	55,000	+5,799	51,179	54,111	+2,932	1
43,078	47,788	+4,710	43,079	47,901	+4,822	2
42,003	47,027	+5,024	41,986	46,052	+4,066	3
39,714	43,701	+3,987	38,622	42,611	+3,989	4
29,180	32,082	+2,902	27,107	30,082	+2,975	5
30,999	34,099	+3,100	29,427	32,499	+3,072	6
43,117	47,128	+4,011	41,501	45,511	+4,010	7
48,901	52,905	+4,004	46,811	50,811	+4,000	8
11,928	13,945	+2,017	10,911	12,920	+2,009	9
29,999	31,935	+1,936	27,911	29,911	+2,000	10
47,121	51,129	+4,008	45,111	49,111	+4,000	11
41,278	45,907	+4,629	39,111	43,111	+4,000	12
38,219	42,901	+4,682	35,911	40,111	+4,200	13
475,145	599,196	+124,051	492,787	595,165	+102,378	
60,129	61,277	+1,148	60,919	61,279	+360	1
45,079	46,077	+998	45,071	46,129	+1,058	2
19,403	20,014	+611	19,271	20,014	+743	3
65,715	71,175	+5,460	65,101	70,719	+5,618	4
49,078	51,198	+2,120	48,101	50,072	+1,971	5
60,708	61,789	+1,081	60,211	61,071	+860	6
50,271	51,219	+948	50,211	51,071	+860	7
65,198	67,721	+2,523	64,611	67,011	+2,400	8
112	112	0	109	109	0	9
1,240	1,247	+7	1,191	1,192	+1	10
314	314	0	314	314	0	11
511	511	0	511	511	0	12
420,730	515,171	+94,441	416,117	503,721	+87,604	
78,119	84,155	+6,036	72,109	82,169	+10,060	1
46,911	51,606	+4,695	45,191	50,199	+5,008	2
42,003	46,421	+4,418	41,111	45,722	+4,611	3
67,096	71,814	+4,718	66,101	70,819	+4,718	4
61,116	66,439	+5,323	60,111	65,439	+5,328	5
61,272	67,272	+6,000	57,462	63,462	+6,000	6
62,072	67,004	+4,932	61,511	66,511	+5,000	7
65,000	68,000	+3,000	64,100	67,100	+3,000	8
62,070	65,008	+2,938	61,079	64,077	+2,998	9
508,581	577,116	+68,535	503,207	563,791	+60,584	

of Allahabad. For the population shown against thana Machhobahar it is noted in the Marginalia of Jangama.

# SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Pottis of the Kumaon Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles.

ROVIN- GIAL TABLE VI. Supple- ment.	Serial number of district	Name of district	Name of mortuary circle	Serial number of patti	Name of patti.	Total population			Males			Females		
						Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase + or De-crease	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	In-crease + or De-crease
						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Almora Rural circles.	1			1	Gorpatan	3,995	4,514	+519	2,021	2,230	+209	1,871	2,184	+313
	2			2	Talla Bk	5,529	6,279	+750	3,171	3,711	+540	2,409	3,103	+693
	3			3	Dumpr Nalla	5,081	5,562	+511	2,554	2,801	+247	2,197	2,761	+564
	4			4	Dumpr Bk	2,904	3,342	+438	1,432	1,678	+246	1,472	1,664	+192
	5			5	Dumpr Talla	4,760	6,406	+1,626	2,518	2,740	+221	2,252	2,819	+567
	6			6	Dug	3,897	4,961	+1,064	1,857	2,172	+315	1,710	2,105	+395
	7			7	Katay Nalla	5,122	7,218	+2,096	2,804	1,199	+1,335	2,258	3,019	+761
	8			8	Katay Bk	4,414	4,693	+279	2,078	2,424	+356	1,806	2,420	+614
	9			9	Katay Talla	3,103	3,999	+896	1,641	2,052	+411	1,462	1,937	+475
	10			10	Nakun	4,493	4,933	+440	2,437	2,458	+21	2,110	2,103	-7
	11			11	Duran	5,118	5,868	+750	2,604	2,935	+331	2,454	2,653	+199
	12			12	Kluran	1,783	2,164	+381	939	1,140	+201	844	1,015	+171
	13			13	Lakimpur Nalla	4,688	6,173	+1,485	2,370	2,708	+338	2,266	2,665	+399
	14			14	Lakimpur Talla	3,458	4,592	+1,134	1,754	2,196	+442	1,704	2,397	+693
	15			15	Ratnagar	2,411	3,851	+1,440	1,254	1,824	+570	1,157	1,727	+570
	16			16	Bangor	5,616	7,249	+1,633	2,907	3,810	+903	2,649	3,439	+790
	17			17	Salam Nalla	3,066	4,949	+1,883	1,552	2,250	+698	1,464	2,399	+935
	18			18	Salam Talla	4,493	4,244	-249	2,291	1,876	-415	2,102	1,907	-195
	19			19	Bel	5,882	6,737	+855	2,867	3,415	+548	2,715	3,322	+607
	20			20	Bh. sag	1,835	2,294	+459	901	1,149	+248	904	1,145	+241
	21			21	Drum	6,820	7,686	+866	3,438	3,988	+550	3,082	3,698	+616
	22			22	Kanawa	5,111	6,776	+1,665	2,671	3,241	+570	2,440	3,249	+809
	23			23	Pungum	3,500	3,678	+178	1,651	1,816	+165	1,616	1,833	+217
	24			24		4,635	6,117	+1,482	2,424	3,178	+754	2,211	2,939	+728
	25			25	Bommal Nalla	1,102	1,386	+284	561	761	+200	514	711	+197
	26			26	Bommal Talla	5,387	6,034	+647	2,778	3,119	+341	2,609	2,985	+376
	27			27	Bommal Nalla	4,252	4,702	+450	2,221	2,481	+260	2,031	2,213	+182
	28			28	Dumpr Nalla	1,389	1,068	-321	708	582	-126	681	586	-95
	29			29	Khar	4,006	4,310	+304	2,111	2,411	+300	1,895	2,105	+210
	30			30	Khar	2,301	2,430	+129	1,131	1,181	+50	1,174	1,249	+75
	31			31	Khar	12,305	13,459	+1,154	6,999	7,522	+523	5,306	6,577	+1,271
	32			32	Chun	2,611	3,797	+1,186	1,268	1,857	+589	1,343	1,940	+597
	33			33	Bum	1,106	1,064	-42	581	511	-70	521	491	-30
	34			34	Bum	4,642	5,365	+723	2,411	2,711	+300	2,231	2,654	+423
	35			35	Bum	5,048	6,015	+967	2,411	3,125	+714	2,637	2,890	+253
	36			36	Tikun Nalla	3,624	4,658	+1,034	1,715	2,407	+692	1,909	2,249	+340
	37			37	Tikun Talla	4,303	4,711	+408	1,897	2,281	+384	2,406	2,448	+42
	38			38	Atnang Nalla	7,487	7,386	-101	3,912	3,957	+45	3,575	3,431	-144
	39			39	Atnang Talla	3,470	2,909	-561	1,709	1,783	+74	1,761	1,126	-635
	40			40	Champon	2,880	2,832	-48	1,451	1,364	-87	1,429	1,468	+39
	41			41	Dharmak	530	1,568	+1,038	251	828	+577	289	838	+549
	42			42	Kamla Nalla	1,914	2,310	+396	911	1,161	+250	970	1,156	+186
	43			43	Mali Talla	7,210	4,894	-2,316	3,227	2,812	-415	1,957	2,082	+125
	44			44	Chamla Nalla	7,061	7,931	+870	3,241	3,877	+636	3,821	4,011	+190
	45			45	Chamla Talla	7,681	8,687	+1,006	3,715	4,415	+700	3,966	4,266	+300
	46			46	Chamla Talla	7,487	7,480	-7	3,709	3,610	-99	3,779	3,871	+92
	47			47	Dum Nalla	6,497	6,868	+371	3,231	3,410	+179	3,267	3,458	+191
	48			48	Dum Talla	5,819	5,875	+56	2,711	2,823	+112	3,108	3,054	-54
	49			49	Dum Talla	6,600	7,020	+420	3,228	3,709	+481	3,372	3,940	+568
	50			50	Dum Talla	6,252	6,605	+353	3,110	3,310	+200	3,142	3,295	+153
	51			51	Gover Talla	6,573	7,342	+769	3,212	3,619	+407	3,361	3,723	+362
	52			52	Gover Nalla	5,226	5,908	+682	2,601	2,951	+350	2,625	2,957	+332
	53			53	Kalim Nalla	5,724	6,546	+822	2,711	3,107	+396	3,013	3,439	+426
	54			54	Kalim Talla	1,474	1,516	+42	715	805	+90	759	811	+52
	55			55	Nalla	4,746	5,780	+1,034	2,115	2,671	+556	2,631	3,109	+478
	56			56	Nalla	3,738	4,514	+776	1,899	2,415	+516	2,819	3,109	+290
	57			57	Nalla	3,003	4,591	+1,588	1,560	2,415	+855	1,443	2,164	+721
	58			58	Nalla	4,364	4,707	+343	2,112	2,398	+286	2,252	2,419	+167
	59			59	Nalla	6,185	7,247	+1,062	3,077	3,575	+498	3,108	3,670	+562
	60			60	Nalla	4,828	5,348	+520	2,491	2,821	+330	2,337	2,521	+184
	61			61	Nalla	7,127	7,564	+437	3,511	3,711	+200	3,616	3,853	+237
	62			62	Nalla	5,580	5,845	+265	2,705	2,970	+265	2,875	3,075	+200
Almora Rural circles	Total, Almora Rural circles					378,760	318,900	+40,130	1,47,420	1,47,278	+142	1,75,540	1,71,622	+4,222
Champawat Rural circles	63			63	Chun	3,890	4,048	+158	1,780	2,207	+427	1,901	2,351	+450
	64			64	Chun Nalla	397	448	+51	192	280	+88	175	218	+43
	65			65	Chun Talla	731	500	-231	438	272	-166	293	228	-65
	66			66	Gurda	4,926	5,311	+385	2,531	2,710	+179	2,395	2,601	+206
	67			67	Gurda	1,582	1,582	0	791	791	0	791	791	0
	68			68	Khalpatti Nalla	1,504	1,580	+76	713	913	+200	792	992	+200
	69			69	Khalpatti Talla	977	994	+17	500	504	+4	477	490	+13
	70			70	Khalpatti Talla	4,573	4,348	-225	2,110	2,230	+120	2,463	2,019	-444
	71			71	Regurda	118	118	0	59	59	0	59	59	0
	72			72	Regurda	5,039	5,039	0	2,500	2,500	0	2,539	2,539	0
	73			73	Sgt	787	645	-142	411	317	-94	376	258	-118
	74			74	Sgt	787	810	+23	370	370	0	400	400	0
	75			75	Sgt	385	385	0	192	192	0	193	193	0
	76			76	Talla Nalla	2,951	1,840	-1,111	1,402	798	-604	1,459	842	-617
	77			77	Talla Nalla	5,562	4,097	-1,465	2,438	2,438	0	2,742	2,259	-483
Total, Champawat Rural circles						31,353	33,561	+2,218	16,081	17,095	+944	15,262	16,466	+1,204

# SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Paltis of the Kamann Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

PROVE  
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TABLE

Name of district.	Name of mortuary circle.	Serial number of paltis.	Name of paltis.	Total population			Males			Females			In-crease + or De-crease—	
				Census, 1881.	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	In-crease + or De-crease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891.	In-crease + or De-crease—		
														6
Almoor—(continued)														
Bor Rural Circle.														
		76	Ryans	..	115	+115	..	67	+67	..	48	+48		
		77	Cloandana	..	1,296	+1,296	..	602	+602	..	694	+694		
		80	Thurna Malla	..	217	+217	..	111	+111	..	106	+106		
		81	Darna Malla	..	..	..	..	467	+467	..	494	+494		
		82	Althun Malla	..	1,162	1,044	-118	591	518	-73	571	-20		
		83	Barshu	..	1,041	1,116	+77	564	564	+0	577	+13		
		84	Dindhat	..	4,062	5,129	+1,067	2,114	2,641	+527	1,928	2,641	+713	
		85	Asok Malla	..	2,473	2,922	+449	1,292	1,490	+198	1,181	1,592	+411	
		86	Asok Malla	..	3,641	3,303	-338	1,828	1,711	-117	1,118	1,566	+448	
		87	Asok Malla	..	3,228	5,763	+2,535	1,602	2,790	+1,188	1,566	1,901	+335	
		88	Asok Malla	..	5,409	6,367	+958	2,790	3,241	+451	2,619	3,119	+500	
		89	Kharevat	..	2,751	3,067	+316	1,401	1,617	+216	1,317	1,470	+153	
		90	Kharevat	..	635	1,321	+686	300	646	+346	335	691	+356	
		91	Milner	..	4,472	4,627	+155	2,201	2,247	+46	2,216	2,380	+164	
		92	Nava Das	..	2,748	3,245	+497	1,407	1,640	+233	1,341	1,610	+269	
		93	Rawal	..	2,327	3,313	+986	1,153	1,762	+609	1,175	1,551	+376	
		94	Seti Malla	..	432	491	+59	215	245	+30	218	246	+28	
		95	Seti Malla	..	2,892	3,494	+602	1,490	1,781	+291	1,402	1,771	+369	
		96	Sau	..	2,926	3,537	+611	1,508	1,801	+293	1,417	1,751	+334	
		97	Walda Malla	..	979	1,567	+588	543	818	+275	516	719	+203	
		98	Walda Malla	..	896	954	+58	456	483	+27	410	429	+19	
		99	Walda Malla	..	4,159	5,105	+946	2,128	2,578	+450	2,031	2,527	+496	
			Total, Bor Rural Circle	45,582	59,050	+13,468	23,201	29,810	+6,610	22,371	29,240	+7,069		
			Total, Almoor district...	355,675	411,501	+55,826	182,722	208,113	+25,391	172,951	203,388	+30,435		
Dasoli circle														
		1	Punkhunda Malla	..	3,908	2,556	-1,352	1,947	1,300	-727	1,919	1,296	-623	
		2	Punkhunda Malla	..	3,607	3,324	-283	1,795	1,574	-221	1,812	1,566	-246	
		3	Dasoli Malla	..	2,524	3,399	+875	1,229	1,579	+350	1,305	1,749	+444	
		4	Dasoli Malla	..	7,519	10,478	+2,959	3,796	5,054	+1,258	3,741	5,122	+1,381	
			Total, Dasoli Pamt- Almoor circle	17,556	18,855	+1,099	8,797	9,651	+854	8,759	9,601	+842		
Bhulan circle														
		5	Pundarwar	..	7,443	8,911	+1,468	3,640	4,471	+831	4,751	4,750	-1	
		6	Pundarwar	..	8,878	10,116	+1,238	4,229	5,077	+848	4,767	5,019	+252	
		7	Kajeri	..	2,250	2,770	+520	1,097	1,400	+303	1,119	1,401	+282	
		8	Kajeri	..	2,865	3,387	+522	1,401	1,670	+269	1,421	1,717	+296	
		9	Nandak	..	3,791	4,404	+613	1,901	2,280	+379	1,908	2,201	+293	
		10	Khawar	..	761	1,084	+323	382	608	+226	379	576	+197	
			Total, Bhulan circle	26,692	30,732	+4,040	12,854	15,179	+2,325	14,919	17,551	+2,732		
Nagpur circle														
		11	Humen	..	1,463	1,479	+16	671	694	+23	810	805	-5	
		12	Mallanda	..	1,275	1,437	+162	620	720	+100	621	711	+90	
		13	Parkanda with Urgan villages	..	2,540	3,051	+511	1,251	1,496	+245	1,295	1,565	+270	
		14	Kalpat Malla	..	3,723	4,248	+525	1,878	2,116	+238	1,845	2,123	+278	
		15	Kalpat Malla	..	6,724	10,547	+3,823	3,404	5,071	+1,667	3,324	5,171	+1,847	
		16	Nagpur Malla	..	8,616	10,079	+1,463	4,305	4,914	+609	4,311	5,165	+854	
		17	Nagpur Malla	..	10,691	12,922	+2,231	5,305	6,284	+979	5,386	6,611	+1,225	
		18	Nagpur Malla	..	5,439	6,098	+659	2,612	3,008	+396	2,827	3,170	+343	
			Total, Nagpur circle	42,300	51,831	+9,531	20,564	25,096	+4,532	21,207	26,715	+5,508		
Chandpur circle														
		19	Chandpur Sili	..	5,144	6,151	+1,007	2,490	2,974	+484	2,654	3,177	+523	
		20	Singor	..	1,938	2,508	+570	979	1,210	+231	968	1,204	+236	
		21	Chandpur Tala	..	5,811	7,048	+1,237	2,804	3,252	+448	2,698	3,172	+474	
		22	Lohra	..	6,794	8,100	+1,306	3,393	4,006	+613	3,151	4,165	+1,014	
		23	Chauran	..	4,714	5,049	+335	2,350	2,455	+105	2,375	2,594	+219	
		24	Chauran	..	7,375	8,092	+717	3,677	4,378	+701	3,698	4,713	+1,015	
		25	Dhanyali	..	2,398	2,757	+359	1,198	1,441	+243	1,209	1,427	+218	
		26	Banigadhi	..	1,376	1,392	+16	686	668	-18	619	621	+2	
			Total, Chandpur circle	36,489	42,096	+5,607	17,336	20,217	+2,881	16,153	21,881	+5,728		

# SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Patis of the Kurnam Division since the previous Census arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

ROVIN- CIAL TABLE VI. Supple- ment.	Serial number of district	Name of district	Name of mortuary circle	Serial number of patti	Name of patti	Total Population			Males			Females		
						Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase+ or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase+ or Decrease—	Census, 1881	Census, 1891	Increase+ or Decrease—
						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Garhwal—(continued)			Dewalgarh circle	27	Chalan Syam	4,188	5,161	+973	2,040	2,519	+509	2,148	2,642	+494
				28	Ba. l. h. n. Syam	3,225	4,021	+796	1,677	1,967	+289	1,558	2,054	+496
				29	Dhampur	5,206	6,160	+954	2,571	3,095	+524	2,635	3,066	+431
				30	Badal Syam	1,370	1,707	+337	682	812	+130	688	868	+179
				31	Ghandar Syam	3,829	4,781	+952	1,833	2,306	+473	2,005	2,475	+470
				32	h. under Syam	5,801	6,873	+1,072	2,662	3,205	+543	2,639	3,168	+529
				33	Kathul Syam	3,769	4,678	+909	1,773	2,053	+280	1,996	2,328	+332
					Total, Dewalgarh circle	27,188	32,881	+5,693	13,188	16,007	+2,819	14,000	16,874	+2,874
			Bamh Syam circle	34	Nandul Syam	3,141	3,940	+799	1,615	2,115	+500	1,526	1,798	+272
				35	Onagar Syam	3,458	4,151	+693	1,663	2,028	+365	1,795	2,264	+469
				36	Badal Syam	4,368	4,677	+309	2,107	2,224	+117	2,261	2,453	+192
				37	Mangar Syam	5,825	7,109	+1,284	2,935	3,125	+190	2,890	3,744	+854
				38	Awal Syam	6,418	7,139	+721	3,090	3,285	+195	3,328	3,865	+537
				39	Kandul Syam	1,709	2,187	+478	818	1,050	+232	881	1,107	+226
				40	Bangla Syam	1,366	2,356	+990	927	1,114	+187	969	1,169	+200
				41	Dand Syam	6,015	6,322	+307	2,180	2,561	+381	2,529	2,759	+230
				42	Patwal Syam	1,688	1,834	+146	882	980	+98	856	918	+62
				43	Kapil Syam	3,237	3,960	+723	1,666	1,856	+190	1,611	2,010	+399
Snagar circle	44	h. l. n. Syam	2,490	2,670	+180	1,201	1,402	+201	1,297	1,568	+271			
	45	Idwal Syam	3,528	4,404	+876	1,734	2,125	+391	1,791	2,379	+588			
	46	Snagar Syam	4,286	5,186	+900	2,094	2,713	+619	2,192	2,811	+619			
	47	Rawat Syam	1,052	1,284	+232	495	611	+116	527	663	+136			
		Total, Bamh Syam circle	48,220	56,465	+8,245	23,638	27,309	+3,671	24,582	29,156	+4,574			
Snagar circle	48	Snagar	2,100	2,386	+286	1,046	1,228	+182	1,051	1,158	+107			
		Total, Snagar circle	2,100	2,386	+286	1,046	1,228	+182	1,051	1,158	+107			
Chandul circle	49	Mamul Syam	6,387	6,834	+447	3,048	3,188	+140	3,319	3,646	+327			
	50	Mamul Syam	4,965	5,360	+395	2,341	2,517	+176	2,111	2,283	+172			
	51	Ingan Syam	1,778	1,909	+131	843	921	+78	951	1,073	+122			
	52	Jawal Syam	2,062	2,426	+364	1,026	1,211	+185	1,066	1,215	+149			
	53	Kangadig Syam	3,245	3,881	+636	1,557	1,878	+321	1,688	1,983	+295			
	54	Pangl Syam	1,400	1,711	+311	715	811	+96	731	867	+136			
	55	Gaur Syam	3,600	4,308	+708	1,852	2,023	+171	1,918	2,346	+428			
		Total, Chandul circle	23,403	26,573	+3,170	11,277	12,621	+1,344	12,126	13,683	+1,557			
Malla Syam circle	56	Talun	4,521	5,330	+809	2,155	2,510	+355	2,266	2,790	+524			
	57	Sandul	1,641	1,879	+238	815	920	+105	867	959	+92			
	58	Gurja	3,811	4,255	+444	1,873	2,056	+183	1,918	2,219	+301			
	59	Dandul Syam	2,387	2,837	+450	1,154	1,319	+165	1,216	1,488	+272			
	60	S. d. n. Syam	6,812	8,052	+1,240	3,308	3,888	+580	3,612	4,164	+552			
	61	Meldar	747	787	+40	372	475	+103	375	418	+43			
	62	Jungu Syam	2,330	2,673	+343	1,119	1,285	+166	1,141	1,371	+230			
	63	Kolad	1,408	1,945	+537	704	971	+267	731	971	+240			
	64	Kandul	9,898	11,502	+1,604	4,797	5,780	+983	5,069	5,916	+847			
	65	Irakul	7,632	8,334	+702	3,706	4,054	+348	3,826	4,280	+454			
			Total, Malla Syam circle	41,125	47,564	+6,439	20,081	22,054	+1,973	21,011	24,610	+3,599		
Tali, Salan circle	66	S. d. n. Syam	1,519	1,840	+321	714	988	+274	801	952	+151			
	67	S. d. n. Syam	5,078	5,774	+696	2,169	2,844	+675	2,619	3,231	+612			
	68	Wam	7,089	7,241	+152	3,436	3,115	-321	3,673	3,796	+123			
	69	Ingol Walla	4,042	3,374	-668	1,981	1,588	-393	2,059	1,736	-323			
	70	Ingol Walla	3,050	4,248	+1,198	1,525	2,072	+547	1,605	2,196	+591			
	71	Ingol Walla	5,674	6,623	+949	2,709	3,200	+491	3,063	3,614	+551			
	72	Ingol Walla	2,724	2,690	-34	1,318	1,275	-43	1,366	1,316	-50			
	73	K. n. n. Walla	1,091	2,348	+1,257	599	1,130	+531	599	1,116	+517			
	74	K. n. n. Walla	336	428	+92	156	208	+52	169	226	+57			
	75	Ingol	4,361	4,361	0	2,119	2,101	-18	2,189	2,220	+31			
	76	Ingol	1,389	4,385	+2,996	807	2,507	+1,700	473	1,688	+1,215			
			Total, Tali, Salan circle	87,460	100,599	+13,139	43,630	51,580	+7,950	48,821	58,019	+9,198		

# SUPPLEMENT.

Showing the variations in the population of the Patis of the Kurnool Division since the previous Census and arranged according to mortuary circles—(concluded).

No.	Name of district.	Name of mortuary circle.	Serial number of Patis.	Name of Patis.	Total population			Males			Females.			Suppl. ment.
					Census, 1861	Census, 1891	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1861.	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—	Census, 1861.	Census, 1901	Increase + or Decrease—	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
47	Ganga-B. (concluded)	Ganga Salan circle	77	Dhanga Malla	5,953	6,365	+442	2,904	2,927	+23	1,010	1,158	+149	
			78	Dhanga Talia	4,800	5,003	+197	2,477	2,416	-61	2,120	2,627	+507	
			79	Agna ..	5,189	5,943	+754	2,575	2,838	+263	2,011	3,104	+1,093	
			80	Lampur ..	6,235	7,906	+1,671	3,054	3,478	+424	1,540	1,839	+299	
			81	Karavada Walla	1,000	2,116	+1,116	102	984	+882	1,001	1,118	+117	
			82	Karavada Palla	1,066	2,105	+1,039	519	994	+475	530	1,122	+592	
			83	Lampur Malla	3,113	3,583	+470	1,519	1,756	+237	1,594	1,827	+233	
			84	Lampur Bhatta	6,446	7,020	+574	3,111	3,428	+317	1,124	1,270	+146	
			85	Lampur Talia	6,086	5,030	-1,056	3,552	1,904	-1,648	1,461	1,062	-399	
			86	Bhatta village and for cas, Ganga Division	2,314	5,434	+3,120	1,071	1,711	+640	443	600	+157	
				Total, Ganga Salan circle	44,632	52,944	+8,312	22,477	27,418	+4,941	11,265	15,528	+4,263	
48	Kodavara circle	Kodavara circle	87	Kodavara	404	706	+242	380	102	+162	111	211	+100	
				Total, Kodavara circle	404	706	+242	380	102	+162	111	211	+100	
		Laxdown circle	88	Laxdown	..	1,354	1,354	..	1,177	1,177	..	177	177	
				Total, Laxdown circle	..	1,354	1,354	..	1,177	1,177	..	177	177	
				Total, District Gachwal	345,029	407,818	+62,789	170,735	200,478	+29,743	174,294	207,340	+33,046	
			1	Harpur	30,288	30,126	-162	16,520	16,172	-348	13,768	13,954	+186	
			2	Kachh ..	44,085	43,013	-1,072	21,057	22,811	+1,754	20,818	23,214	+2,396	
			3	Harpur	33,942	32,564	-1,378	18,512	17,900	-612	15,430	14,664	-766	
			4	Haripur ..	18,982	18,656	-326	10,171	10,001	-170	8,511	8,472	-39	
			5	Kachh ..	30,110	29,656	-454	16,851	16,288	-563	11,259	13,368	+2,109	
			6	Kachh ..	49,080	50,436	+1,356	25,011	25,576	+565	24,069	25,860	+1,791	
				Total	206,993	210,568	+3,575	111,415	115,461	+4,046	92,578	95,107	+2,529	
49	Nami Tal circle	Nami Tal circle	7	Chikla	13,028	21,895	+8,867	8,754	11,235	+2,481	4,322	6,979	+2,657	
			8	Kota Talia	1,200	1,797	+597	684	981	+297	521	1,161	+640	
			9	Mali Kachh	2,805	2,197	-608	1,761	1,127	-634	1,011	1,000	-111	
			10	Mali Kachh	1,489	1,048	-441	782	510	-272	507	318	-189	
			11	Talia Kachh	1,278	1,407	+129	611	717	+106	607	721	+114	
			12	Chikla	753	1,250	+497	451	717	+266	399	551	+152	
			13	Chikla	1,690	2,300	+610	801	1,100	+299	884	1,111	+227	
			14	Chikla	1,751	3,300	+1,549	888	1,619	+731	867	1,717	+850	
			15	Chikla Talia	13	100	+87	15	71	+56	15	71	+56	
			16	Chikla Talia	1,777	2,891	+1,114	1,114	2,196	+1,082	611	1,585	+974	
				Total	104,098	20,168	+1,463	54,201	11,101	+4,711	41,422	9,251	+3,171	
				Total, District Nami Tal Circle	137,986	151,880	+13,714	70,332	86,918	+16,586	69,611	84,871	+15,260	
				Total, District Nami Tal	344,956	362,348	+17,392	181,047	202,204	+21,157	161,212	180,941	+19,729	



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PROVINCIAL TABLE VII.

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SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE POLICE  
CIRCLES DISTRIBUTED BY RELIGION.

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# Showing the population of the Police

Serial number of District	Name of District	Serial number of Thana	Name of Thana	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dehri Duh	1	Dehri	60,141	35,053	24,188	47,830	28,464	19,376
		2	Rajpur	9,626	5,528	4,194	8,578	4,860	3,718
		3	Musoorie	10,806	7,537	3,269	7,916	4,440	3,476
		4	Bahapur	23,577	13,687	9,890	17,865	10,895	6,970
		5	Kail	49,168	27,870	21,298	48,779	28,069	20,710
		6	Chakrita	1,509	1,168	344	791	547	244
		7	Hingpur	13,288	9,940	4,048	11,984	8,317	3,667
		Total		168,135	100,824	67,311	143,718	84,987	58,731
2	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	140,164	74,920	65,245	74,341	40,486	33,855
		2	Rampur	13,277	28,161	24,116	40,035	21,828	18,207
		3	Dehat	55,849	20,123	26,667	34,578	18,108	16,470
		4	Musaffarnad	35,509	18,572	16,937	23,876	12,271	11,605
		5	Mirapur	10,653	10,320	9,903	10,193	5,488	4,705
		6	Pachpur	41,484	21,554	19,920	28,530	14,798	13,732
		7	Mohand	13,384	7,486	5,908	11,061	6,961	4,100
		8	Ilusganpur	38,481	20,311	18,170	25,000	13,328	11,672
		9	Nagail	47,489	25,049	22,440	36,883	19,540	17,343
		10	Mangla	67,537	36,365	31,162	47,533	25,879	21,654
		11	Umanu	22,218	12,040	10,169	15,846	8,547	7,299
		12	Roorkee	67,999	37,427	30,572	40,135	21,290	18,845
		13	Jawalpur	10,712	30,406	30,233	23,609	30,468	23,139
		14	Sultanpur	16,712	9,131	7,581	13,389	7,378	6,011
		15	Badli	34,601	19,558	15,043	30,595	17,385	13,210
		16	Namata	23,451	12,443	11,008	18,902	10,043	8,859
		17	Deolad	80,768	44,505	36,263	54,798	30,440	24,358
		18	Nuker	52,217	28,155	24,062	38,166	20,919	17,247
		19	Gangol	44,324	23,587	20,737	27,808	14,867	12,941
		20	Srawa	27,278	11,790	12,519	16,530	10,084	6,446
		21	Chikita	87,552	10,875	7,677	17,861	9,314	8,547
		22	Basse	12,236	6,578	6,657	8,640	4,687	3,953
		Total		1,001,390	540,351	460,929	667,494	363,745	303,749
3	Musaffarnagar	1	Musaffarnagar	64,310	35,000	29,311	40,653	22,819	17,834
		2	Itawa	60,872	27,578	23,204	38,422	20,016	18,406
		3	Charanwal	40,140	22,067	18,043	28,401	15,707	12,694
		4	Par	39,563	21,306	17,740	27,673	15,190	12,483
		5	Hardianpur	19,016	6,665	4,351	10,553	5,859	4,694
		6	Bhim	57,080	30,500	26,160	48,344	25,029	23,315
		7	Thana Bhawan	43,590	23,303	20,294	38,404	16,478	11,926
		8	Jhunjhuna	32,538	17,508	15,390	25,175	13,535	11,640
		9	Kurana	41,388	22,738	19,051	30,763	11,300	9,463
		10	Bahad	18,321	7,420	6,001	8,306	4,500	3,806
		11	Jamath	42,859	22,764	19,895	27,652	14,808	12,844
		12	Khatwal	69,918	37,605	32,311	49,787	26,708	23,079
		13	Ilhwa	49,486	26,007	23,519	34,942	19,100	15,842
		14	Mirpur	49,486	26,007	23,519	34,942	19,100	15,842
		15	Burkha	46,019	24,776	21,233	31,294	16,079	15,215
		16	Shahpur	51,440	27,897	23,611	37,549	20,461	17,088
		17	Kundia	60,045	36,907	30,941	48,577	26,235	22,342
		18	Chaudh	12,194	6,543	6,651	8,838	4,706	4,132
		Total		772,874	418,228	354,646	542,583	295,334	247,249
4	Meerut	1	City Station	90,617	49,698	41,025	49,774	27,320	22,454
		2	Kanhar Khwa	13,900	7,358	6,532	10,644	5,003	5,641
		3	Bazar Khwa	27,799	14,648	13,151	19,818	10,465	9,353
		4	Mau Khwa	25,339	13,425	11,914	19,866	10,858	9,008
		5	Jan	71,394	38,164	33,230	57,539	30,808	26,730
		6	Umanu	49,563	22,497	20,444	34,318	18,279	16,039
		7	Bahad	34,505	18,570	16,937	28,540	15,308	13,232
		8	Kharkhoda	41,038	21,425	19,608	35,715	15,131	10,584
		9	Hegamabad	41,888	22,441	19,447	36,359	19,037	17,322
		10	Sadar Bazar	26,844	10,040	10,004	17,337	10,049	7,288
		11	Lal Kuti	18,900	11,639	7,260	6,499	4,476	2,023
		12	Thana	44,364	23,616	20,749	34,176	17,928	16,248
		13	Palkha	23,164	10,360	15,336	22,211	11,725	10,486
		14	Gidrahad	43,376	23,031	20,245	31,935	17,184	14,751
		15	Faridnagar	42,420	22,558	19,867	34,173	18,001	16,172
		16	Shahdara	16,887	10,781	9,650	14,176	8,037	6,139
		17	Kharkhoda	24,897	12,163	11,635	12,135	11,319	10,816
		18	Kharkhoda	23,798	12,082	10,754	21,150	11,600	9,550
		19	Loni	73,301	38,997	34,304	48,404	26,770	21,634
		20	Mewana	6,914	3,881	3,033	5,499	3,033	2,466
		21	Khanpur	50,328	26,798	23,530	36,889	20,300	16,589
		22	Faridnagar	18,108	10,360	9,867	16,531	9,465	7,066
		23	Behma	36,469	18,101	17,368	27,288	14,183	13,105
		24	Baghat	50,806	27,827	22,979	42,477	23,539	18,938
		25	Bahad	25,764	14,382	12,513	22,476	12,513	9,963
		26	Lalpur	31,469	11,448	9,621	20,111	11,448	8,663

Circles distributed by Religion.

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Total number of children.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,322	6,328	3,409	134	86	48	907	412	105	1,048	714	330	1
898	566	370	8	8	—	78	41	49	31	23	8	2
1,700	1,134	582	18	10	8	1,115	502	411	59	58	1	3
8,128	5,043	2,963	19	17	2	303	206	161	172	94	76	4
860	531	110	28	19	9	13	6	7	18	15	3	5
438	289	99	34	19	6	317	124	64	49	40	8	8
1,189	690	242	5	2	1	32	11	9	167	118	49	7
19,896	12,660	7,236	234	161	73	2,743	1,504	1,279	1,544	1,072	472	
68,326	32,264	30,262	1,625	860	745	772	413	379	900	110	54	1
11,228	5,977	5,261	875	530	115	—	—	—	39	26	13	2
31,061	10,989	10,172	169	104	64	11	1	7	31	16	15	3
11,722	6,120	5,596	70	43	27	—	—	—	41	21	17	4
9,419	4,883	4,336	10	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12,615	6,087	6,128	98	51	37	8	4	4	43	29	14	6
2,833	1,862	1,068	8	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
13,435	7,050	6,479	2	2	—	6	3	3	32	18	14	7
10,833	4,840	4,994	123	73	60	6	2	1	144	79	65	4
19,711	10,334	9,773	215	110	99	13	6	6	58	29	28	10
6,830	3,983	4,948	—	—	—	13	7	6	39	14	16	11
26,076	14,129	11,947	183	111	72	1,078	771	309	832	429	109	12
17,390	9,352	8,038	60	34	27	54	37	17	13	11	2	10
3,301	1,749	1,552	—	—	—	11	8	1	1	1	—	14
3,375	2,140	1,778	120	77	49	—	—	—	5	2	3	15
4,459	2,270	2,177	219	124	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35,596	18,446	17,590	389	204	165	3	3	—	4	3	1	17
13,228	6,709	6,440	736	384	352	—	—	—	86	61	27	18
16,547	8,507	8,040	151	89	71	—	—	—	24	14	11	10
6,368	4,411	3,927	380	207	173	3	1	2	7	6	—	20
19,744	10,438	9,111	445	227	219	—	—	—	1	1	—	31
8,474	1,835	1,642	121	69	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
834,432	171,120	153,312	6,084	3,225	2,779	1,974	1,200	711	1,298	900	396	
22,294	12,340	10,045	729	436	296	80	49	11	457	284	173	1
12,138	6,478	5,658	283	169	114	—	—	—	31	16	10	2
11,429	5,211	5,218	156	97	59	—	—	—	154	82	72	4
11,186	5,928	5,258	139	79	59	—	—	—	14	14	—	6
1,490	805	681	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10,098	5,608	4,590	181	102	79	5	—	1	432	257	175	6
14,985	7,682	7,261	148	74	74	8	8	—	35	22	14	8
7,250	3,981	3,269	180	109	80	—	—	—	28	22	6	9
19,715	10,530	9,178	989	480	499	—	—	—	22	19	3	10
4,981	2,703	2,278	35	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
14,548	7,679	6,876	428	202	196	—	—	—	31	21	10	12
19,304	9,716	8,499	1,802	890	890	11	7	4	132	81	49	14
14,293	7,017	6,095	363	181	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
10,908	5,623	5,280	94	60	44	10	6	—	2	2	—	15
13,694	7,224	6,470	1,013	564	490	—	—	—	18	11	7	16
15,140	8,080	6,229	993	573	519	—	—	—	59	31	26	17
16,304	8,125	7,269	2,281	1,251	1,030	13	7	6	383	190	194	18
8,362	1,720	1,536	64	61	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116,090	116,504	102,486	9,396	5,358	4,141	127	81	46	1,798	1,051	714	
39,214	21,303	17,821	710	399	311	314	158	166	605	322	297	1
5,340	1,600	1,547	18	12	6	50	28	22	38	22	16	2
7,978	4,140	3,849	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	3
9,043	5,102	4,949	2	2	—	—	—	—	28	16	12	4
19,611	9,946	8,665	56	39	19	—	—	—	276	161	217	6
9,185	4,844	4,341	178	100	78	31	9	12	151	81	70	7
5,807	3,109	2,699	277	154	123	—	—	—	81	49	42	7
12,896	6,383	5,513	13	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9,444	3,359	3,085	2	—	—	6	2	4	77	41	36	9
6,991	4,052	2,899	512	292	220	1,231	802	379	888	771	117	10
6,199	3,370	2,829	58	34	21	3,994	2,009	196	62	72	30	19
10,687	5,571	5,269	9	3	—	—	—	—	113	69	44	14
9,524	5,176	4,748	32	18	14	5	1	2	10	6	4	19
10,888	6,083	5,232	126	62	64	124	68	56	169	91	78	13
8,323	4,381	3,892	7	4	8	4	1	3	19	11	8	10
3,568	2,116	1,872	126	70	47	64	45	49	5	4	1	16
3,588	1,565	1,270	730	382	348	—	—	—	2	2	—	17
3,076	1,319	1,287	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
16,898	8,701	8,194	11	8	3	38	19	19	978	100	179	19
1,000	486	391	1	1	—	—	—	—	178	103	73	20
11,277	6,188	5,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	380	800	21
3,248	1,170	1,063	78	44	31	9	4	—	148	79	69	22
11,299	6,860	6,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	69	43	23
9,224	5,271	4,816	1,288	785	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
2,049	1,041	88	85	30	—	—	—	—	119	66	81	25
2,225	1,022	—	39	18	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	26

Showing the population of the Police

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population			Hindus		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Morrot-(con- tinued)	27	Chagranat	46,041	24,311	20,730	34,983	18,009	16,974
		28	Barnat	90,216	48,772	41,444	72,569	39,354	33,215
		29	Sardiana	70,881	37,735	32,855	46,892	25,173	21,719
		30	Dunach	38,286	19,570	16,915	30,270	16,236	14,034
		31	Daba	40,679	22,048	18,521	31,461	17,006	14,455
		32	Ilapur	81,421	42,918	38,193	61,940	32,535	29,405
		33	Ilapur	28,330	15,171	12,411	19,564	10,439	9,125
		34	Garamuktesar	30,173	16,104	14,070	22,148	11,833	10,315
		35	Behalungach	19,716	10,508	9,308	16,438	8,192	7,946
		Total		1,391,458	747,244	644,214	1,047,660	583,094	463,566
5	Balasodahar	1	Jhalyar	52,779	28,088	24,661	44,595	23,900	20,798
		2	Sikandarabad	58,189	30,842	27,657	46,338	24,523	21,772
		3	Jarcha	18,519	9,536	8,853	13,335	6,949	6,386
		4	Khuja	76,875	39,650	35,915	54,379	29,771	25,608
		5	Gubuloh	40,087	20,887	17,432	42,450	22,331	20,119
		6	Belasodahar	84,452	44,850	40,064	57,039	30,648	27,391
		7	Kana	17,176	7,651	7,651	16,330	8,801	7,529
		8	Dankaur	31,020	16,704	14,884	25,288	13,846	11,442
		9	Wangpur	14,582	7,960	6,632	13,851	6,918	6,733
		10	Dadri	39,772	21,413	18,149	35,926	19,533	16,393
6	Aligarh	1	Seru Sadar	11,120	6,091	5,041	10,144	5,522	4,622
		2	Aruna	26,110	13,722	12,388	23,256	12,231	11,025
		3	Shukharpur	60,394	29,554	25,740	41,208	21,774	19,434
		4	Palma	54,692	29,395	25,505	45,509	24,050	21,459
		5	Daba	64,283	34,836	30,415	53,064	28,104	24,960
		6	Jewar	36,807	19,468	17,311	32,083	17,011	15,072
		7	Andhapahar	33,944	18,030	15,905	28,528	15,230	13,298
		8	Jahangirabad	54,886	28,526	25,066	43,334	22,739	20,595
		9	Ahar	33,892	18,032	15,905	18,251	9,623	7,628
		10	Khanpur	35,723	17,704	16,189	28,558	15,974	12,583
7	Muzira	1	Aurangabad	31,205	16,009	12,114	28,832	15,025	13,807
		2	Syana	32,218	16,987	12,440	28,062	15,025	13,037
		3	Ranghat	18,607	9,769	8,535	17,141	8,198	7,943
		Total		949,914	501,021	448,893	764,937	406,024	358,913
8	Aligarh	1	Jawan	34,823	18,557	16,256	31,541	16,756	14,785
		2	Soma	27,989	14,873	13,116	28,709	14,198	12,511
		3	Atrahad	89,323	47,418	41,905	58,765	31,807	26,958
		4	Kul	138,549	72,740	65,809	106,580	57,061	49,519
		5	Hardungang	33,480	17,891	15,572	39,507	15,770	13,737
		6	Atrahad	87,782	35,705	32,027	57,780	30,408	27,372
		7	Burh	24,045	12,715	11,470	19,580	10,403	9,177
		8	Dalon	33,920	17,450	15,770	45,382	25,438	20,944
		9	Gangun	30,430	16,346	14,094	28,063	14,093	12,024
		10	Gonda	40,037	21,437	18,620	38,075	20,400	17,675
9	Aligarh	1	Igla	86,048	35,379	30,459	61,836	33,410	28,426
		2	Murwa	38,048	20,552	17,196	38,325	19,196	16,139
		3	Bakanda Rao	33,893	18,467	16,226	34,444	18,533	15,911
		4	Agamul	23,657	12,010	10,647	23,287	12,125	10,861
		5	Agamul	16,578	8,487	7,096	14,584	7,532	6,632
		6	Solanpur	37,881	20,461	17,429	38,183	19,890	16,293
		7	Ilachra	104,774	55,153	49,522	122,651	64,634	58,017
		8	Siam	42,005	22,354	19,651	38,873	20,715	18,160
		9	Tappal	40,710	21,640	19,070	37,859	19,080	16,779
		10	Narapur	22,968	12,081	10,587	21,394	11,238	9,886
10	Muzira	1	Khandau	33,598	17,540	15,469	30,019	15,970	14,049
		2	Khar	34,856	18,496	16,460	31,944	16,988	14,956
		Total		1,043,172	558,743	484,429	918,730	493,188	425,542
11	Muzira	1	Ol	19,880	9,946	7,814	14,498	7,506	6,992
		2	Aring	21,215	11,472	9,716	19,203	10,368	9,835
		3	Bhandan	35,287	18,302	16,806	35,807	17,818	16,989
		4	Jat	31,984	11,750	9,906	30,613	11,180	9,433
		5	Bhandan	7,609	4,135	3,374	7,133	3,923	3,210
		6	Bhandan	16,541	8,873	7,845	15,783	8,473	7,310
		7	Bhandan	10,384	6,483	5,761	6,433	3,736	3,207
		8	Bhandan	22,387	12,178	10,360	19,686	10,668	9,017
		9	Bhandan	30,088	16,020	14,060	30,366	16,006	14,360
		10	Bhandan	37,704	20,786	17,918	37,859	20,777	19,082
12	Muzira	1	Muzira	35,718	18,973	16,749	30,019	15,970	14,049
		2	Chitua	43,488	22,841	20,647	38,686	20,977	18,709
		3	Kul	10,483	5,805	4,988	11,321	6,104	5,217
		4	Mayon	30,898	16,014	14,060	29,584	16,079	14,505
		5	Barana	24,077	12,801	11,276	22,590	11,728	10,862
		6	Sakar	18,752	9,469	7,980	18,241	9,511	8,730
		7	Shargah	37,698	20,431	17,267	43,855	24,423	20,432
		8	Bara	17,408	9,440	8,262	18,064	10,158	9,906
		9	Bur	35,323	18,876	17,796	38,080	20,800	17,280
		10	Mit						

as distributed by Religion—(continued).

Muskogean.	Johns.						Christians.						Others.						Social value of thine.							
	Males.		Females.		Both sexes.		Males.		Females.		Both sexes.		Males.		Females.		Both sexes.									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29								
6,212	4,487	5,928	1,470	799	671	22	10	6	184	100	84	27	5,077	4,352	3,848	20	11	9	5	73	35	37	1			
5,986	7,444	6,544	3,486	1,883	1,603	24	12	12	186	81	65	28	1,443	2,781	6,661	804	162	142	14	9	130	55	75	2		
5,077	10,465	9,612	3,180	1,713	1,417	439	20	239	308	164	159	29	8,106	2,643	2,663	76	42	34	3	2	2	2	277	4		
4,416	2,444	2,172	1,587	878	709	3	3	3	9	9	9	30	9,885	10,418	9,307	230	110	120	8	1	4	683	355	277	5	
7,101	8,981	3,217	2,116	1,157	959	51	34	17	1	1	1	31	9,049	7,813	7,232	3	3	3	3	2	1	17	9	8	6	
9,590	10,339	8,121	145	77	68	7	4	3	16	9	7	16	9,050	13,641	12,509	49	25	21	82	41	41	335	293	120	6	
8,759	8,474	3,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	681	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
7,909	4,239	3,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,754	1,060	2,674	31	17	14	20	8	12	17	11	6	8	
6,371	2,514	1,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	1,040	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
6,971	107,291	149,890	16,380	8,903	7,387	5,435	4,101	1,231	5,022	3,005	1,937		3,822	2,084	1,738	5	3	2	3	...	2	1	16	11	8	10
5,077	4,352	3,848	20	11	9	14	9	5	73	35	37	1	966	507	449	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
1,443	2,781	6,661	804	162	142	18	11	7	118	74	66	13	1,435	1,254	1,191	12	7	5	...	2	2	419	237	192	13	
8,106	2,643	2,663	76	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,937	4,659	4,279	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
9,885	10,418	9,307	230	110	120	8	1	4	493	248	245	15	9,440	5,440	5,091	125	69	56	3	1	3	601	315	286	16	
9,049	7,813	7,232	3	3	3	3	2	1	15	10	9	2	6,544	2,655	2,159	153	81	72	12	6	6	15	10	2	17	
9,050	13,641	12,509	49	25	21	82	41	41	335	293	120	6	8,292	2,753	2,529	65	34	31	20	11	9	62	31	31	18	
1,348	681	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,163	5,238	4,925	7	4	3	11	6	6	1,174	517	537	19	
5,754	1,060	2,674	31	17	14	20	8	12	17	11	6	8	3,422	1,401	1,121	1	1	...	...	...	...	161	88	63	20	
1,999	1,040	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,383	3,749	4,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	4	21	
3,822	2,084	1,738	5	3	2	3	...	2	1	16	11	8	7,084	3,568	3,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	21	22	
966	507	449	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,658	5,190	5,164	28	14	12	1	1	1	71	48	23	23	
1,435	1,254	1,191	12	7	5	...	2	2	419	237	192	13	1,398	700	512	33	14	19	12	7	6	83	49	34	24	
9,937	4,659	4,279	12	7	5	...	2	2	118	74	66	13	9,019	92,762	96,257	1,284	671	611	210	111	99	4,494	2,463	2,011		
8,763	4,504	4,119	137	75	62	...	...	...	493	248	245	15	3,878	1,596	1,582	4	2	2	6	3	3	394	210	194	1	
9,440	5,440	5,091	125	69	56	3	1	3	601	315	286	16	1,376	985	691	344	170	171	...	...	...	25	12	11	3	
6,544	2,655	2,159	153	81	72	12	6	6	15	10	9	2	9,845	16,104	12,741	700	369	311	290	148	112	134	64	58	4	
8,292	2,753	2,529	65	34	31	20	11	9	12	8	8	10	9,731	5,061	4,693	164	89	75	1	1	3	177	85	94	5	
9,163	5,238	4,925	7	4	3	11	6	6	1,174	517	537	18	7,784	6,061	5,693	184	94	71	9	6	3	115	66	49	6	
3,422	1,401	1,121	1	1	...	1	1	1	161	88	63	20	4,416	2,354	2,132	32	21	11	7	4	3	10	4	7	7	
7,383	3,749	4,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	4	21	7,496	9,980	3,507	5	4	4	1	1	1	36	10	17	8	
7,084	3,568	3,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	21	22	4,389	2,270	2,028	...	...	...	36	27	12	...	...	...	9	
9,658	5,190	5,164	28	14	12	1	1	1	71	48	23	23	1,923	1,017	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
1,398	700	512	33	14	19	12	7	6	83	49	34	24	4,070	2,140	1,921	42	23	19	2	1	1	...	...	...	11	
													3,718	1,412	1,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
													9,214	4,508	4,206	149	77	72	93	55	39	193	94	89	13	
													1,609	883	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
													898	332	456	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
													3,552	1,387	1,165	135	74	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
													1,319	6,098	5,216	787	411	706	17	7	10	3	2	1	17	
													5,084	1,037	1,677	48	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
													3,076	1,071	1,405	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
													1,443	752	690	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
													8,878	1,657	1,319	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
													1,883	1,400	1,393	26	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
													9,886	63,807	66,941	2,507	1,317	1,190	465	254	212	1,132	598	544		
													1,808	1,208	1,100	39	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
													9,010	1,106	904	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
													1,896	802	664	65	41	24	...	22	11	8	27	17	10	3
													1,159	644	512	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
													885	515	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
													789	389	350	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
													8,898	1,421	973	4	1	3	728	135	89	711	700	11	7	
													9,871	1,289	1,233	47	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
													1,594	1,319	1,168	96	45	61	...	3	1	2	...	...	9	
													9,814	5,007	4,457	285	161	124	63	39	41	108	71	53	10	
													5,183	3,788	2,974	148	86	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
													1,140	3,104	2,096	658	358	300	5	4	1	19	16	1	12	
													1,164	1,134	1,040	178	81	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
													1,340	708	532	30	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
													1,488	776	697	49	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
													1,289	1,380	1,419	110	60	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
													8,888	1,331	1,228	23	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
													1,385	1,518	1,089	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
													1,304	708	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	

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TABLE  
VII

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population			Hindus				
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
7	Muttra—(continued)	20	Nohjhill	39,818	30,908	18,832	39,597	19,434	17,133		
		21	Indra	68,458	34,373	29,985	69,551	34,083	29,219		
		22	Malaban	19,411	10,253	9,178	17,212	9,104	8,108		
		23	Kajjan	29,464	15,910	13,654	34,104	14,929	12,494		
		24	Sudabed	69,182	36,119	30,013	69,517	35,323	27,395		
		Total			713,421	362,000	350,781	646,385	340,168	306,207	
8	Agra	1	Achhnera	26,085	14,158	11,927	22,252	11,905	10,387		
		2	Etamad ud daula	17,020	9,131	7,889	15,888	8,308	7,571		
		3	Tegany	29,331	15,222	14,309	23,851	12,332	11,518		
		4	Dowli	28,700	14,504	12,198	25,218	13,746	11,572		
		5	Bakulganj	36,108	19,618	17,497	34,104	18,007	11,857		
		6	Runkuta	16,535	8,017	7,488	14,712	8,008	6,664		
		7	Shamulabad	32,811	17,874	14,936	29,539	16,111	13,428		
		8	Kersab	32,811	17,554	15,077	29,721	16,037	13,714		
		9	Kakula	20,184	10,988	9,196	18,481	10,038	8,443		
		10	Lola Mandi	29,398	15,608	13,792	29,118	15,438	13,782		
		11	Malpana	24,430	12,148	10,982	23,156	12,741	10,434		
		12	Hariparbat	25,057	14,252	10,805	18,998	10,834	9,164		
		13	Rindapur	65,333	36,325	30,106	65,478	31,603	26,816		
		14	Alazari	39,779	19,701	17,018	38,021	15,470	12,552		
		15	Khandauli	30,852	17,033	13,819	31,351	16,038	13,313		
		16	Narkhi	45,009	24,712	20,297	41,351	22,429	18,922		
		17	Bah	37,388	19,833	17,555	35,700	18,707	17,003		
		18	Balesar	14,497	7,614	6,743	14,181	7,520	6,661		
		19	Punahat	20,827	10,927	9,709	19,854	10,960	9,886		
		20	Jutpur	18,823	10,323	8,500	17,111	9,815	16,116		
9	Farukhabad	1	Indraganj	25,553	13,871	11,712	24,313	13,071	11,242		
		2	Fatehabad	35,500	19,106	16,394	33,155	17,889	15,266		
		3	Nikehra	18,935	10,315	8,200	22,015	11,349	9,666		
		4	Fatehabad	70,654	37,829	32,795	68,082	35,382	31,699		
		5	Fatehgarh Sikri	29,056	16,471	12,584	29,015	15,161	13,854		
		6	Kaganj	29,857	15,699	13,267	25,015	13,313	11,702		
		7	Jagpur	37,797	19,412	16,011	31,927	18,119	13,808		
		8	Sayan	23,419	12,799	10,611	20,973	11,254	9,719		
		9	Kilwara	21,301	11,025	9,626	19,843	10,843	9,000		
		10	Chhatra	37,113	14,510	12,610	30,973	15,254	13,719		
		11	Kachh	33,303	17,254	14,500	28,550	15,035	13,515		
		12	Badli Bari	16,828	9,431	5,917	9,901	5,433	4,468		
		13	Lal Kuria	8,033	4,736	3,297	8,104	4,645	3,459		
		Total			1,003,766	530,450	463,317	979,319	478,645	490,674	
		10	Meerut	1	Saria Miran	27,772	14,524	12,344	71,003	37,964	33,039
				2	Tawa	27,098	14,478	12,495	73,274	40,080	33,194
				3	Haridaspur	70,736	38,130	32,556	91,127	51,225	37,946
				4	Tawa	34,481	18,748	15,691	51,127	28,941	24,186
				5	Saria Miran	68,922	36,572	30,917	85,180	43,980	38,201
				6	Haridaspur	37,848	19,477	16,291	54,416	29,675	25,742
7	Kanungwa			60,157	31,975	28,162	49,872	27,074	22,797		
8	Maharajpur			95,413	46,907	39,509	90,443	51,546	38,897		
9	Haridaspur			79,233	41,714	35,809	80,443	44,614	37,827		
10	Haridaspur			29,959	16,199	12,870	34,377	14,987	12,390		
11	Kanungwa			5,023	2,897	2,126	4,023	2,067	1,956		
12	Kanungwa			45,658	24,641	21,017	36,404	20,067	17,333		
13	Haridaspur			37,403	19,700	17,706	36,732	17,135	14,597		
14	Haridaspur			28,548	15,445	13,100	24,380	14,493	12,887		
15	Kanungwa			19,051	10,480	8,959	17,873	9,866	8,007		
16	Haridaspur			18,388	10,167	8,221	18,981	9,360	7,621		
17	Aligarh			40,937	22,710	18,217	39,111	21,704	17,407		
18	Panaganga			13,873	7,444	6,229	13,493	7,428	6,060		
Total				858,087	464,340	393,747	756,194	412,307	343,887		
11	Meerut			1	Meerut	82,068	44,781	37,315	75,312	41,081	34,231
		2	Varanasi	28,197	15,635	12,562	27,178	15,085	12,093		
		3	Kanungwa	41,067	22,028	19,039	39,468	21,474	17,994		
		4	Haridaspur	40,069	21,841	18,228	37,700	20,654	17,046		
		5	Jamun	59,587	32,864	26,723	55,060	30,010	25,050		
		6	Chauri	43,341	22,942	19,399	41,359	22,724	18,636		
		7	Haridaspur	66,430	37,286	29,144	65,781	36,774	29,007		
		8	Meerut	39,349	21,964	17,385	37,095	21,357	15,738		
		9	Meerut	59,080	32,557	26,530	55,860	31,046	24,814		
		10	Kanungwa	29,453	16,173	13,280	28,730	15,742	12,988		
		11	Kanungwa	45,218	24,628	20,590	41,780	22,834	18,946		
		12	Meerut	75,278	41,809	33,479	71,363	39,128	32,235		
		13	Haridaspur	77,327	41,006	36,321	77,728	41,063	36,665		
		14	Haridaspur	80,880	43,101	37,779	81,752	43,083	38,669		
		15	Kanungwa	30,971	16,608	14,363	28,107	15,314	12,793		
		16	Haridaspur	75,278	41,809	33,479	71,363	39,128	32,235		
		17	Haridaspur	77,327	41,006	36,321	77,728	41,063	36,665		
		18	Haridaspur	80,880	43,101	37,779	81,752	43,083	38,669		
		19	Haridaspur	30,971	16,608	14,363	28,107	15,314	12,793		
		20	Haridaspur	75,278	41,809	33,479	71,363	39,128	32,235		
Total			782,188	418,790	363,398	714,394	391,361	323,033			

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of thaks.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2,146	1,374	1,072	32	18	14	---	---	---	73	40	33	30
2,768	1,460	1,294	144	76	68	---	---	---	10	5	5	31
2,167	1,132	1,035	---	---	---	5	3	2	7	4	3	22
2,002	1,107	895	302	202	100	---	---	---	24	9	15	28
5,400	2,844	2,556	108	48	60	---	---	---	7	8	2	24
62,657	33,515	29,112	2,403	1,242	1,111	846	700	116	1,180	605	163	
8,542	2,053	1,549	273	130	143	12	6	6	6	4	2	1
1,903	716	588	68	38	30	28	16	10	1	1		2
5,116	2,492	2,621	345	185	160	18	11	7	1			3
1,169	546	521	307	111	196	1	1					4
11,131	5,826	6,472	41	23	17	316	162	154	83	67	28	6
1,455	777	678	385	190	195	---	---	---	3	1		7
2,425	1,259	1,165	540	294	246	6	4	2	11	7	4	8
3,069	1,529	1,290	513	113	400	---	---	---	8	5		9
1,540	925	715	61	44	17	2	1	1				10
9,547	4,830	4,717	505	277	228	104	72	72	121	88	33	11
1,223	675	548	51	12	39	---	---	---				12
4,204	2,284	1,899	180	100	77	1,428	641	787	287	270	17	13
4,850	2,503	2,347	1,637	872	765	249	124	125	119	68	64	14
2,083	1,072	961	720	356	364	---	---	---	9	8	1	16
2,445	1,170	1,164	286	158	128	---	---	---				15
2,455	1,119	1,118	1,319	664	654	---	---	---	4	4		16
1,418	748	698	241	122	119	---	---	---	1	6	5	17
202	106	96	13	7	6	---	---	---	1	1		18
931	500	431	443	219	224	---	---	---	6	5	1	19
1,178	618	560	941	505	436	---	---	---				20
628	370	259	587	300	287	1	1		3	3		21
2,283	1,153	1,100	60	40	20	1	1		31	21	7	22
324	188	136	245	135	110	---	---	---	10	5	5	23
6,971	3,248	3,248	1,482	879	603	16	11	5	170	112	64	24
3,944	2,000	1,884	38	19	19	4	2	2	13	8	5	25
2,396	1,817	1,081	4	1	3	---	---	---	2	2		26
2,129	1,092	1,037	13	7	6	---	---	---	2	1	1	27
1,167	585	572	327	194	133	---	---	---	28	14	6	28
1,277	764	661	8	5	3	---	---	---	71	42	29	29
8,164	2,710	2,710	853	150	703	23	14	9	311	152	59	31
11,305	5,837	5,468	1,111	586	525	256	111	144	430	214	117	32
4,164	2,762	1,792	60	30	30	823	774	249	430	314	117	33
1,164	672	619	19	15	4	1,469	651	117	187	166	21	
104,483	55,184	49,249	13,402	7,305	6,136	4,768	2,779	1,799	1,824	1,165	409	
16,386	8,964	7,991	384	174	181	---	---	---	57	27	30	1
4,324	2,204	1,965	31	14	18	---	---	---	67	29	31	2
1,293	4,976	1,067	---	---	---	11	7	4	101	52	49	3
9,543	1,787	1,186	49	22	27	---	---	---	12	8	4	4
3,617	1,821	1,791	3	3	---	---	---	---	112	69	44	5
3,396	1,742	1,651	119	59	14	2	---	2	1	1		6
10,311	4,809	4,502	118	65	53	6	3	1	50	25	23	7
3,559	1,701	1,654	77	41	31	4	2	2	82	47	35	8
18,032	8,744	9,248	304	110	155	304	190	114	311	160	65	9
4,606	2,424	2,141	23	19	4	125	146	99	338	161	31	10
618	346	292	4	2	3	371	296	71	2	2		11
7,144	3,164	3,180	---	---	---	7	4	3	13	6	7	12
5,809	2,021	2,988	31	20	11	---	---	---	40	20	20	13
4,165	1,550	1,235	12	4	8	1	1	---				14
1,064	664	490	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	74	62	15
1,430	796	624	---	---	---	7	4	4	---	---	---	16
1,637	1,001	895	9	6	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
410	216	191	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
99,476	50,246	49,250	1,048	577	511	828	614	711	1,141	766	795	
6,016	3,233	2,768	529	216	211	123	63	69	217	118	99	1
852	477	375	128	72	56	---	---	---	1	1		2
1,293	895	920	266	150	116	---	---	---	11	6	5	3
2,332	1,180	1,042	176	106	70	---	---	---	1	1		4
3,380	1,724	1,601	546	315	231	---	---	---	1	1		5
1,619	903	716	354	194	160	---	---	---	20	14	6	6
3,353	1,650	1,703	275	147	128	1	1	---	8	4		7
1,243	700	642	2	---	---	2	1	1	24	15	9	8
2,371	1,295	1,076	5	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
762	428	351	6	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
2,557	1,306	1,281	931	498	443	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
4,373	2,401	1,871	550	313	237	1	1	---	92	56	36	12
6,181	3,042	3,139	377	236	141	1	1	---	12	8	4	13
3,018	1,572	1,446	865	464	399	5	4	1	22	8	14	14
1,612	900	820	762	381	381	---	---	---	---	---	---	15
41,539	21,221	19,008	5,700	3,188	2,572	152	71	61	448	250	158	

FROM  
CENSUS  
TABLE  
VIII

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of dis- trict.	Name of district.	Serial num- ber of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Kishnah	1	Kishnah	66,985	35,781	31,204	53,154	28,705	26,449
		2	Jawantnagar	49,854	27,523	22,331	46,796	25,548	21,248
		3	Burhupura	28,564	16,080	12,484	24,539	13,118	11,421
		4	Bachher	36,070	19,819	16,251	34,569	18,185	16,384
		5	Isachapur	23,655	13,328	10,327	22,970	12,088	10,882
		6	Northina	46,269	25,440	20,829	44,581	24,541	20,040
		7	Pachmar	70,650	38,854	31,796	68,209	36,978	31,231
		8	Baham	29,336	16,076	13,260	28,738	15,741	12,997
		9	Uradhar	24,923	13,576	11,347	23,230	12,128	11,102
		10	Bidhuna	35,396	19,361	16,035	31,663	17,474	14,189
		11	Bela	37,328	20,461	16,867	31,983	17,598	14,385
		12	Kulerkot	24,923	13,576	11,347	23,241	12,721	10,510
		13	Arua	17,417	9,545	7,772	16,808	9,311	7,496
		14	Sthal	35,569	19,373	16,190	32,803	17,594	14,209
		15	Chachhunda	42,945	22,823	19,022	38,405	20,404	17,999
		16	Phaphaud	37,620	20,680	16,940	36,076	19,709	16,367
		17	Ura	66,160	35,856	30,304	62,429	33,080	29,349
		18	Arunya	41,589	22,268	19,121	39,035	21,090	17,945
		Total				727,629	396,775	330,854	682,868
12	Kish	1	Kish	72,911	40,010	32,901	66,071	35,495	30,576
		2	Sakt	35,597	19,311	16,286	33,274	18,091	15,183
		3	Makun	30,333	16,707	13,626	29,087	15,008	13,079
		4	Amargur	29,761	16,492	13,269	27,808	14,875	12,933
		5	Marcho	52,088	28,014	24,074	48,560	25,775	22,785
		6	Nidhanu kalu	35,394	20,929	17,465	32,101	17,180	14,921
		7	Ara	38,802	19,515	16,287	35,800	19,704	16,096
		8	Jalpur	71,687	38,450	33,237	61,217	32,140	29,077
		9	Lungera	20,561	11,696	9,865	19,462	10,324	9,138
		10	Patal	35,544	19,523	16,021	32,031	17,007	15,024
		11	Jadhwa	37,380	20,958	16,021	35,778	19,738	16,044
		12	Alipura	56,621	31,021	25,600	49,440	27,284	22,156
		13	Sikpura	30,979	17,121	13,858	19,660	10,581	8,049
		14	Sainwar	31,979	17,974	14,005	28,829	16,884	11,945
		15	Kudimgan	31,145	16,973	14,172	28,868	15,266	13,602
		16	Bona	46,871	25,421	21,449	42,733	23,167	19,566
		17	hangun	61,630	32,371	26,159	58,189	31,167	27,022
Total				702,063	383,208	318,855	622,533	341,318	281,217
13	Bastilly	1	Kotah	80,727	44,110	36,617	62,520	33,341	30,179
		2	Burhupura	51,799	26,844	24,955	48,589	25,572	23,017
		3	Kis	59,911	30,796	29,115	55,772	29,770	26,002
		4	Sadar	13,384	7,053	6,331	12,396	6,404	5,992
		5	Khathwa	51,513	28,029	23,484	48,548	25,876	22,672
		6	Bhupura	30,723	16,408	14,315	28,165	15,029	13,136
		7	Burhupura	38,386	20,274	18,112	31,227	16,460	14,767
		8	Khathwa	18,418	10,101	8,317	17,337	9,092	8,245
		9	Nahar	46,730	24,775	21,955	43,494	23,691	20,803
		10	Paripur	58,019	31,656	26,363	49,275	26,385	22,890
		11	Ham	42,006	22,145	19,861	39,774	21,407	18,367
		12	Pachganj West	37,480	19,959	17,521	35,985	19,511	16,474
		13	Bilwagach	49,307	26,625	22,682	45,879	25,000	20,879
		14	Miyaga	38,663	20,242	18,421	31,061	16,305	14,756
		15	Nahar	42,758	22,975	20,003	39,748	21,291	18,457
		16	Pachganj East	27,550	15,217	12,333	24,484	13,017	11,467
		17	Hariganj	42,404	22,882	19,522	34,720	18,785	15,935
14	Bijoor	1	Sawanganj	56,101	34,712	30,389	53,204	28,408	24,796
		2	Asala	33,922	18,180	15,742	31,261	16,708	14,553
		3	Bhannar	60,016	32,300	27,716	54,225	29,413	24,812
		4	Bhannar	74,221	39,628	34,593	64,397	34,154	29,243
		5	Kachia	54,733	28,658	26,075	50,904	26,508	24,396
Total				1,040,691	555,480	485,211	789,608	423,454	366,149
15	Bijoor	1	Bijoor	53,108	28,278	24,770	33,900	18,511	15,389
		2	Ambar	34,847	18,022	15,188	26,068	14,010	12,058
		3	Gan	6,047	3,116	2,931	5,972	3,055	2,917
		4	Mandawar	40,185	21,434	18,781	30,306	16,408	13,898
		5	Bachher	27,788	15,084	12,704	21,614	11,765	9,849
		6	Burpur	39,200	20,717	18,463	35,880	19,120	16,760
		7	Chandpur	71,167	37,338	33,862	48,180	25,705	22,475
		8	Chandpur	52,656	27,073	23,583	48,643	25,623	23,020
		9	Sikpura	33,743	17,450	16,293	30,000	16,068	13,932
		10	Nahar	44,377	23,167	21,190	39,376	21,076	18,300
		11	Nahar	51,012	26,856	24,147	47,599	25,809	21,790
		12	Afalgach	49,559	26,107	23,732	46,851	25,332	21,519

Services distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social num- ber of thinks.
oth. sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12,716	6,981	6,534	981	545	436	113	69	44	42	31	11	1
2,776	1,552	1,211	280	127	157	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
598	321	276	456	257	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1,290	683	607	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
583	301	282	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,577	807	770	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2,300	1,222	1,077	117	59	58	14	7	7	1	1	1	7
407	220	178	202	101	98	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
1,015	547	468	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
1,034	574	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
1,082	1,074	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
2,082	1,096	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
598	320	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	14
766	409	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
900	511	389	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15
3,840	1,941	1,899	7	3	4	3	3	...	66	31	35	16
1,410	770	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	17	17	16
2,044	1,097	1,277	62	30	32	...	...	...	25	9	16	17
2,341	1,190	1,112	12	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	19
42,325	22,104	20,161	2,117	1,178	939	134	63	61	100	100	81	...
8,069	2,890	2,879	1,090	591	499	24	15	9	27	19	8	1
2,060	1,042	1,007	244	111	131	...	...	...	10	6	6	2
908	605	423	342	141	111	9	3	...	7	6	2	2
2,354	1,211	1,040	29	20	9	...	...	...	270	162	118	...
6,306	3,144	3,162	61	41	40	106	52	56	3	2	1	...
2,234	1,150	1,171	389	194	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,321	1,315	1,006	792	426	366	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
9,519	4,815	4,701	902	408	111	9	7	2	20	14	6	8
1,430	804	726	726	409	319	...	...	...	11	9	9	...
7,452	3,873	3,577	1	1	...	53	26	17	7	4	1	10
1,567	810	671	2	2	...	2	2	...	38	20	16	11
6,972	3,625	3,348	196	102	91	2	2	...	11	9	2	12
1,561	744	608	7	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4,908	2,398	2,510	2	1	1	25	11	11	17	9	4	14
2,546	1,401	1,305	...	...	...	54	31	...	31	16	15	15
4,078	2,410	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
10,553	5,249	5,301	280	131	149	233	129	111	345	180	161	17
72,953	38,178	31,753	4,045	2,461	2,581	520	276	241	812	429	451	...
27,079	15,218	12,861	...	...	...	848	317	501	280	201	76	1
23,890	11,418	11,770	1	1	...	77	42	15	1	...	...	2
23,855	11,912	12,011	...	...	...	104	65	8	81	45	...	2
3,176	1,771	1,404	...	...	...	2,643	2,712	171	139	104	15	4
5,845	3,111	2,731	...	...	...	20	11	7	...	...	...	5
6,405	3,491	3,014	...	...	...	94	55	39	50	30	29	6
7,045	3,727	3,318	3	1	...	76	45	11	3	1	3	7
4,010	2,160	1,850	...	...	...	3	2	...	60	47	12	8
9,112	4,725	4,387	...	...	...	79	49	9	45	21	24	9
9,559	5,137	4,422	...	...	...	100	54	46	86	29	56	10
7,189	3,661	3,528	...	...	...	132	71	61	...	...	...	11
6,244	3,290	2,954	...	...	...	241	113	108	...	...	...	12
15,555	8,001	7,553	...	...	...	73	45	18	...	...	...	13
7,580	3,913	3,667	...	...	...	53	11	18	...	...	...	14
9,797	5,046	4,751	...	...	...	218	128	90	...	...	...	15
3,080	1,606	1,474	...	...	...	17	11	1	...	...	...	16
7,630	4,005	3,625	...	...	...	40	20	19	5	2	1	17
11,839	6,273	5,565	...	...	...	54	26	28	4	...	...	18
12,339	6,247	6,091	...	...	...	203	113	60	...	...	...	19
6,364	3,411	2,953	...	...	...	223	111	112	3	2	1	20
10,782	5,412	5,370	...	...	...	42	22	20	...	...	...	21
17,806	9,136	8,670	...	...	...	23	11	9	...	...	...	22
245,039	127,751	117,285	4	2	2	5,271	2,700	1,571	774	500	294	...
18,694	9,911	9,993	61	32	29	223	99	124	230	115	45	11
5,476	2,979	2,907	...	...	...	7	5	2	3	1	...	2
2,140	1,047	1,063	26	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9,255	4,756	4,499	3	2	1	175	91	81	450	201	212	4
6,038	3,142	2,896	...	...	...	131	64	68	7	4	6	5
10,621	5,671	5,050	...	...	...	63	23	39	6	3	1	6
22,774	11,442	11,332	5	3	2	6	3	1	222	122	160	7
15,974	8,272	7,702	139	62	67	22	12	19	79	50	6	8
14,613	7,265	7,348	90	45	45	22	12	19	80	46	8	9
17,715	8,800	8,907	225	112	113	22	12	10	141	87	64	10
19,493	9,890	9,607	71	32	39	32	21	9	30	12	8	11
18,915	9,617	8,298	60	31	29	3	1	2	1,011	629	482	12

PROVINCE  
TABLE  
VII.



Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.

Serial num- ber of dis- trict.	Name of district.	Serial num- ber of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Males.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Bijpur (con- solidated)	18	Behar ...	19,260	10,331	8,929	14,113	7,512	6,601
		14	Barbapura	34,914	18,486	16,398	24,414	13,045	11,372
		15	Nagina	7,284	4,189	3,095	10,549	5,932	4,617
		16	Kudpur	64,194	33,081	31,099	38,967	20,837	17,970
		17	Najibabad	65,798	34,174	31,614	39,586	21,094	18,492
		18	Ningal	21,964	11,323	10,311	16,073	8,736	7,349
		19	Shampur	4,323	2,884	1,439	8,440	3,180	2,351
		20	Kaura	874	778	196	952	636	196
			Total	794,070	418,212	375,858	521,861	270,568	251,293
15	Bodhan	1	Bodhan ...	107,689	55,849	51,790	70,990	37,829	33,161
		2	Buwar	32,568	22,955	20,001	34,515	18,355	16,160
		3	Ditagan	68,968	37,714	31,254	81,343	38,518	37,524
		4	Kakria	29,698	15,573	14,105	21,282	11,897	9,385
		5	Ujhana	57,558	31,431	26,127	61,278	38,010	28,960
		6	Gumaur	66,291	36,913	31,378	69,704	32,343	27,541
		7	Shahwan	61,148	32,707	28,441	44,088	24,082	20,006
		8	Kudrichank	28,833	12,080	10,912	18,789	10,348	8,441
		9	Zorifungur	30,714	21,024	18,090	35,423	19,308	16,149
		10	Bila	80,781	43,688	37,093	71,025	38,323	32,702
16	Moradabad	11	Idimnagar	8,708	5,068	3,640	48,873	25,324	21,549
		12	Baoli	75,402	40,562	34,840	65,015	34,060	30,955
		13	Bapara	49,812	27,005	22,747	45,430	24,607	20,753
		14	Muzapur Beha	26,174	13,287	11,757	32,479	17,854	14,625
		15	Wairganj	12,183	6,437	5,746	22,877	12,396	10,481
		16	Sadullaganj	25,105	13,740	11,365	22,948	12,557	10,391
		17	Hatranpur	34,949	18,999	15,950	32,087	17,530	14,557
		18	Uchait	40,624	22,362	18,272	37,635	20,706	16,929
			Total	925,598	496,104	429,494	773,179	418,645	354,534
17	Shahjahanpur.	1	Chandana	89,410	47,455	41,955	69,176	36,702	32,474
		2	Boudara	65,422	35,077	30,345	54,688	29,247	25,441
		3	Kumarkh	42,944	22,770	20,174	24,780	13,236	11,544
		4	Moradabad	109,988	63,522	46,466	99,590	51,521	48,069
		5	Mandla	60,442	36,791	33,649	30,972	16,591	14,381
		6	Munathar	49,185	25,999	23,186	32,365	17,147	15,218
		7	Sambhal	110,947	67,412	53,495	60,737	38,524	22,213
		8	Mughalpur	43,418	22,299	21,119	18,760	9,861	8,899
		9	Munpur	61,422	37,288	34,144	31,545	16,919	14,626
		10	Aumoh	64,871	34,844	30,227	42,447	22,629	19,818
18	Moradabad	11	Bahon	52,430	28,070	24,360	45,082	24,478	20,604
		12	Amroha	123,506	64,888	58,719	98,568	57,116	41,452
		13	Chhajlat	58,479	30,914	27,555	39,353	21,245	18,107
		14	Huonpur	53,091	28,199	24,872	35,983	19,504	16,479
		15	Bachron	46,558	24,911	21,647	34,805	19,650	15,155
		16	Tara	19,593	10,678	9,915	14,859	7,938	6,921
		17	Beha	34,450	18,801	15,559	29,964	16,401	13,563
		18	Thakurkhatwa	62,527	33,017	29,510	45,301	23,764	21,537
		19	Dikri	58,847	31,451	27,396	53,487	27,692	25,795
			Total	1,179,398	623,672	555,726	773,001	413,723	359,278
19	Shahjahanpur.	1	Shahjahanpur	91,338	48,227	43,111	57,238	30,061	27,177
		2	Shah Mau South	41,280	22,444	18,946	37,678	20,414	17,264
		3	Dikri	44,403	23,947	20,456	39,237	21,307	17,930
		4	Sadar Bazar	41,575	22,445	19,100	26,233	14,408	11,825
		5	Kat	59,951	30,136	26,815	45,289	24,178	21,111
		6	Tilhar	71,339	38,548	32,791	57,459	31,164	26,295
		7	Jahilabad	67,557	35,058	32,499	49,454	27,073	22,381
		8	Maulanpur	40,490	22,281	18,199	38,934	21,301	17,633
		9	Powayan	73,364	39,602	33,762	65,656	35,707	30,759
		10	Bonda	68,044	36,565	31,479	59,006	32,667	26,339
20	Shahjahanpur.	11	Nigola	43,969	23,159	19,810	37,947	20,635	17,312
		12	Khatir	32,913	17,065	15,217	29,854	15,740	14,114
		13	Shah Mau North	38,205	18,110	15,090	24,701	13,196	11,505
		14	Khadaganj	39,769	21,403	18,367	35,149	19,038	16,111
		15	Jatpur	45,223	24,084	20,139	42,685	23,648	19,037
		16	Mirzapur Khatra	38,994	21,370	17,624	33,079	18,158	14,921
		17	Kundara	33,308	18,612	14,796	31,108	17,304	13,804
		18	Rafabad	36,348	21,196	17,123	39,444	20,187	19,257
		19	Muzpur	36,594	19,305	16,289	32,745	18,040	14,705
			Total	618,551	326,306	292,245	787,186	427,268	359,918

Circles distributed by Religion--(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social number of clubs.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
5,146	2,718	2,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
10,830	4,886	4,944	...	...	...	53	34	18	17	14	3	14
81,867	16,968	16,704	74	40	34	71	81	89	880	290	300	15
35,568	12,643	12,022	30	16	14	30	14	16	123	66	67	16
35,358	12,918	12,439	169	107	62	31	19	12	129	68	61	17
4,980	2,593	2,387	6	2	4	1	1	...	4	3	1	18
975	640	835	2	2	...	4	1	3	3	...	...	19
143	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
287,162	135,964	131,478	898	625	472	908	403	410	3,111	1,612	1,499	
35,525	17,442	16,083	...	...	...	691	358	331	438	220	213	1
8,267	4,380	3,887	...	...	...	371	220	191	...	...	...	2
7,155	3,941	3,214	...	...	...	251	137	114	241	118	123	3
6,358	4,142	4,153	...	...	...	96	49	47	8	5	...	4
6,045	3,283	2,764	...	...	...	155	80	66	82	34	39	6
5,476	4,505	3,971	...	...	...	33	31	22	55	34	21	6
16,906	8,204	8,201	...	...	...	141	64	77	14	7	7	7
8,008	2,555	2,448	...	...	...	39	16	23	1	1	...	8
4,288	2,319	1,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
9,245	5,051	4,191	104	110	84	244	135	109	78	40	35	10
7,808	4,054	3,754	31	17	14	73	42	40	127	66	69	11
10,106	5,447	4,659	...	...	...	198	101	95	85	45	40	12
4,332	2,364	1,968	...	...	...	16	12	1	34	22	12	14
2,708	1,432	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
6,859	3,372	3,151	...	...	...	206	108	97	6	3	...	16
2,136	1,164	864	...	...	...	30	18	13	1	1	...	17
2,408	1,287	1,121	...	...	...	6	1	5	145	81	67	17
3,908	1,652	1,256	...	...	...	13	10	3	8	5	3	18
148,986	77,277	71,612	229	129	100	2,661	1,383	1,278	1,320	670	630	
90,373	10,945	9,348	53	29	23	183	100	89	180	99	67	1
10,630	5,708	4,942	2	2	...	82	47	45	20	14	7	2
17,075	9,381	8,511	114	51	61	41	29	12	34	18	10	3
41,707	21,101	20,606	258	140	118	925	514	410	450	247	204	4
19,430	10,171	9,259	37	24	11	13	8	5	...	...	...	5
16,693	8,706	7,987	56	37	19	41	22	19	...	...	...	6
49,039	24,748	21,291	156	84	72	361	104	107	354	184	159	7
24,881	12,475	12,106	9	7	2	4	3	1	74	37	47	8
19,872	10,464	9,506	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	...	9
21,908	11,596	10,397	...	...	...	210	113	97	11	6	6	10
6,003	3,515	3,086	78	42	36	50	29	20	13	7	6	11
53,677	26,844	26,811	121	68	64	74.3	401	400	77	37	40	12
18,914	9,984	9,431	4	2	2	203	110	91	5	3	4	11
16,896	8,861	8,114	...	...	...	129	77	52	4	1	...	12
11,300	5,746	5,354	121	64	55	257	116	111	43	27	16	16
4,709	2,537	2,172	...	...	...	16	9	6	...	...	...	15
4,481	2,471	1,980	...	...	...	4	1	3	31	14	13	17
17,132	9,011	8,121	...	...	...	5	2	3	59	60	49	19
26,180	13,269	11,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
400,706	200,740	194,965	1,002	542	470	3,307	1,807	1,498	1,383	708	645	
33,840	16,690	17,679	8	4	6	48	26	22	113	46	67	1
9,403	1,810	1,941	...	...	...	20	11	6	181	87	91	2
5,162	2,837	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
14,462	7,862	7,290	6	4	2	871	461	270	213	110	101	6
5,554	2,755	2,099	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	8
13,945	7,317	6,358	...	...	...	66	29	17	58	28	24	9
7,841	3,878	3,891	...	...	...	42	29	19	80	28	24	7
1,737	1,000	747	...	...	...	49	30	19	...	...	...	8
2,968	3,885	3,909	...	...	...	32	21	...	80	48	42	9
5,013	2,951	2,159	...	...	...	23	14	9	...	...	...	10
4,882	2,631	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
3,557	1,824	1,673	...	...	...	4	2	...	8	6	3	13
5,493	1,912	1,851	...	...	...	74	42	32	...	...	...	14
4,546	2,417	2,123	...	...	...	31	18	15	23	14	9	15
3,484	1,391	1,000	...	...	...	28	12	14	...	...	...	16
5,843	3,161	2,681	...	...	...	24	14	10	36	30	15	17
3,139	1,102	925	21	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1,904	1,039	863	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	19
3,946	2,553	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
139,366	66,568	62,703	86	30	16	1,325	686	402	755	400	376	

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Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial num- ber of dist- rict	Name of district.	Serial num- ber of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population			Males		
				Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
				6	6	7	8	9	10
18	Pabbihi	1	Bhalpur ...	102,112	54,653	47,459	89,384	47,789	41,595
		2	Barkhera ...	49,903	26,723	23,180	45,513	24,880	20,633
		3	Bhandra ...	38,849	21,226	17,623	36,064	19,536	16,528
		4	Pabbihi ...	87,121	45,044	41,887	68,455	36,383	32,072
		5	Nawra ...	23,519	12,296	11,223	17,755	9,419	8,336
		6	Jahanabad ...	84,448	28,742	25,704	41,053	21,768	19,285
		7	Assam ...	34,212	18,102	16,100	20,719	11,143	9,576
		8	Paraspur ...	81,855	33,246	28,619	54,564	29,375	25,209
		9	Madho Tunda ...	33,350	17,800	15,530	30,884	16,363	14,521
			Total ...	485,366	258,402	226,964	402,120	215,117	187,003
19	Cawnpore	1	Akbarpur ...	82,981	34,877	29,114	87,749	31,194	26,555
		2	Gajpur ...	49,128	26,078	23,050	46,981	24,359	22,622
		3	Shah ...	53,722	28,791	24,931	51,868	27,418	24,450
		4	Sachanda ...	53,802	29,775	24,027	51,872	27,713	24,159
		5	Kasurji ...	43,008	23,081	19,927	41,133	22,111	19,022
		6	Dempur ...	47,339	25,620	21,719	45,106	24,188	20,918
		7	Billaur ...	66,151	35,280	30,971	80,335	31,704	27,371
		8	Kalwan ...	37,545	20,517	17,028	38,982	19,645	16,337
		9	Shivpur ...	50,443	26,548	23,895	48,281	25,405	22,876
		10	Shigapur ...	39,297	20,772	18,525	52,099	27,644	24,455
		11	Humanganj ...	28,275	14,790	13,485	36,413	18,517	17,896
		12	Sikandra ...	49,392	26,140	23,252	48,916	25,116	23,800
		13	Manjalganj ...	47,982	25,441	22,541	46,041	24,600	21,441
		14	Guatampur ...	61,847	31,706	29,671	53,559	30,270	23,289
		15	Saghi ...	25,115	14,114	11,007	23,846	12,495	11,351
		16	Sari ...	38,641	18,637	17,004	43,074	23,003	19,412
		17	Bachibul ...	46,764	25,044	21,720	47,116	24,464	22,652
		18	Nawal ...	28,704	16,000	12,704	27,699	14,464	13,235
		19	Mohanganj ...	21,277	12,590	9,687	22,851	12,138	10,713
		20	Rohr ...	44,952	25,130	19,822	47,116	24,820	22,296
		21	Kotwah ...	39,085	20,489	18,596	38,210	20,410	17,800
		22	Fatehsent ...	27,903	16,800	11,097	19,797	11,780	8,017
		23	Nawanganj ...	9,310	4,947	4,363	8,548	4,508	4,040
		24	Kalyanganj ...	39,814	19,922	19,892	39,462	20,422	19,040
		25	Bulani ...	38,440	18,925	17,515	34,812	18,100	16,712
		26	Colonaganj ...	36,754	20,014	16,740	32,275	16,654	15,621
		27	Pabbihi ...	21,731	11,711	10,020	14,935	8,124	6,811
		28	Anwaraganj ...	37,332	20,129	17,203	35,385	19,061	16,324
			Total ...	1,200,895	618,092	582,803	1,103,990	551,171	552,819
20	Fatehpur	1	Kalyanganj ...	24,201	12,750	11,451	22,814	11,842	10,972
		2	Husanganj ...	52,820	26,777	26,043	49,944	25,359	24,585
		3	Fatehpur ...	68,290	35,782	32,508	54,537	28,827	25,710
		4	Malas ...	31,615	16,469	15,146	29,789	15,401	14,388
		5	Awahar ...	20,739	10,811	9,928	20,207	10,554	9,653
		6	Thuraganj ...	53,986	27,229	26,757	48,222	24,910	23,312
		7	Awah ...	23,101	12,142	10,959	18,103	9,700	8,403
		8	Khalpala ...	19,981	10,231	9,750	32,430	17,076	15,354
		9	Banhi ...	36,485	19,121	17,364	36,586	18,871	17,715
		10	Lalanhi ...	30,311	15,774	14,537	30,016	16,774	13,242
		11	Jafarganj ...	23,651	12,250	11,401	20,074	10,700	9,374
		12	Asoli ...	28,440	14,348	14,092	27,135	13,700	13,435
		13	Isimulul ...	33,582	17,194	16,388	30,074	16,421	13,653
		14	Dhat ...	18,483	9,521	8,962	17,677	9,124	8,553
		15	Kalyanganj ...	27,887	14,086	13,801	26,822	14,578	12,244
		16	Khalpala ...	41,062	21,204	19,858	32,768	16,921	15,847
		17	Ghanganj ...	40,081	20,875	19,206	39,088	19,817	19,271
		18	Hattiganj ...	55,861	28,279	27,582	44,101	23,238	20,863
		19	Ganeti ...	24,859	12,142	12,717	19,526	9,874	9,652
		20	Khalpala ...	42,302	22,021	20,278	39,229	20,357	18,872
			Total ...	609,187	303,821	305,366	621,923	321,514	300,409
21	Banda	1	Banda ...	66,233	33,432	32,801	57,049	28,935	28,114
		2	Khanua ...	23,587	12,784	10,803	22,414	11,375	11,039
		3	Matawanhi ...	18,208	9,144	8,064	17,486	8,776	8,710
		4	Tindwari ...	27,483	13,977	13,506	26,810	13,478	13,332
		5	Mural ...	17,443	8,871	8,572	15,887	7,821	7,566
		6	Mural ...	32,397	16,353	16,044	29,561	15,157	14,404
		7	Palana ...	30,214	15,676	14,538	27,806	14,441	13,365
		8	Jaypura ...	47,464	24,690	22,774	44,732	23,718	21,014
		9	Harina ...	18,057	9,131	8,926	17,718	8,967	8,751
		10	Orua ...	22,823	11,476	11,347	20,779	10,477	10,302
		11	Wandana ...	29,254	14,890	14,364	28,171	13,968	14,203
		12	Pangur ...	34,470	17,119	17,351	31,523	16,064	15,459
		13	Kalyan ...	30,811	15,651	15,159	29,587	15,054	14,533
		14	Kharaul ...	15,784	7,976	7,808	15,295	7,740	7,555
		15	Gharua ...	17,708	8,907	8,801	16,877	8,887	8,990

## Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of tables.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12,576	6,784	5,792				172	96	76				1
4,566	2,319	2,246				15	9	6	11	6		2
2,764	1,559	1,205				1	1					3
20,297	10,324	10,073				88	49	39	201	100	92	4
5,761	2,866	2,895				3	1	2				5
13,180	6,850	6,330				75	45	30	137	84	53	6
13,481	6,937	6,544							2	2		7
7,345	3,843	3,502	11	1	7	10	9	1	5	6		8
2,727	1,418	1,314				1	1		28	24	4	9
82,486	42,340	40,146	11	1	7	285	211	151	394	230	161	
5,095	2,661	2,434				11	6	5	126	76	50	1
2,144	1,156	988							1	1		2
1,543	807	736				1	1		12	6	7	3
1,878	998	879							55	24	31	4
2,768	917	851							107	53	54	5
2,770	1,467	1,303										6
6,768	3,430	3,338				9	6	3	39	20	19	7
1,890	899	891							3	3		8
2,146	1,148	1,011				13	6	8				9
6,127	3,091	3,036	4	2	2	1	1		86	34	22	10
1,842	843	999							20	10	10	11
2,475	1,313	1,162							1	1		12
1,661	1,011	910										13
5,288	1,726	1,562										14
1,168	645	511	1	1								15
1,242	659	583										16
2,708	1,414	1,294							2	2		17
872	500	372							34	16	18	18
2,206	1,115	1,091				6	5	1				19
2,845	1,518	1,327				1	1					20
11,576	6,157	5,419	354	210	144	118	61	57	80	41	38	21
6,102	3,551	2,550	22	12		1,082	1,515	415	30	12	22	22
738	422	316				1			22	10	6	23
1,348	765	583							3	3		24
1,628	816	812										25
8,791	4,912	3,879	22	15	7	640	451	266	30	27	17	26
8,851	4,475	4,376	12	7	5	170	89	81	53	26	27	27
11,910	6,391	5,519	12	7	5	101	51	51	21	11	7	28
101,541	51,177	47,361	416	215	170	3,076	2,095	911	713	405	291	
1,397	691	696										1
2,578	1,296	1,282										2
13,980	6,807	6,491	1	1		67	38	9	16	9	6	3
1,838	965	861										4
532	290	242										5
5,764	2,849	2,915										6
511	414	397										7
878	445	433										8
4,051	2,013	2,038							4	1		9
3,748	1,867	1,881										10
2,936	1,492	1,444										11
1,314	667	647	1	1								12
3,735	1,818	1,917	75	39	36							13
778	393	385										14
1,044	545	499	1	1								15
8,994	4,293	4,691										16
1,276	1,018	1,258										17
12,480	6,821	5,659										18
5,833	2,568	2,771										19
3,084	1,600	1,484	5	3	2	4	1					20
77,061	38,207	34,854	83	45	38	71	12	29	19	14	6	
8,854	4,318	4,536	218	102	116	56	31	24	39	20	19	1
1,147	591	551							18	10	9	2
704	350	345							1	1		3
896	443	453	5	1	4				2	2		4
1,574	860	714										5
2,524	1,204	1,320										6
2,408	1,236	1,172										7
2,730	1,297	1,433							1	1		8
541	274	267										9
2,043	1,018	1,025							1	1		10
1,063	584	579										11
2,946	1,446	1,500										12
1,738	858	880	6	3	3	1	1		9	5	4	13
469	236	233										14
1,321	670	651										15

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Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana	Total population			Hindus		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Bhola—(concluded).	16	Padman	38,485	19,971	18,514	37,786	19,102	18,684
		17	Itan	5,944	2,982	2,962	5,837	2,928	2,909
		18	Barpara	26,390	13,306	13,084	25,883	12,958	12,925
		19	Kara	40,883	20,481	20,402	38,334	19,439	18,895
		20	Mamkur	18,993	10,465	8,528	18,631	10,310	8,321
		21	Pahar	25,720	14,418	11,302	27,933	13,908	13,025
		22	Kamson	36,777	18,680	18,097	35,559	18,023	17,536
		23	Bijapur	36,803	18,660	17,911	35,760	18,318	17,447
		24	Bangrah	10,808	5,611	5,192	10,610	5,400	5,210
		25	Man	36,538	19,580	16,958	37,322	18,973	18,349
Total				705,832	350,904	349,928	664,979	330,325	334,654
22	Hamirpur	1	Sumerpur	34,019	17,493	16,526	32,692	16,811	15,881
		2	Jaipura	13,681	7,016	6,515	12,798	6,023	5,776
		3	Hamirpur	21,856	11,470	10,386	19,883	10,261	9,622
		4	Kurua	13,387	6,974	6,413	12,915	6,073	5,842
		5	Sadler	10,835	5,613	5,222	10,087	5,282	5,015
		6	Nandha	43,388	21,729	21,659	35,830	18,104	17,726
		7	Semga	24,181	12,436	11,745	23,388	12,025	11,361
		8	Kabura	19,430	9,971	9,459	18,780	9,581	9,199
		9	Mahola	31,506	15,987	15,519	29,659	14,582	14,077
		10	Ajmer	34,007	17,700	16,307	33,772	17,274	16,498
23	Jalandhar	1	Puwara	33,073	16,517	16,556	31,039	15,877	15,162
		2	Kuchpur	13,635	6,930	6,705	13,089	6,645	6,444
		3	Kulphat	38,887	19,911	19,136	36,828	18,334	18,494
		4	Jara	26,191	13,173	13,018	25,335	12,700	12,635
		5	Chandaut	10,888	5,426	5,462	10,318	5,247	5,071
		6	Bath	63,938	30,756	33,182	49,887	24,372	25,515
		7	Kharla	12,333	6,482	5,851	11,899	6,045	5,854
		8	Majhawan	15,512	7,772	7,740	14,858	7,437	7,421
		9	Jalpur	12,150	6,125	6,025	11,178	5,664	5,514
		10	Muskar	27,858	14,166	13,692	26,345	13,401	12,944
Total				513,720	259,643	254,077	480,315	244,102	235,913
24	Alwalahad	1	Phulpur	73,033	36,721	36,312	63,244	31,025	32,219
		2	Sai Innet	74,480	36,762	37,718	65,098	32,564	32,534
		3	Hamir	77,009	39,515	37,494	69,284	34,770	34,514
		4	Bakmar	46,011	22,771	23,240	41,144	20,475	20,669
		5	Sai n Mamre	51,240	26,074	25,166	47,474	23,515	23,959
		6	Man Aina	51,970	25,212	26,758	48,404	23,744	24,660
		7	Soran	70,251	34,294	35,957	63,277	31,001	32,276
		8	Nawalpur	69,095	34,142	34,953	61,051	30,268	30,783
		9	Khar	24,308	12,191	12,117	23,787	12,170	11,617
		10	Mira	34,862	17,615	17,247	32,820	16,540	16,280
25	Alwalahad	1	Koon	64,317	31,199	33,118	59,800	29,815	30,005
		2	Nand	39,303	19,715	19,588	36,280	18,178	18,102
		3	Sai	42,041	20,916	21,125	40,440	19,756	20,684
		4	Ghanpur	37,313	18,513	18,800	35,037	17,647	17,390
		5	Muthpur	16,620	8,018	8,602	12,441	7,155	5,286
		6	Kachhla	76,889	38,512	38,377	72,032	36,801	35,231
		7	Birha	37,184	18,917	18,267	36,173	18,204	17,969
		8	Dand	32,463	16,227	16,236	31,053	15,302	15,751
		9	Nawalpur	17,679	9,028	8,651	16,551	8,457	8,094
		10	Kokhara	67,409	34,007	33,402	64,993	32,072	32,921
26	Jhansi	1	Saur	53,708	26,219	27,489	44,333	22,441	21,892
		2	Manpur	64,479	32,729	31,750	47,899	24,373	23,526
		3	Talwar	48,007	24,722	23,285	45,800	23,457	22,343
		4	Karn	46,679	23,022	23,657	43,677	21,010	22,667
		5	Saur Alif	76,100	37,071	39,029	68,054	33,070	34,984
		6	Pura Mehta	50,351	25,140	25,211	40,030	19,902	20,128
		7	Kotwal	30,340	15,101	15,239	28,593	14,151	14,442
		8	Kalyani	59,302	29,602	29,699	55,813	28,154	27,659
		9	Birgaon	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		10	Chowganj	36,787	18,175	18,612	34,004	17,131	16,873
27	Jhansi	1	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		2	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		3	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		4	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		5	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		6	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		7	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		8	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		9	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
		10	Chowganj	14,111	7,455	6,656	12,181	6,362	5,819
Total				1,548,737	781,509	767,228	1,341,934	678,784	663,150
28	Jhansi	1	Jhansi City	37,075	19,220	17,855	30,273	15,029	15,244
		2	New Jhansi	19,122	11,465	7,657	15,644	8,137	7,507
		3	Sadar Bazar	9,233	5,000	4,233	8,165	4,374	3,791
		4	Bangon	18,597	9,000	9,597	18,250	9,100	9,150
		5	Harwa Bazar	14,037	7,300	6,737	13,634	7,282	6,352
		6	Bakora	19,741	9,878	9,863	18,289	9,100	9,189

\* Estimated population based on 1911

Caroles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thans.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1,712	863	849	5	4	1	1	1		1	1	...	16
107	54	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
821	421	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
2,288	1,037	1,251	2	...	2	...	3	1	9	6	3	19
945	487	458	...	...	...	12	6	6	5	2	3	20
778	415	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2	21
1,218	658	560	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	22
1,083	547	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
941	493	448	44	20	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	24
1,202	618	584	6	4	2	...	...	...	6	5	1	25
40,662	20,104	20,558	284	131	153	74	43	31	183	88	45	
1,320	678	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	1
761	391	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
1,068	531	537	...	...	...	15	11	1	10	7	3	3
442	223	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
768	392	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7,535	3,552	3,983	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
748	387	361	23	11	12	...	...	...	4	3	1	7
849	431	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
27,800	13,113	14,687	1	1	...	33	21	12	39	20	13	9
703	368	335	72	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2,024	1,020	1,004	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	2	3	11
535	284	251	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2,558	1,276	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13
968	479	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
380	170	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
5,047	2,761	2,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	16
463	216	247	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	17
648	320	328	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
974	461	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,513	769	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
498	253	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
10,861	5,509	5,352	107	55	52	60	31	16	87	43	21	
9,789	4,796	4,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6,782	3,198	3,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8,075	4,060	4,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4,859	2,291	2,568	...	...	...	8	3	6	...	...	...	4
2,947	1,116	1,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,775	1,801	1,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
9,568	4,608	4,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
7,004	3,279	3,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
7,434	3,664	3,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
551	283	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2,007	1,012	995	155	74	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1,949	1,014	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3,073	1,537	1,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2,198	1,076	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14
4,113	1,998	2,115	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	15
2,792	1,340	1,452	...	...	...	173	70	101	270	270	...	16
3,852	1,917	1,935	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	17
990	502	488	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
540	275	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,123	570	553	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
12,376	6,016	6,360	37	18	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	21
7,982	3,802	4,180	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	22
8,810	4,271	4,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
2,486	1,251	1,235	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
6,994	3,402	3,592	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
8,904	4,321	4,583	138	67	71	4	4	...	...	...	...	26
10,817	5,430	5,387	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	27
6,747	3,340	3,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
32,889	16,067	16,822	210	107	103	872	411	461	...	...	...	29
2,782	1,111	1,671	...	...	...	322	217	75	5	1	1	30
1,950	968	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
9,051	4,578	4,473	...	...	...	1,548	723	725	151	100	...	32
492	249	243	...	...	...	1,507	711	792	22	16	6	33
1,453	725	728	1	1	...	1,473	725	748	...	...	...	34
1,140	561	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2,086	982	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
199,853	98,431	101,422	568	272	296	5,933	3,071	2,862	449	291	54	
6,400	3,280	3,120	239	128	161	25	12	17	138	65	45	1
2,870	1,398	1,472	31	22	9	762	428	334	85	70	25	2
2,083	1,004	1,079	53	38	20	1,037	522	515	897	867	80	3
339	184	155	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
331	191	140	72	39	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
76	40	36	70	42	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Showing the population of the Police

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TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of district	Serial num- ber of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.				
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
				5	6	7	8	9	10		
24	Jidma--(con- cluded)	7	Behma	15,545	8,174	7,371	14,835	7,807	7,028		
		8	Chirgaon	25,426	12,945	12,481	24,927	12,573	12,354		
		9	Rakon	8,558	5,401	3,157	9,547	5,189	4,358		
		10	Vin	46,495	23,276	23,219	43,336	21,758	21,578		
		11	Idma	17,006	8,685	8,321	16,417	8,359	8,058		
		12	Nakur	10,269	5,490	4,779	15,451	8,061	7,400		
		13	Bouda	1,859	1,111	748	7,611	3,083	3,528		
		14	Somri	28,075	14,350	13,725	27,025	13,511	13,514		
		15	Uowala	21,484	10,943	10,541	20,582	10,350	10,232		
		16	Kakaria	14,594	7,641	6,953	14,104	7,422	6,682		
		17	Paraswala	19,850	10,081	9,769	18,777	9,655	9,122		
		18	Guramra	16,430	8,490	7,940	15,336	7,950	7,386		
		19	Mach	23,073	11,738	11,335	22,260	11,200	11,060		
		20	Erah	18,018	9,454	8,564	17,534	8,929	8,605		
		21	Inglera	17,180	8,942	8,238	16,575	8,529	8,047		
		22	Lalitpur	35,688	18,540	17,148	31,885	15,553	14,332		
		23	Jakhara	10,869	5,601	5,268	10,402	5,240	5,162		
		24	Bethia	11,592	6,000	5,592	11,104	5,778	5,326		
		25	Khararia	9,947	5,066	4,881	9,888	4,775	4,613		
		26	Jakhara	10,262	5,377	4,885	9,836	5,151	4,685		
		27	Thana	10,159	5,125	5,034	17,910	9,001	8,909		
		28	Tillichat	10,150	5,215	4,935	9,778	5,020	4,758		
		29	Nakhi Khori	23,357	12,145	11,212	22,662	11,758	10,900		
		30	Bar	14,424	7,469	6,955	14,094	7,300	6,794		
		31	Nadua Khori	22,340	11,466	10,874	21,187	10,490	10,697		
		32	Naikhi Khori	10,329	5,467	4,862	9,850	5,210	4,640		
		33	Nachia	14,614	7,125	7,489	13,580	6,915	6,665		
		34	Thana	16,644	8,884	8,760	17,499	8,254	8,245		
		35	Thana	17,496	8,807	8,689	18,345	8,700	8,645		
		36	Thana	12,410	6,115	6,295	11,008	5,158	5,850		
		37	Thana	13,067	6,711	6,356	12,817	6,106	6,711		
		38	Thana	7,106	3,570	3,536	6,848	3,521	3,326		
		39	Thana	5,945	3,043	2,902	5,595	2,853	2,742		
		Total				683,610	355,461	328,149	639,309	331,050	308,259
		25	Jalpaiguri	1	Orma	34,555	17,725	16,830	30,878	15,870	14,998
				2	Ans	15,789	8,094	7,695	14,094	7,054	7,040
				3	Mohana	9,547	4,822	4,725	9,195	4,617	4,578
				4	Ala	20,024	10,641	9,383	19,080	9,903	9,177
				5	Kanchi	45,177	23,096	22,081	41,508	21,200	20,308
6	Sayedpur			21,850	10,928	10,922	20,374	10,304	10,070		
7	Jalpaiguri			30,604	15,128	15,476	24,692	12,780	11,912		
8	Kudrahat			25,979	13,006	12,973	20,343	10,619	9,724		
9	Hadikhali			29,109	14,127	14,982	23,879	12,472	11,407		
10	Churkhi			24,026	12,701	11,325	21,681	11,215	10,466		
11	Madhoguchi			21,166	10,701	10,465	19,844	10,000	9,844		
12	Kalpa			33,073	17,115	15,958	24,041	12,441	11,600		
13	Man			15,061	7,911	7,150	14,051	7,057	7,004		
14	Hendli			24,796	12,914	11,882	23,041	12,441	11,600		
15	Rupura			13,945	7,126	6,819	13,000	6,801	6,199		
16	Thana			8,628	4,351	4,277	8,273	4,255	4,018		
17	Jagannagar			13,598	7,137	6,461	13,197	6,844	6,353		
Total				396,361	201,470	194,891	370,804	191,210	179,594		
26	Rangpur	1	Barrigan	64,550	32,383	32,167	61,775	30,975	30,800		
		2	Bakmal	55,600	28,113	27,487	51,965	25,550	26,415		
		3	Phulbari	54,856	27,742	27,114	52,204	25,389	26,815		
		4	Chandpur	63,180	30,840	32,340	61,579	30,069	31,510		
		5	Khalikata	40,863	20,643	20,220	38,005	19,100	18,905		
		6	Rohana	20,834	10,369	10,465	19,981	9,800	10,181		
		7	Adampur	20,798	10,574	10,224	19,847	9,800	10,047		
		8	Chandpur	8,787	4,321	4,466	8,285	4,144	4,141		
		9	Cum	32,815	16,400	16,415	31,534	15,778	15,756		
		10	Thana	41,539	20,876	20,663	39,555	19,915	19,640		
		11	Dumraon	37,858	18,735	19,123	36,811	18,460	18,351		
		12	Katki	30,960	15,469	15,491	30,631	15,328	15,303		
		13	Anthapur	69,032	34,028	35,004	66,834	32,955	33,879		
		14	Chakpur	102,513	51,470	51,043	98,805	49,880	48,925		
		15	Hiradpur	43,711	21,884	21,827	42,720	21,378	21,342		
		16	Chandpur	46,801	23,401	23,400	45,828	22,905	22,923		
		17	Chandpur	54,710	27,123	27,587	52,207	25,730	26,477		
18		Nadua	46,264	23,221	23,043	42,265	20,730	21,535			
19	Bela	33,669	17,189	16,480	32,289	15,480	16,809				
20	Alampur	27,487	13,643	13,844	26,289	13,000	13,289				
21	Banagar	64,550	32,383	32,167	61,775	30,975	30,800				
Total				921,943	467,453	454,490	881,780	451,085	430,695		

roles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mohammedans			Jains			Christians			Others.			Serial number of thana
In no.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
271	141	170	428	214	210	10	7	1				7
880	335	354	689	36	42	2	1	1				8
179	111	64							1	1		9
2,894	1,267	1,457	487	232	255	1	1		1	3		10
888	290	269	559	16	15				2	2		11
378	187	189	462	242	220							12
180	86	74	88	46	42							13
984	404	446	850	41	26							14
1,080	567	523	1,090	13	9							15
470	241	228	469	10	10							16
838	494	311	805	34	22				1	1		17
783	393	390	783	111	66							18
745	395	350	745	60	41				8	3	5	19
1,031	418	519	937	32	13				1	1		20
422	226	196	422	182	97							21
2,070	1,095	971	2,066	1,717	848	27	15	12	20	18	2	22
305	165	140	305	158	81				4	3	1	23
284	144	140	284	106	86				2	1		24
250	121	129	250	119	129	31	14	13	1	1		25
109	54	55	109	338	171							26
188	104	84	188	1,046	529				5	2	1	27
108	60	47	108	265	135				1	1		28
382	201	181	382	175	151	4	7	1				29
88	35	43	88	282	174				1	1		30
248	134	114	248	908	474				4	2	2	31
218	118	100	218	117	140				5	4		32
436	237	199	436	504	291				3	4		33
446	260	187	446	698	411							34
436	221	215	436	411	172	1	1					35
34	19	15	34	408	189				3	1	2	36
282	124	111	282	885	406				1	1		37
22	12	10	22	237	112							38
84	41	43	84	276	148							39
29,013	15,711	13,302	12,087	1,099	5,968	1,940	1,414	521	1,300	1,080	1,211	
3,564	1,787	1,777	57	11	26	54	21	25	12	1		1
770	421	349	25	14	11							2
252	175	177										3
884	620	486							1	1		4
3,628	1,706	1,831	10	5	6							5
1,908	964	1,049	23	11	12							6
2,283	1,120	1,163	8	6	4	1	1					7
887	546	661										8
1,856	914	942										9
747	378	371										10
511	284	227	1	1					3	1		11
6,778	2,513	2,764	39	18	21	11	8	1	4	2	2	12
409	221	186	1	1					1	1		13
756	371	385				1	1					14
780	426	354	4	1								15
265	117	148										16
401	204	197										17
25,501	12,712	12,789	108	10	7	07	14	14	21	10	11	
2,776	1,408	1,367				133	50	61	254	251		1
8,207	3,118	3,769	1	1								2
2,592	1,104	1,429										3
1,801	761	760										4
2,827	1,501	1,321				3			12			5
6,886	3,176	3,710	3	3		54	30	24				6
6,187	3,176	2,992				12	8	165	27	11	11	7
1,724	1,021	703				738	574	165				8
6,321	3,273	3,048				0	1	5				9
11,409	5,028	6,381				205	98	197				10
7,389	3,842	3,547				10	6	1	17	11		11
4,384	2,411	2,973	94	56	14	9	1	5				12
2,147	1,125	1,021	14	10	1	3						13
2,028	1,038	990										14
3,553	1,714	1,839	26	16	10							15
2,106	1,079	1,027										16
3,081	1,544	1,537										17
3,752	1,800	1,952										18
4,006	1,832	2,174				101	64	12				19
3,261	1,691	1,570										20
4,248	1,953	2,295										21
89,401	46,190	43,211	138	86	62	1,384	668	812	310	296	49	

PROVINCE  
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TABLE  
VII.



Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial num- ber of dist- rict	Name of district.	Serial num- ber of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				21,572	10,856	10,717	20,916	10,537	10,379
		1	Marhan	30,689	14,831	15,858	35,065	17,410	17,655
		2	Purni	118,223	57,269	60,954	102,669	50,421	52,248
		3	Kotwali	40,378	19,040	21,338	36,308	18,056	18,252
		4	Rudhyachal	26,959	14,043	12,916	26,324	12,709	13,615
		5	Ganpurwa	23,454	11,859	11,595	23,036	11,146	10,890
		6	Ballia	13,079	6,556	6,523	12,478	6,240	6,238
		7	Dummadganj	48,987	24,638	24,349	47,459	23,940	23,519
		8	Liganj	69,135	34,227	34,908	31,701	15,704	15,997
		9	Gopganj	32,795	16,232	16,563	32,070	16,122	15,948
		10	Kadhdwa	103,158	49,850	53,308	95,200	47,370	47,830
		11	Choude	59,597	29,559	30,044	55,090	27,370	27,720
		12	Mirzapur khurd	53,149	26,108	27,041	50,722	24,629	26,093
		13	Ahrara	22,527	11,526	11,001	51,398	23,178	28,220
		14	Pannaganj	18,972	9,890	9,082	17,887	8,855	9,032
		15	Chenawal	27,160	13,282	13,878	25,666	12,678	12,988
		16	Chandaul	33,806	16,093	17,713	32,070	15,802	16,268
		17	Robertganj	26,947	13,366	13,581	25,532	12,125	13,407
		18	Chopra	8,076	4,441	3,635	8,800	4,101	4,699
		19	Kota	27,160	13,282	13,878	25,666	12,678	12,988
		20	Katwa	33,704	17,114	16,590	32,448	16,468	15,980
		21	Dehli	39,943	20,005	19,938	38,098	19,599	18,499
		22	Madhwa	66,113	27,290	38,823	50,451	25,279	25,172
		23	Barh	100,048	50,101	49,947	92,078	46,159	45,919
		24	Aura	34,685	17,040	17,645	35,617	18,407	17,210
		25	Saranwan	40,947	20,449	20,498	38,506	19,250	19,256
		26	Chakra	70,914	35,281	35,633	65,412	33,411	32,001
			Total	1,161,506	576,211	585,295	1,065,232	538,414	526,818
				100,401	43,778	56,623	75,312	37,944	37,368
		1	Kotwali	83,981	41,016	42,965	41,115	76,922	39,859
		2	Dakshina	78,184	30,130	48,054	66,747	33,640	33,097
		3	Saran k bajah	102,623	51,755	50,868	95,886	48,380	47,506
		4	Kersak	47,507	23,975	23,532	45,983	23,181	22,772
		5	(Gularganj)	59,296	29,386	29,910	56,165	28,353	27,812
		6	Dumman	52,242	27,210	25,032	50,028	25,572	24,456
		7	Madhulapur	84,786	42,148	42,638	79,313	39,310	40,003
		8	Sungung	81,861	41,831	40,030	76,891	38,073	38,818
		9	Madhulapur	88,334	43,171	45,163	84,270	42,193	42,077
		10	Bimpur	81,580	30,739	50,841	56,093	28,647	27,446
		11	Khatola	66,369	31,908	34,461	59,839	30,780	29,059
		12	Satpalia	63,117	30,784	32,333	61,475	34,085	27,390
		13	Shaliganj	53,222	25,903	27,319	51,484	26,047	25,437
		14	Chandaul	78,792	38,284	40,508	75,195	38,018	37,177
		15	Chakrapur	65,404	31,636	33,768	65,598	33,018	32,580
		16	Madhulapur	102,220	51,056	51,164	95,516	47,755	47,761
		17	Maraku						
			Total	1,264,949	631,950	632,999	1,149,506	578,890	570,616
				103,898	51,430	52,468	83,005	41,908	41,097
		1	Gidaspur	60,531	43,779	16,752	79,582	30,185	49,397
		2	Mulazammadabad	47,293	23,454	23,839	43,700	21,736	21,964
		3	Nadiganj	31,436	15,005	16,431	39,141	14,025	15,116
		4	Karanda	64,448	32,738	31,710	61,475	31,255	30,220
		5	Berno	91,339	46,048	45,291	92,300	41,748	40,552
		6	Khatmand	45,366	22,038	23,328	43,269	21,983	21,286
		7	Marah	65,715	42,465	23,250	81,039	41,205	39,834
		8	Shandaul	100,503	50,206	50,297	94,571	47,405	47,166
		9	Saulpur	42,708	21,261	21,447	39,432	19,073	19,359
		10	Redat	68,509	33,456	35,053	60,839	29,231	31,608
		11	Zamania	58,172	27,796	30,376	61,536	34,813	26,723
		12	Gadunpur	53,638	25,837	27,801	64,349	31,835	32,514
		13	Dumarganj	51,781	25,760	26,021	47,882	23,696	24,186
		14	Dumarganj	44,273	21,801	22,472	40,457	19,610	20,847
		15	Karon	35,371	12,122	23,249	24,238	11,643	12,595
		16	Narhi	78,243	31,133	47,110	67,622	31,631	36,001
		17	Korantahh						
			Total	1,077,909	531,701	546,208	974,840	488,187	486,653
				127,574	60,861	66,713	121,076	57,698	63,378
		1	Dandah	49,063	22,979	26,084	46,985	21,870	25,115
		2	Boota	68,800	27,196	41,604	49,199	25,779	23,420
		3	Udhon	93,806	45,874	47,932	83,928	40,803	43,125
		4	Khandarpur	91,910	45,713	46,197	86,538	43,384	43,154
		5	Nagra	135,803	63,746	72,057	124,577	58,603	65,974
		6	Ballia	66,367	30,988	35,379	62,921	30,149	32,772
		7	Ballia	89,545	41,914	47,631	86,397	40,483	45,914
		8	Baria	94,228	46,178	48,050	86,718	42,755	43,963
		9	Qarwar	59,500	30,073	29,427	57,233	28,506	28,727
		10	Haidharpur	78,684	38,446	40,238	71,082	35,904	35,178
		11	Nara						
			Total	943,465	458,611	484,854	876,095	431,955	444,140

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Muslims			Jains			Christians			Others			Serial number of thine.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
651	310	335	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	1
1,728	807	861	...	...	...	37	21	16	...	...	...	2
2,182	6,071	6,524	224	106	118	108	62	66	39	8	6	3
2,070	985	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2,635	1,274	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1,418	713	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
501	310	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1,508	788	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4,557	2,220	2,337	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	9
897	403	494	47	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7,656	3,762	3,894	8	1	4	212	85	127	85	10	45	11
4,655	2,576	2,078	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	...	12
1,918	1,011	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	58	90	13
1,979	970	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	14
1,104	533	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,393	608	685	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
1,732	890	854	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	17
435	241	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
479	250	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,248	644	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	20
864	432	412	...	...	...	81	44	37	...	...	...	21
5,653	2,711	2,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
7,271	3,041	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1,368	633	638	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	24
3,241	1,149	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25
5,502	2,840	2,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
75,240	37,453	37,787	281	134	147	465	215	250	290	125	167	
25,007	11,888	13,119	...	...	...	82	40	36	...	...	...	1
4,599	2,094	2,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11,429	5,195	6,234	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	3
6,636	3,115	3,521	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
1,554	794	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8,131	3,601	4,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3,207	1,643	1,564	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	7
5,452	2,607	2,845	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
4,720	2,360	2,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
4,054	1,978	2,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
5,467	2,602	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
6,320	3,112	3,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
14,818	6,907	7,910	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13
1,768	874	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3,597	1,724	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
7,836	3,618	4,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
6,904	3,401	3,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
116,844	55,915	60,929	6	4	4	93	51	39	1	1	...	
20,842	9,828	10,914	4	1	1	279	145	134	66	61	75	1
9,936	4,575	5,361	23	11	9	10	5	5	...	...	...	2
3,588	1,715	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2,108	904	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	71	84	4
2,870	1,461	1,599	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	5
9,839	4,570	5,269	...	...	...	11	4	7	...	...	...	6
3,068	1,475	1,591	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
4,840	2,278	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	25	11	8
5,236	2,779	3,127	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	9
9,274	4,510	5,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
8,943	4,663	4,890	...	...	...	23	10	11	4	2	...	11
6,635	2,945	3,700	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	12
9,051	4,111	4,940	...	...	...	238	101	137	...	...	...	13
3,379	1,810	2,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3,916	1,751	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,033	479	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
5,521	2,512	3,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
102,726	48,119	54,607	27	17	10	576	276	300	240	152	188	
6,498	3,111	3,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2,058	909	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7,601	3,417	4,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10,577	4,571	5,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5,064	2,420	2,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
10,800	5,040	5,569	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	6
8,448	3,840	4,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
3,248	1,467	1,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
7,808	3,428	4,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3,267	1,107	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
7,683	3,543	4,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
66,353	30,980	35,723	...	...	...	15	11	4	2	2	...	

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females.	Both sexes	Males.	Females.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Corakpur	1	Deoria	106,516	53,103	53,413	96,199	48,914	49,285
		2	Chaura	6,830	34,164	32,676	82,773	31,030	51,743
		3	Bodhampur	132,993	65,844	67,149	136,695	61,787	74,908
		4	Itala	124,732	62,084	62,648	114,093	57,528	56,565
		5	Tarkhwa	122,939	62,122	60,807	103,794	52,647	51,147
		6	Mawhigang	81,739	41,377	40,362	72,751	36,806	35,945
		7	Pargach	70,294	36,570	33,724	70,437	35,619	34,818
		8	Bungson	1,01,215	60,531	71,684	132,692	65,024	67,668
		9	Bhulakur	101,722	49,090	52,632	94,873	44,447	50,429
		10	Bachpur	85,331	42,772	42,559	80,531	40,327	40,204
		11	Gola	74,390	39,124	35,266	89,304	38,995	50,309
		12	Bhigat	74,078	37,288	36,791	70,098	35,018	35,080
		13	Mihungang	88,140	11,577	43,913	78,528	38,705	39,823
		14	Rucoli	67,304	34,916	32,388	84,000	32,191	51,809
		15	Burach	55,471	25,439	29,032	49,305	23,067	26,238
		16	Panona	39,681	15,123	14,558	28,007	14,421	13,585
		17	Sarna	112,655	59,141	53,514	97,899	50,014	47,882
		18	Poon	51,194	26,552	24,642	46,839	22,987	23,852
		19	Thakshara	25,074	14,145	10,929	31,750	11,417	10,333
		20	Kothulhar	89,614	60,481	49,130	86,965	41,028	45,937
		21	Sukhal	45,440	23,736	22,001	40,428	19,890	19,538
		22	Padraona	102,045	51,908	50,137	86,447	43,300	43,147
		23	Burakot	60,323	30,555	29,068	52,431	26,033	26,397
		24	Kosi	95,279	47,811	17,110	81,025	40,500	40,525
		25	Kupur	56,519	47,096	18,421	76,852	38,903	37,949
		26	Tary's bagan	77,978	39,014	38,964	88,098	41,070	47,028
		27	Bishupura	51,313	25,071	26,242	44,989	21,965	23,024
		28	Bhij	74,634	47,132	17,501	89,130	34,034	55,096
		29	Salmur	117,013	60,077	60,936	102,403	49,291	53,112
		30	Kotach	220,892	111,506	109,386	186,476	75,533	110,943
		31	Silpama	83,664	31,118	32,116	59,972	29,029	30,943
		32	Bharu	67,377	29,515	29,862	55,079	27,085	27,994
		33	Kankhendi	66,573	13,832	4,747	50,114	41,168	8,946
		34	Chauri	128,447	62,142	66,305	118,052	57,494	60,558
Total				2,994,087	1,497,231	1,496,733	2,891,184	1,315,797	1,575,387
22	Bada	1	Bada	136,607	70,075	66,512	118,205	60,855	57,350
		2	Bada	50,743	30,916	29,827	63,080	27,468	35,612
		3	Dudhara	73,364	36,366	36,998	43,537	21,348	22,189
		4	Budhara	62,705	32,111	30,594	54,594	27,915	26,679
		5	Bada Kura	36,078	19,279	16,799	34,476	17,208	17,268
		6	Budha	81,049	39,092	31,957	45,080	22,065	23,015
		7	Kachan	87,177	34,239	32,938	59,588	30,479	29,109
		8	Bada	61,209	31,664	29,545	55,181	28,414	26,767
		9	Bada	101,886	51,991	50,895	86,198	44,729	41,469
		10	Bada	66,737	32,101	34,631	43,709	22,044	21,665
		11	Chalua	105,174	51,106	54,068	83,455	41,037	42,418
		12	Latan	43,428	22,024	21,404	37,859	19,162	18,697
		13	Talpur	52,071	25,812	26,259	40,592	20,132	20,460
		14	Bhadra	31,068	15,899	15,169	26,052	12,799	13,253
		15	Wardha	47,198	24,951	22,247	33,547	17,181	16,366
		16	Chalpa	66,251	34,986	31,265	53,197	28,076	25,121
		17	Dumra	116,502	59,059	57,443	86,359	44,702	41,657
		18	Purva Kupur	61,375	31,112	30,263	55,038	28,408	26,630
		19	Pokhara	80,068	40,275	39,793	82,170	37,249	44,921
		20	Chalpa	78,468	37,177	41,291	78,917	38,067	40,850
23	Anangarh	1	Harris	88,055	42,037	46,018	61,005	26,156	34,849
		2	Khyatung	71,747	36,111	35,636	80,707	38,817	41,890
		3	Khalid	70,078	13,717	11,511	61,787	31,411	30,376
		4	Kendru	84,476	14,053	11,658	70,866	35,910	34,956
		5	Phangata	61,303	41,070	30,232	57,413	29,884	27,529
		6	Mand	64,132	12,563	11,770	58,410	29,441	28,969
Total				1,785,844	907,437	878,407	1,509,869	707,076	792,793
24	Anangarh	1	Anangarh (Kachan)	78,911	40,252	38,659	86,840	34,276	52,564
		2	Anangarh	88,973	14,521	14,452	77,498	30,006	47,492
		3	Anangarh	52,002	26,103	25,899	48,772	24,891	23,881
		4	Sarna	69,903	34,196	35,707	40,489	20,278	20,211
		5	Kachan	80,100	30,139	29,961	62,558	26,558	35,999
		6	Gachan	76,025	37,251	37,774	80,028	40,006	39,992
		7	Machan	61,104	30,173	30,931	66,258	32,262	34,000
		8	Kachan	72,832	30,550	32,282	82,437	31,477	50,960
		9	Kachan	87,800	46,708	41,092	82,911	42,004	40,907
		10	Kachan	108,305	54,701	53,604	90,117	45,801	44,316
		11	Kachan	86,288	42,552	43,736	84,788	42,307	42,481
		12	Machan	117,749	54,028	63,721	88,047	44,285	43,762
		13	Bada	40,135	21,221	21,914	46,705	23,075	23,630
		14	Bachan	49,792	24,901	24,891	44,784	22,492	22,292
		15	Sarna	101,554	50,500	51,054	86,005	43,535	42,470
		16	Machan	80,776	43,502	47,274	80,475	41,184	39,291
		17	Machan	79,224	39,898	39,326	75,388	36,974	38,414

roles distributed by Religion--(continued).

Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thams.
1. ser.	Males.	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
11	12	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8,816	4,188	4,128				1	1					1
5,086	1,521	1,511										2
7,295	3,277	4,721				1	1		1	1		3
0,607	5,204	5,351				1	1					4
8,804	0,914	9,110										5
9,008	4,541	4,167										6
5,785	2,050	2,855				2	1	1				7
8,528	4,227	4,258										8
8,646	4,470	4,121										9
4,989	2,441	2,555				1	1					10
4,945	2,425	2,525				8	1	4				11
4,581	2,270	2,311										12
11,612	5,732	6,860				5	1	1				13
3,399	1,724	1,575				3	1					14
6,263	3,109	3,091										15
1,074	902	752				29	15	11				16
14,657	7,712	7,175				4	1	1	1	1		17
8,354	2,808	2,790										18
3,311	1,727	1,581				1	1	1				19
12,849	6,486	6,161				11	5	6				20
8,020	2,526	2,492										21
15,827	7,963	7,661				15	11	1	1	1		22
7,892	4,021	3,571				3	2					23
14,252	7,271	6,706										24
16,567	8,101	7,861										25
12,334	6,093	6,311				16	11	1	1	1		26
6,341	3,196	3,255				3	2	1				27
5,808	2,825	2,981				0	1	1				28
14,595	6,755	7,510				1	1					29
31,046	16,567	17,509	44	26	18	1,076	624	511	40	25	15	30
3,582	1,780	1,861										31
1,698	827	808										32
8,459	2,671	2,785				6	5	1				33
10,389	5,013	6,076										34
801,680	159,812	159,741	44	26	18	1,176	624	511	40	25	15	
15,290	8,190	8,520				54	30	41	58	30	28	1
5,685	4,118	1,721										2
28,817	14,526	11,159										3
8,141	1,166	1,075										4
8,023	1,971	1,911										5
8,889	3,167	2,800										6
7,611	4,900	6,731										7
6,103	4,250	2,855				5	1	1				8
15,700	7,812	7,588										9
12,938	6,419	6,490				7	5	2				10
21,712	11,164	10,178										11
5,569	2,871	2,698										12
11,479	5,679	5,610										13
10,016	4,109	2,916										14
18,651	6,001	6,478										15
14,064	7,082	6,762										16
30,143	15,217	11,926										17
6,937	2,491	2,555										18
6,923	3,516	1,607										19
5,539	2,795	2,711										20
3,580	1,870	1,228										21
4,980	2,516	2,461										22
5,891	4,496	1,155										23
19,788	7,111	6,667							2	2		24
3,821	1,786	1,593										25
5,722	2,916	2,806										26
375,729	140,071	135,658				68	19	47	60	12	29	
11,902	5,084	5,518				59	32	27	1	1		1
8,282	4,151	4,228				3						2
8,230	1,572	1,658										3
19,414	9,218	10,190										4
7,782	3,708	4,011										5
14,999	7,216	7,581										6
4,246	2,387	2,480										7
10,892	6,073	6,322				2	1	1				8
5,427	2,704	2,712										9
19,087	8,982	9,193										10
11,528	5,485	6,013										11
29,689	14,440	15,650										12
3,330	1,148	1,181										13
5,026	2,611	2,627										14
15,548	7,471	7,979				4	2	2				15
10,297	4,829	5,468										16
5,331	2,802	2,939										17

Showing the population of the Police

PROVIN-  
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TABLE  
VII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Amargurh— (continued).	18	Atrulia	80,038	44,001	44,077	83,688	43,813	40,847
		19	Barda	47,143	24,757	27,386	43,000	21,720	21,280
		20	Purni	45,301	24,077	22,224	39,890	20,478	19,412
		21	Dharganj	85,737	43,798	42,938	89,648	34,223	54,825
		22	Tarua...	56,244	29,156	28,798	86,008	28,180	27,878
		23	Degson	76,045	38,228	37,820	96,198	35,620	54,778
			Total	1,728,625	867,611	861,014	1,502,911	757,833	745,078
34	Lucknow	1	Bontham	58,912	30,539	28,771	54,288	28,200	26,008
		2	Jousangaj	55,831	29,510	27,121	51,584	26,400	25,084
		3	Locknow	104,701	53,749	49,452	88,717	47,590	41,118
		4	Mohaulganj	104,697	51,771	50,929	94,539	46,881	45,658
		5	Mahabud	114,984	60,125	54,759	96,626	52,028	45,800
		6	Chak	60,180	30,140	29,730	39,902	17,281	16,521
		7	Sundaganj	31,292	15,809	15,183	19,892	10,220	9,472
		8	Dauliganj	37,810	18,803	18,816	21,156	11,048	10,110
		9	Wangang	39,273	20,505	18,768	19,169	10,453	8,716
		10	Ilauiganj	37,164	14,456	12,748	20,078	10,823	9,245
		11	Dillichia	23,517	10,619	7,198	15,245	10,107	5,138
		12	Isanga	62,067	32,579	29,488	58,768	29,840	26,428
		13	Gaucliganj	54,126	27,894	24,243	33,319	15,584	14,635
			Total	774,183	407,201	366,982	806,025	321,150	283,576
35	Unao	1	Unao	113,268	59,473	53,795	104,308	54,008	49,613
		2	Padpur	110,107	57,000	52,567	95,478	50,857	45,621
		3	Ajgan	84,229	43,832	40,797	78,874	41,481	36,193
		4	Achalganj	85,387	32,126	33,211	63,669	30,740	31,949
		5	Bera	70,384	34,878	35,506	87,728	32,350	35,123
		6	Purva	73,230	36,152	37,078	67,633	33,467	34,165
		7	Aurna	30,069	14,650	15,419	72,773	36,885	35,888
		8	Bargaman	89,785	47,760	42,016	76,119	40,613	35,498
		9	Patepur Chauria	35,584	19,091	16,171	34,498	18,510	15,460
		10	Asolia	50,188	25,595	21,595	47,873	24,812	22,861
		11	Behar	40,872	19,810	21,362	39,570	18,784	20,646
		12	Masranan	70,195	35,047	35,149	85,510	38,821	34,689
		13	Ilauiganj	70,806	36,951	34,057	83,904	33,705	30,199
			Total	853,638	480,512	464,124	877,451	450,870	426,576
36	Rae Darbh	1	Bachhrwan	66,642	47,949	47,091	88,811	45,023	44,888
		2	Jagatpur	104,423	51,562	52,861	98,847	48,915	49,732
		3	Dighanganj	123,939	61,645	62,294	116,669	58,329	58,000
		4	Rae Darbh	113,238	56,737	56,472	101,743	51,005	50,738
		5	Gurukuliganj	76,686	38,946	39,742	75,268	37,286	37,999
		6	Mun	101,452	50,686	50,766	64,810	32,750	40,060
		7	Mohanganj	119,076	64,173	60,601	102,129	50,110	51,713
		8	Sahar	127,586	62,760	61,819	115,504	56,984	58,520
		9	Balman	63,269	40,092	42,967	78,478	39,180	40,347
		10	Soren	89,317	44,022	45,015	86,026	41,624	44,500
			Total	1,036,531	515,960	520,571	950,280	471,191	479,089
37	Sitapur	1	Siddhach	131,915	69,367	62,438	120,198	63,288	56,910
		2	Kamulpur	85,006	30,121	27,585	53,151	27,027	26,224
		3	Sitapur	108,689	58,129	50,510	86,652	40,028	39,364
		4	Musli	92,369	49,309	41,070	91,547	48,058	47,868
		5	Mohach	97,304	52,211	47,063	90,461	48,847	41,514
		6	Hargam	51,002	26,901	21,072	43,437	23,011	20,426
		7	Laharpur	138,980	73,111	66,866	112,364	58,021	55,258
		8	Itawan	123,027	64,078	57,740	97,807	51,697	46,140
		9	Tambour	83,897	41,688	40,509	71,734	36,960	34,744
		10	Thangan	62,682	34,011	29,671	55,398	28,108	26,305
		11	Mahmudabad	127,852	67,103	60,339	104,011	56,163	48,898
			Total	1,075,413	567,182	508,231	916,880	485,158	431,466
38	Hardoi	1	Hardoi	117,884	64,288	53,126	109,756	60,085	49,721
		2	Baghadi	94,966	51,081	45,807	88,788	47,871	40,917
		3	Bilgram	96,828	51,484	45,038	88,500	44,292	38,874
		4	Trindawan	74,678	39,737	34,941	66,261	35,419	30,882
		5	Phaul	101,774	54,443	47,331	87,541	47,156	39,776
		6	Bengang	51,133	27,496	23,867	48,569	24,775	24,804
			Total	118,437	60,638	52,769	86,985	53,156	44,804
			Total	91,352	46,785	41,567	88,031	47,968	40,065

Circles distributed by Religion—(continued).

Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social number of thibans.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6,372	3,188	3,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
4,143	2,037	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5,411	2,609	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
15,579	7,976	8,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
9,239	4,125	5,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
6,560	3,308	3,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
125,699	100,738	115,961	...	...	...	74	39	31	1	1	...	...
4,652	2,337	2,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
4,031	2,013	2,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	20	27	2
15,772	7,951	7,821	...	...	...	35	20	177	174	1	1	3
10,141	4,870	5,271	1	1	...	14	11	3	2	1	1	4
16,329	8,084	8,245	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	16	12	5
26,558	12,823	13,735	582	277	285	28	15	17	80	41	36	7
11,526	5,547	5,979	63	45	29	9	5	4	34	16	18	8
16,369	7,722	8,647	28	17	11	...	...	...	84	52	32	9
19,507	9,735	9,772	6	6	...	407	229	168	63	43	20	10
6,996	3,588	3,408	28	17	9	61	30	25	218	108	17	11
5,346	2,850	2,496	28	16	10	2,788	2,372	423	...	...	...	12
6,256	3,220	3,036	43	19	24	2,436	1,229	1,176	405	256	209	13
17,566	8,604	8,962	41	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161,369	80,878	80,491	797	113	378	5,769	3,055	1,511	1,203	799	601	...
6,847	4,718	3,129	...	...	...	79	38	41	34	21	11	1
14,976	7,438	7,538	6	2	4	4	2	2	41	22	19	2
4,511	2,327	2,184	...	...	...	3	...	...	65	26	29	3
2,723	1,390	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	4
2,521	1,260	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5,580	2,701	2,879	...	...	...	6	4	4	...	...	...	6
7,326	3,765	3,561	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
15,654	7,114	8,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1,098	575	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2,515	1,281	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1,102	586	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11
4,684	2,225	2,459	...	...	...	12	7	5	1	1	...	12
6,691	3,258	3,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
75,920	38,497	37,423	6	4	4	106	51	51	161	82	69	...
5,729	2,921	2,808	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
5,875	2,746	3,129	...	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	...	2
7,070	3,389	3,681	2	1	1	129	70	59	90	61	36	3
11,968	6,017	5,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3,403	1,650	1,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16,621	7,927	8,694	20	8	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
16,645	8,057	8,588	1	1	...	5	3	2	1	1	...	7
12,060	5,778	6,282	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	8
2,781	1,461	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
3,190	1,677	1,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
85,965	41,627	44,338	23	10	13	145	89	65	96	75	26	...
11,981	6,050	5,931	9	6	3	5	3	2	22	10	12	1
4,565	2,453	2,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
21,196	10,843	10,353	23	18	6	691	351	119	107	60	39	3
10,734	5,571	5,163	...	...	...	10	7	3	8	4	4	4
6,841	3,602	3,239	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5
7,585	3,820	3,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
27,977	13,072	14,905	13	7	6	6	6	...	1	1	...	7
24,302	12,404	11,898	17	6	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
11,965	6,061	5,904	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
7,264	3,838	3,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
25,695	12,350	13,345	196	85	83	4	4	...	...	...	...	11
187,839	81,269	76,570	234	156	108	717	674	171	143	88	65	...
7,538	4,178	3,361	1	1	...	78	44	34	13	5	...	1
6,097	3,208	2,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16,022	8,500	7,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9,435	4,210	5,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
13,227	7,301	5,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2,514	1,423	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16,418	8,460	7,958	...	...	...	43	25	18	...	...	...	7
8,517	4,518	3,999	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	8

## owing the population of the Police

IN- DI- AN- I- LE	Serial num- ber of dis- trict	Name of district	Serial num- ber of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
38	Hardoi—(con- cluded)	9	Pali	84,418	35,122	29,294	80,607	33,158	27,449	
		10	Mehrauli	101,314	64,862	47,963	90,774	48,138	49,896	
		11	Saadi	127,312	64,862	60,530	104,988	55,076	49,882	
		12	Atmeh	78,477	41,604	36,797	72,219	38,336	53,883	
		Total			1,113,211	506,467	616,744	998,330	536,997	461,333
39	Kheri	1	Bhara	51,866	28,335	21,611	47,174	25,035	21,539	
		2	Gola	94,222	50,292	41,180	81,806	45,001	37,605	
		3	Phaulkhar	58,862	31,104	27,751	51,188	27,006	24,122	
		4	Nuzson	65,008	34,211	29,773	55,521	28,305	26,218	
		5	Lakhimpur	143,032	71,175	47,511	89,301	47,247	49,054	
		6	Barahi	101,067	53,321	31,671	66,910	35,349	30,561	
		7	Mahauli	72,386	38,693	31,671	69,022	37,038	31,984	
		8	Mahauli	80,882	43,107	37,521	69,022	37,113	32,909	
		9	Pargana	89,060	31,797	27,361	60,917	30,188	27,773	
		10	Pala	54,542	20,365	17,572	30,188	17,773	13,938	
		11	Barahi	73,868	34,568	31,200	64,400	30,600	30,770	
		12	Jannagar	69,180	36,117	12,811	61,884	32,460	29,424	
Total					908,615	482,035	421,580	784,855	410,210	355,639
40	Pymad	1	Ranoli	118,864	58,627	60,917	104,879	51,408	53,381	
		2	Mukapur	112,467	51,380	67,117	104,637	51,640	52,998	
		3	Moharigauji	109,663	54,901	51,669	101,035	50,751	50,284	
		4	Bika-pur	132,816	65,111	49,864	125,206	61,900	63,306	
		5	Jalajpur	144,758	71,815	70,233	128,319	65,079	62,240	
		6	Tanda	165,806	81,213	81,776	137,255	69,126	68,129	
		7	Alampur	142,860	72,474	70,176	126,260	63,089	61,661	
		8	Ranajpur	126,787	61,711	71,919	79,059	40,605	38,454	
		9	Sulur or pura Kalandar	80,483	42,514	40,671	80,811	41,736	39,076	
		10	Alampur	24,186	12,491	10,671	20,811	11,736	9,076	
		11	Chandpur	6,235	3,408	1,827	8,323	4,411	3,912	
		12	Kotwali	47,472	25,112	24,160	33,805	17,079	16,726	
Total					1,216,959	612,602	604,357	1,076,831	543,222	533,609
41	Gondia	1	Andhari	75,580	39,200	36,291	69,451	35,530	32,921	
		2	Busi	61,690	36,176	33,164	60,681	30,519	28,142	
		3	Rinapur	82,475	41,701	39,712	73,485	37,208	36,287	
		4	Nuzpur	87,069	44,136	41,931	86,864	44,734	42,130	
		5	Gondia	133,920	67,156	63,572	119,473	60,487	57,989	
		6	Chandpur	111,047	57,013	54,011	106,811	54,911	52,900	
		7	Warganj	59,075	30,253	28,532	64,241	32,735	30,506	
		8	Narajpur	61,826	32,299	29,657	60,009	30,297	28,712	
		9	Chandpur	114,137	57,200	54,011	106,811	54,911	52,900	
		10	Pargana	66,535	33,267	31,917	61,582	31,181	29,401	
		11	Chandpur	138,433	70,797	67,016	125,785	63,708	62,077	
		12	Sulurpur	80,096	40,815	39,287	80,040	40,016	38,024	
		13	Barajpur	55,908	28,417	27,484	62,289	31,028	29,261	
		14	Barajpur	82,098	41,730	39,368	80,027	40,016	38,012	
		15	Barajpur	106,123	54,275	52,848	99,049	49,273	47,776	
		16	Tala	78,806	41,151	37,675	71,426	37,204	34,222	
		17	Chandpur	60,346	30,817	29,508	43,799	22,408	21,391	
Total					1,459,220	746,103	713,117	1,263,514	611,267	612,247
42	Bahraich	1	Kusumgaon	116,222	60,129	55,991	80,151	47,220	42,931	
		2	Barajpur	84,471	43,401	39,787	69,046	36,497	32,549	
		3	Pargana	109,480	56,022	51,338	98,948	51,014	47,934	
		4	Barajpur	127,494	67,027	60,467	97,512	51,587	45,925	
		5	Savva	66,774	34,011	31,829	59,999	31,302	28,696	
		6	Kheri Ghat	52,810	27,407	25,771	47,267	24,344	22,923	
		7	Najpur	123,530	63,071	59,176	82,399	46,811	44,588	
		8	Mahapur	80,439	41,817	39,623	83,599	43,064	40,535	
		9	Mahapur	55,053	29,562	28,491	48,504	24,956	23,548	
		10	Mahapur	17,531	10,497	7,134	16,538	9,143	7,395	
		11	Barajpur	69,395	30,326	28,039	53,754	27,830	25,924	
		12	Barajpur	108,894	60,004	51,999	93,849	49,012	44,837	
Total					1,000,482	522,507	476,865	829,701	434,810	394,891

Protestants distributed by Religion—(continued).

Methodists.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Social num- ber of thems.
th. ser.	Males.	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8,809	1,904	1,845										9
11,013	8,698	5,315	12	7	5	15	9	6				10
22,539	11,220	11,119				15	6	9				11
6,384	2,358	2,990										12
14,874	35,280	65,281	13	8	5	187	94	71	18	9	9	
4,740	2,071	2,009				13	4	9	99	25	11	1
12,851	6,670	5,811				35	21	11				2
7,671	4,640	2,437				3	1	1				3
9,485	4,926	4,559				1	1		1	1		4
24,429	12,644	11,795	8	6	2	48	22	26	83	45	38	5
11,745	6,267	5,174				1	1		21	9	14	6
6,453	3,445	2,000							3	2	1	7
11,603	6,029	2,571	2	2		52	26	16	10	7	3	8
9,498	4,463	4,045				345	199	116	19	11	8	10
4,357	2,001	1,756				7	5	2	10	7	4	11
6,439	4,027	4,512							19	11	8	12
7,256	3,861	3,405							10	6	4	
19,067	62,414	55,643	10	8	2	505	271	211	168	100	81	
14,075	6,522	7,531	1	1		9	6	3				1
7,960	3,741	4,749										2
8,403	4,124	4,569				35	19	16				3
7,408	3,514	2,990				5		5				4
16,439	8,248	6,197										5
36,347	14,064	14,489				4	1	1	3	3	3	6
17,582	8,075	8,907	11	3	6	7	7					7
12,217	5,985	6,832				9	5	4				8
7,396	3,444	3,957				34	20	14	18	12	4	9
8,168	1,601	2,665	146	72	74	689	316	171	146	127	19	10
1,575	1,125	472				1	1		87	14	11	11
13,917	7,108	6,719	262	131	131							12
38,461	68,214	70,847	161	77	84	1,254	604	350	252	185	67	
7,070	3,717	5,293				39	19	20				1
11,028	6,650	6,171				1	1					2
8,980	4,555	1,125										3
8,216	4,221	2,991										4
18,298	7,792	7,591				126	55	71	25	14	11	5
14,115	7,081	7,011				21	8	11				6
4,831	2,502	2,125				3	2	1				7
8,000	2,775	2,222				12	7	5				8
6,038	2,821	4,175										9
4,853	2,447	2,080										10
36,898	20,673	19,581				7	2	5	5	2	1	11
19,448	9,808	9,615							1	1		12
4,008	2,179	2,217										13
13,034	6,631	6,490				37	39	17				14
10,163	10,013	8,719							11	8	3	15
7,470	4,348	4,542										16
12,544	8,437	8,107				2	2					17
36,425	104,995	100,479				246	116	111	42	25	17	
36,045	12,064	11,561	1	1		5	4	1	20	10	10	1
13,788	7,151	6,617				3	1	2	54	35	19	2
9,514	5,608	4,896										3
30,405	15,025	14,471	47	32	15	78	44	71	62	42	26	4
6,790	3,617	3,171							28	22	6	5
2,803	2,650											6
30,851	16,146	14,775				16	10	5	544	295	248	7
10,974	8,701	8,054							12	12	4	8
9,169	4,906	4,191										9
1,884	1,249	781				6	3	3	3	2	1	10
4,880	2,415	2,275				21	11	6	13	11	10	11
16,015	7,973	7,142				17	11	6		6	7	12
69,796	85,215	81,533	46	33	15	124	73	51	761	450	326	



Showing the population of the Provinces

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of thana	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.		
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
				5	6	7	8	9	10
43	Sultānpur	1	Sultānpur ...	114,844	55,630	59,214	69,027	48,479	40,548
		2	Pānpur	73,663	35,788	37,875	67,574	33,866	34,688
		3	Muskrichana ...	69,879	47,257	22,622	58,471	43,046	15,425
		4	Lumbini	67,233	43,669	23,564	60,331	40,330	20,001
		5	Hatnagar	67,411	32,983	34,428	59,523	39,887	19,636
		6	Jamsagar	81,077	40,595	40,482	78,277	38,546	39,731
		7	Kuchlār	75,707	37,128	38,579	69,797	33,595	36,202
		8	Bazar Sikkā	91,789	44,555	47,234	79,139	36,858	42,281
		9	Jagdishpur	34,581	16,845	17,736	27,859	13,738	14,121
		10	Gautangj	85,064	31,855	53,209	58,854	28,798	30,056
		11	Raipur	106,574	52,008	54,566	103,575	50,157	53,418
		12	Kadipur	94,986	48,963	46,023	90,528	46,503	44,025
		13	Dudpur	69,014	41,851	27,163	74,997	38,279	36,718
Total				1,075,851	530,485	545,365	958,952	474,979	483,973
44	Pārtikgarh	1	Marandewganj ...	125,578	61,297	64,279	106,534	52,901	53,633
		2	Ranganj	96,427	46,077	49,450	84,059	41,068	42,991
		3	Kāka Managar	42,700	20,514	22,186	39,536	19,158	20,378
		4	Jhāwā	148,214	71,475	76,739	130,138	68,821	61,317
		5	Sangpur	112,550	54,496	58,054	106,886	51,720	55,166
		6	Kunda	130,880	64,080	66,800	114,358	55,060	59,298
		7	Sungrangarh	109,941	54,349	55,592	102,730	50,746	51,984
		8	Pārti	135,345	67,721	67,624	124,802	62,468	62,334
		9	Narain*	210	118	89	210	112	88
		10	Madhivāskhar*	7,308	3,827	3,481	6,970	3,500	3,470
		11	Sikandra*	680	329	351	1,185	225	240
		12	Mau*	1,373	689	684	1,280	681	599
Total				910,895	445,171	465,724	819,835	401,405	418,430
45	Bara Banki	1	Nawthanj	170,324	88,155	82,169	124,018	69,953	54,065
		2	Zaunpur	101,888	51,006	50,882	82,068	41,980	40,077
		3	Kāsi	99,803	52,441	47,362	85,573	44,301	39,271
		4	Ramganj	117,178	61,844	55,334	100,065	53,932	47,133
		5	Tāntnagar	117,839	60,439	57,400	100,417	51,868	48,549
		6	Pārtikpur	138,443	72,272	66,171	112,917	59,329	53,588
		7	Bānānāghat	117,097	60,844	56,253	104,347	52,820	51,527
		8	Thān	141,016	69,841	71,175	110,733	54,638	56,095
		9	Hānagarh	126,535	62,598	63,937	115,005	57,501	57,504
Total				1,130,906	577,115	553,791	943,740	484,555	459,185

\* Criminal jurisdiction for the population shown as belonging to Thān, Narain, Sikandra and Mau is vested in the

Circles distributed by Religion—(concluded).

Mahomedans.			Jains			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of thana.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25,775	12,129	13,646				42	22	20				1
6,119	2,802	3,317				"	5	3	2			2
10,403	4,878	5,525										3
6,891	3,209	3,682										4
7,588	3,085	4,503										5
4,800	2,350	2,450										6
6,908	3,200	3,708				2	2					7
16,838	8,550	8,288										8
6,702	3,112	3,590										9
6,280	3,073	3,207										10
4,986	2,451	2,535										11
4,458	2,300	2,158										12
7,313	3,500	3,744				4	2	1				13
116,848	55,477	61,369				58	30	21				
16,848	8,290	8,558	126	62	64	67	25	42	11	10	1	1
12,300	5,914	6,416	1	1	"	7	4	3				2
3,068	1,461	1,604				"						3
16,087	8,063	8,024				1	1					4
5,885	2,778	3,097										5
16,811	7,535	8,776				10	4	6				6
7,208	3,429	3,706				2	2		4	2	2	7
10,540	5,250	5,290	3	3								8
289	127	112										
228	98	127										
93	38	55										
90,838	43,052	47,186	130	66	64	77	30	11	15	12	1	
36,871	17,907	17,871	344	161	189	76	47	29	15	8	7	1
16,817	8,600	10,017	2	2		1	3					2
16,320	8,119	8,201	1	1								3
16,532	8,511	8,141	126	72	51	23	13	10	4	3	1	4
17,031	8,450	8,681	368	188	178	17	11	6	8			5
26,398	12,903	12,627	122	68	54	8	6	2				6
13,820	6,729	6,991	26	15	11	4	1	1				7
30,208	14,174	16,012	82	25	27	14	5	9	11	4	7	8
10,528	5,265	5,600	1	1		4	1	1				9
165,938	91,911	94,027	1,043	539	504	147	87	60	38	21	15	

Magistrate of Allahabad. For the population shown against Thana Machhishahr it is vested in the Magistrate of Jaunpur.

POPULATION  
TABLE  
VII.

## SUPPLN

Showing by religion the population of the pottis of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.  
Supple-  
ment.

Serial num- ber of dis- trict.	Name of dis- trict.	Name of muni- cipal circle	Serial num- ber of patti	Name of patti.	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			1	Gongpat .....	4,514	2,330	2,184	4,514	2,330	2,184
			2	Talla Des .....	6,274	3,171	3,103	6,272	3,169	3,103
			3	Dangpur Malla .....	5,562	2,801	2,761	5,562	2,801	2,761
			4	Dangpur Bichla .....	3,342	1,678	1,664	3,342	1,678	1,664
			5	Dangpur Bichla .....	5,408	2,768	2,639	5,398	2,758	2,639
			6	Des .....	4,308	2,173	2,096	4,111	2,119	1,992
			7	Katgur Malla .....	7,318	4,199	3,019	7,154	4,101	2,999
			8	Katgur Bichla .....	4,053	2,123	2,270	4,050	2,120	2,280
			9	Katgur Talla .....	3,908	2,002	1,917	3,906	2,000	1,906
			10	Nakur .....	4,250	2,147	2,103	4,250	2,147	2,103
			11	Darun .....	5,598	2,945	2,653	5,598	2,935	2,653
			12	Kharan .....	2,164	1,140	1,018	2,164	1,140	1,018
			13	Lakhanpur Malla .....	5,173	2,708	2,465	5,173	2,708	2,465
			14	Lakhanpur Talla .....	4,592	2,195	2,397	4,592	2,195	2,397
			15	Rithagarh .....	3,581	1,824	1,757	3,549	1,822	1,727
			16	Rangur .....	7,249	3,810	3,439	7,248	3,810	3,438
			17	Salan Malla .....	4,649	2,290	2,359	4,649	2,290	2,359
			18	Salan Talla .....	4,248	2,000	2,247	4,248	2,000	2,247
			19	Bel .....	6,787	3,515	3,272	6,731	3,512	3,218
			20	Bharan .....	2,284	1,140	1,143	2,284	1,140	1,140
			21	Bharan .....	7,668	3,988	3,680	7,653	3,979	3,674
			22	Kanagar .....	6,776	3,511	3,265	6,751	3,514	3,237
			23	Pungman .....	3,079	1,546	1,533	3,079	1,546	1,533
			24	Athagan .....	6,117	3,178	2,939	6,104	3,178	2,926
			25	Bawal Malla .....	1,366	693	728	1,368	693	726
			26	Bawal Talla .....	6,034	3,140	2,893	6,006	3,138	2,878
			27	Bawal Malla .....	4,762	2,380	2,382	4,716	2,368	2,347
			28	Dwergun .....	1,066	483	586	1,066	483	586
			29	Karan .....	4,318	2,211	2,105	4,308	2,207	2,100
			30	Kalagarh .....	2,439	1,183	1,256	2,439	1,183	1,256
			31	Kharagarh .....	13,489	6,722	6,767	13,293	6,677	6,616
			32	Uelgur .....	3,707	1,857	1,850	3,707	1,857	1,850
			33	Nym .....	1,064	514	550	1,064	519	545
			34	Syuan Malla .....	5,885	2,731	2,654	5,885	2,731	2,654
			35	Syuan Talla .....	6,015	3,125	2,890	5,999	3,114	2,885
			36	Tikun Malla .....	4,565	2,207	2,358	4,560	2,204	2,356
			37	Tikun Talla .....	4,711	2,293	2,418	4,700	2,286	2,414
			38	Athagarh Talla .....	7,286	3,557	3,729	6,949	3,688	3,261
			39	Athagarh Talla .....	2,909	1,783	1,126	2,908	1,782	1,126
			40	Changon .....	2,852	1,264	1,588	2,828	1,257	1,571
			41	Dharghat .....	1,066	618	448	1,066	618	448
			42	Kander Khua .....	2,319	1,163	1,156	2,319	1,163	1,156
			43	Nali Des .....	4,694	2,812	2,082	4,688	2,808	2,080
			44	Chakot Malla .....	7,291	3,897	4,094	7,292	3,895	4,097
			45	Chakot Bichla .....	8,887	4,438	4,449	8,885	4,431	4,454
			46	Chakot Talla .....	7,480	3,616	3,864	7,448	3,594	3,854
			47	Dura Malla .....	6,866	3,380	3,486	6,813	3,358	3,455
			48	Dura Bichla .....	5,978	2,823	3,155	5,976	2,821	3,155
			49	Dura Talla .....	7,629	3,780	3,849	7,628	3,780	3,848
			50	Gura Talla .....	6,695	3,346	3,349	6,695	3,346	3,349
			51	Gura Talla .....	7,242	3,693	3,549	7,214	3,686	3,528
			52	Gura Talla .....	8,908	4,511	4,397	8,908	4,511	4,397
			53	Kaklason Malla .....	6,546	3,107	3,439	6,546	3,107	3,439
			54	Kaklason Talla .....	1,818	872	946	1,818	872	946
			55	Naya Talla .....	5,360	2,673	2,687	5,366	2,672	2,694
			56	Naya Talla .....	4,514	2,165	2,349	4,505	2,161	2,344
			57	Solur Malla .....	4,591	2,295	2,296	4,541	2,194	2,345
			58	Nhar Talla .....	4,707	2,276	2,431	4,695	2,274	2,421
			59	Sait Talla .....	7,547	3,677	3,870	7,547	3,677	3,870
			60	Sait Talla .....	5,348	2,634	2,714	5,348	2,634	2,714
			61	Sait Talla .....	7,564	3,717	3,847	7,548	3,706	3,842
			62	Sait Talla .....	5,645	2,970	2,675	5,636	2,960	2,676
			Total, Almora rural Circle				318,900	161,278	157,622	316,610
								150,064	106,556	
			63	Chala .....	4,648	2,277	2,371	4,686	2,297	2,389
			64	Chural Malla .....	448	230	218	448	230	218
			65	Chural Talla .....	800	378	422	801	380	421
			66	Gumder .....	5,611	2,770	2,841	5,611	2,770	2,841
			67	Gongpat .....	1,662	731	771	1,662	731	771
			68	Khujuri Talla .....	1,580	814	766	1,580	814	766
			69	Pahilon Malla .....	994	504	490	994	504	490
			70	Pahilon Talla .....	4,246	2,230	2,016	4,246	2,230	2,016
			71	Pahilon .....	7	7	7	7	7	7
			72	Ingrolan .....	5,996	2,926	2,770	5,996	2,926	2,770
			73	Nya .....	945	317	398	945	317	398
			74	Sai Huang .....	610	370	240	609	369	240
			75	Sai Huang .....	365	193	198	365	193	198
			76	Talla Rao .....	1,640	798	842	1,640	798	842
			77	Talla Des .....	4,697	2,486	2,211	4,697	2,486	2,211
			Total Champawat rural circle				33,651	16,536	15,236	33,521
								17,000	16,212	

1920 Division arranged according to mortuary circles.

PROV. CL. TABLE VII. Supplement.												Serial number of post.
Mohammedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			
1920.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8	4	4				2	2					1
96	53	44										2
44	23	21				2	1	2				3
27	21	6				20	15	5				4
54	25	8				6	2	4				5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
2	2											17
												18
												19
												20
6	3	3										21
												22
												23
10	6	4				5	3	2				24
25	17	4										25
13	6	7										26
												27
88	16	12										28
47	31	26										29
3	6	3										30
7	4	9										31
												32
900	536	374	5	4	1	347	105	112	14	10	4	33
												34
16	16											35
												36
18	8	10				8	3	3				37
5	3	4										38
												39
43	306	187				11	7	4				40
1	1					14	8	6				41
7												42
												43
												44
11	9	2										45
3	2											46
2	2											47
4	2											48
3	2					52	40	12				49
												50
1	1											51
30	12	16				4	3	1				52
24	12	12										53
												54
												55
												56
2	1	1										57
9	4	6				6	7	3				58
44	20	21										59
12	4	8										60
												61
3	2	1										62
18	11	6										63
9	4											64
1,893	1,116	777	5	4	1	378	191	181	14	10	4	65
												66
												67
10	7	3				9	5	4				68
												69
												70
												71
												72
												73
1	1					10	3	7				74
												75
												76
												77
11	8	3				19	8	11				

Showing by religion the population of the patta of 14

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.  
Supple-  
ment.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Name of municipality circle	Serial number of patta	Name of patta	Total population			Hindus.		
					Both sexes.	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46	Almora—(continued)	Sot rural Circle	78	Ilyane .. ..	115	57	58	115	57	58
			79	Chandane .. ..	1,298	603	695	1,298	602	696
			80	Darna Malla ..	217	111	106	217	111	106
			81	Darna Talla ..	885	457	428	885	457	428
			82	Athban Malla ..	1,044	518	526	1,044	518	526
			83	Athban Talla ..	1,118	577	541	1,118	577	541
			84	Barkhan .. ..	5,129	2,641	2,488	5,129	2,641	2,488
			85	Dudhah .. ..	2,502	1,250	1,252	2,502	1,250	1,252
			86	Mali .. ..	3,303	1,711	1,592	3,304	1,708	1,596
			87	Aakot Malla ..	5,783	2,780	3,003	5,783	2,780	3,003
			88	Aakot Talla ..	6,387	3,221	3,166	6,387	3,221	3,166
			89	Kharwal .. ..	3,087	1,517	1,570	3,078	1,515	1,563
			90	Kharwal .. ..	1,321	688	633	1,321	688	633
			91	Mula .. ..	4,837	2,507	2,330	4,861	2,548	2,313
			92	Nayales .. ..	3,245	1,640	1,605	3,245	1,630	1,615
			93	Bawal .. ..	3,313	1,753	1,560	3,313	1,753	1,560
			94	Seta Malla .. ..	491	247	244	491	246	245
			95	Seta Talla .. ..	3,494	1,784	1,710	3,449	1,700	1,649
			96	ban .. ..	3,837	1,804	1,733	3,837	1,804	1,733
			97	Walha Malla ..	1,587	818	769	1,587	818	769
			98	Walha Malla ..	984	484	500	984	483	501
			99	Walha Talla ..	5,105	2,579	2,526	5,010	2,534	2,476
			Total, Sot rural Circle ..		59,050	29,810	29,240	58,828	29,600	29,228
			Total, Almora district		411,501	208,113	203,388	408,787	206,650	202,137
47	Garhwal	Dawal Panchhanda Circle	1	Panchhanda Malla ..	2,558	1,250	1,308	2,556	1,250	1,306
			2	Panchhanda Talla ..	2,584	1,158	1,426	2,584	1,158	1,426
			3	Dawal Malla ..	3,399	1,579	1,820	3,399	1,579	1,820
			4	Dawal Talla ..	10,478	5,064	5,414	10,484	5,043	5,441
			Total, Dawal Panchhanda Circle		18,855	9,051	9,804	18,633	9,040	9,593
		Baidhan Circle *	5	Pindrawa .. ..	9,911	4,373	5,538	9,892	4,367	5,525
			6	Pindrawa .. ..	10,116	5,077	5,039	10,108	5,071	5,037
			7	Kapur .. ..	2,770	1,309	1,461	2,770	1,300	1,470
			8	Karnat .. ..	3,387	1,670	1,717	3,387	1,650	1,737
			10	Khan .. ..	4,464	2,200	2,264	4,452	2,199	2,253
			Total, Baidhan Circle		30,782	15,179	15,603	30,703	15,107	15,596
		Nagpur Circle	11	Banan .. ..	1,479	591	888	1,478	594	884
			12	Manikunda .. ..	1,437	734	703	1,437	735	702
			13	Pankhanda with Tigan villages	3,061	1,490	1,571	3,061	1,496	1,565
			14	Kaulphat Malla ..	4,248	2,110	2,138	4,248	2,110	2,138
			15	Kaulphat Talla ..	10,547	5,071	5,476	10,583	4,988	5,595
		Chandpur Circle	16	Nagpur Talla ..	10,079	4,911	5,168	10,079	4,904	5,175
			17	Nagpur Malla ..	12,923	6,298	6,625	12,885	6,273	6,612
			18	Nagpur Malla ..	8,068	4,098	3,970	8,065	4,096	3,969
			Total, Nagpur Circle		51,831	25,686	26,145	51,807	25,977	25,830
		Chandpur Circle	19	Chandpur Sah ..	6,151	2,971	3,180	6,143	2,960	3,183
			20	Nagpur .. ..	2,508	1,210	1,298	2,508	1,210	1,298
			21	Chandpur Talla ..	7,049	3,292	3,757	6,917	3,227	3,690
			22	Lohia .. ..	8,100	3,906	4,194	8,006	3,865	4,141
			23	Chandpur .. ..	5,049	2,453	2,596	5,049	2,455	2,594
		Chandpur Circle	24	Chandpur .. ..	9,082	4,478	4,604	9,070	4,468	4,602
			25	Dhan Jyoti .. ..	2,757	1,331	1,426	2,757	1,334	1,423
			26	Rungpith .. ..	1,399	669	730	1,389	670	719
			Total, Chandpur Circle ..		42,096	20,817	21,279	41,839	20,694	21,145

*Kansas Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).*

[illegible]

## SUPPLY

Showing by religion the population of the patis of the

TABLE  
VII  
PROVIN-  
CIAL  
Supple-  
ment.

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Name of municipality circle.	Serial number of patti.	Name of patti.	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	Gariah (continued)	Dewalgarh Circle	27	Cholan Syam	5,181	2,549	2,632	5,123	2,610	2,513
			28	Has khani Syam	4,021	1,967	2,054	4,014	1,968	2,046
			29	Dhanpur	6,180	3,085	3,095	6,150	3,079	3,071
			30	Hindol Syam	1,707	842	865	1,643	806	837
			31	Gharhar Syam	4,781	2,303	2,478	4,706	2,306	2,400
			32	Kander Syam	6,673	3,395	3,278	6,617	3,372	3,245
			33	Kachul Syam	4,878	2,063	2,815	4,355	2,080	2,275
			Total, Dewalgarh Circle		32,681	16,007	16,674	32,667	16,886	15,781
		Barah Syam Circle	34	Nandul Syam	3,940	2,145	1,795	3,976	2,007	1,969
			35	Guswar Syam	4,151	2,028	2,123	4,137	2,014	2,123
			36	Daulul Syam	4,677	2,224	2,453	4,623	2,192	2,431
			37	Manjar Syam	7,189	3,425	3,764	7,155	3,415	3,740
			38	Aswal Syam	7,139	3,285	3,854	7,121	3,272	3,849
			39	Kandul Syam	2,157	1,050	1,107	2,145	1,031	1,114
			40	Bangach Syam	2,356	1,164	1,192	2,356	1,164	1,192
			41	Basul Syam	5,322	2,641	2,681	5,310	2,659	2,651
			42	Patalul Syam	1,634	889	745	1,618	876	742
			43	Kaphul Syam	3,666	1,855	2,010	3,643	1,844	1,800
			44	Khat Syam	3,970	1,902	2,068	3,933	1,883	2,050
			45	Idwal Syam	4,404	2,125	2,279	4,375	2,096	2,279
			46	Siton Syam	5,188	2,545	2,643	5,167	2,525	2,642
			47	Bawat Syam	1,294	611	683	1,284	611	673
			Total, Barah Syam Circle		56,465	27,300	29,166	55,957	26,995	28,962
		Sringar Circle	48	Sringar	2,386	1,228	1,158	2,213	1,128	1,085
			Total, Sringar Circle		2,386	1,228	1,158	2,213	1,128	1,085
		Channul Kot Circle	49	Mandul Syam	6,634	3,188	3,446	6,634	3,188	3,446
			50	Mawal Syam	5,380	2,537	2,843	5,380	2,537	2,843
			51	Bangach Syam	1,968	981	1,007	1,963	981	1,007
			52	Jamul Syam	2,420	1,211	1,209	2,420	1,211	1,209
			53	Kingsdalgod	3,881	1,878	2,003	3,879	1,867	2,012
			54	Pingla Kachul	1,711	814	897	1,703	840	863
			55	Gusar Syam	4,368	2,022	2,346	4,359	2,018	2,341
			Total, Channul Kot Circle		36,573	17,621	18,952	36,554	17,612	18,942
		Malla Sahas Circle	56	Talan	5,330	2,540	2,790	5,326	2,539	2,787
			57	Sandul	1,679	820	859	1,679	820	859
			58	Gusur	4,255	2,076	2,179	4,254	2,075	2,179
			59	Dhandul Syam	2,837	1,443	1,394	2,837	1,443	1,394
			60	Sahul	6,052	3,088	2,964	6,052	3,088	2,964
			61	Mallul	787	375	412	787	375	412
			62	Bangach Syam	2,673	1,295	1,378	2,671	1,293	1,378
			63	Kandul	1,945	971	974	1,945	971	974
			64	Khatul	11,502	5,606	5,896	11,502	5,606	5,896
			65	Irakot	6,334	3,061	3,273	6,334	3,061	3,273
			Total, Malla Sahas Circle		47,584	23,061	24,523	47,569	23,060	24,509
		Talla Sahas Circle	66	Sah Talla	1,940	988	952	1,878	967	911
			67	Sila Malla	5,774	2,843	2,931	5,761	2,781	2,980
			68	Manul	7,341	3,445	3,896	7,341	3,445	3,896
			69	Dijul Walla	3,374	1,638	1,736	3,374	1,638	1,736
			70	Dijul Talla	4,240	2,062	2,178	4,240	2,062	2,178
			71	Badalpur Malla	6,828	3,297	3,531	6,828	3,297	3,531
			72	Badalpur Talla	2,990	1,375	1,615	2,990	1,375	1,615
			73	Kanara Walla	2,348	1,130	1,218	2,348	1,130	1,218
			74	Kanara Talla	425	202	223	425	202	223
			75	Hungu	4,351	2,161	2,190	4,351	2,161	2,190
			76	Bhakar villages and Forests Gachul Division.	4,265	2,007	2,258	4,265	2,007	2,258
			Total, Talla Sahas Circle		48,599	23,580	25,019	48,501	23,615	24,886

MENT.

Kansas Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(continued).

Muhammadians.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of mort. cert.	PROVIN CIAL TABLE VII. — Supple ment.
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females		
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
39	39	4	..									27	
7	4	3										28	
10	6	4				64	36	28				29	
...	...	...				15	10	6				30	
...	...	...				66	31	23				31	
23	23	...	...									32	
...	...	...										33	
79	72	7	..	..	..	135	79	56					
47	37	10	..	..	..	215	79	116	2	2	..	34	
14	14	..	..	..	..	45	23	22	...	..	..	35	
9	9	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	36	
8	8	..	..	..	..							37	
18	13	5	..	..	..							38	
14	14	..	..	..	..							39	
...	...	...	..	..	..							40	
4	4	..	..	..	..							41	
18	10	8	..	..	..	20	9	11			..	42	
3	3	..	..	..	..	37	19	18			..	43	
...	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	..			..	44	
28	28	..	..	..	..						..	45	
16	16	..	..	..	..						..	46	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	47	
182	180	23	..	..	..	324	153	171	2	2			
145	53	62	..	..	..	28	17	11	..			18	
145	83	62	..	..	..	28	17	11					
...	...	...	..	..	..							49	
...	...	...	..	..	..							50	
...	...	...	..	..	..							51	
...	...	...	..	..	..	2	1	1			..	52	
...	...	...	..	..	..	9	4	5			..	53	
8	4	4	..	..	..							54	
...	...	...	..	..	..	11	5	6				55	
8	4	4	..	..	..								
...	...	...	..	..	..	2	1	1	..		..	56	
...	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	..			..	57	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	58	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	59	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	60	
2	2	..	..	..	..						..	61	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	62	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	63	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	64	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	65	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	66	
2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..		..	67	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	68	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	69	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	70	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	71	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	72	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	73	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	74	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	75	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	76	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	77	
997	877	60	...	...	...	6	..	6			..	78	
...	...	...	..	..	..						..	79	
1,000	988	127	...	...	...	9	2	6	...	..	...	80	



Showing by religion the population of the patts of the

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.  
—  
Supple-  
ment.

Serial number of dis- trict	Name of dis- trict	Name of muni- cipal circle	Serial num- ber of patts.	Name of patts	Total population.			Hindus.		
					Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	Garhwal—(continued)	Ganga Salan Circle	77	Dhangu Malla	6,895	2,937	3,458	6,895	2,997	3,458
			78	Dhangu Talla	5,008	2,416	2,592	5,008	2,416	2,592
			79	Ajmur	5,943	2,838	3,104	5,788	2,764	3,029
			80	Lungur	7,906	3,478	3,830	7,480	3,486	3,794
			81	Karandu Walla	2,114	984	1,131	2,112	983	1,129
			82	Karandu Palla	2,105	983	1,122	2,105	983	1,122
			83	Udampur Malla	3,683	1,750	1,881	3,683	1,750	1,883
			84	Udampur Bhabia	7,029	3,330	3,709	7,023	3,316	3,707
		Kodwara Circle	85	Udampur Talla	8,080	3,908	4,062	8,088	3,908	4,061
			86	Bhabar villages and forests, Ganga Division.	5,734	4,744	690	4,254	3,645	609
		Lansdowne Circle	Total, Ganga Salan Circle		52,944	27,418	25,526	51,517	26,188	25,329
			87	Kodwara	706	402	214	599	412	187
			Total, Kodwara Circle		706	402	214	599	412	187
48	Naini Tal	Naini Tal rural Circle	88	Lansdowne	1,384	1,177	177	1,234	1,082	142
			Total, Lansdowne Circle		1,384	1,177	177	1,234	1,082	142
			Total, Garhwal district		407,818	200,319	207,499	403,803	197,108	206,695
			Total		210,568	115,400	95,168	135,160	74,307	60,851
49	Naini Tal	Naini Tal rural Circle	1	Jampur	30,125	16,192	13,931	20,865	11,096	9,806
			2	Kashipur	43,043	22,571	20,512	25,933	13,770	12,161
			3	Bazpur	32,554	17,801	14,664	19,728	10,247	7,477
			4	Gadarpur	18,555	10,681	8,172	8,268	4,798	3,468
			5	Budarpur	29,558	16,294	14,294	17,186	9,540	7,632
			6	Kilpur	56,436	31,576	24,859	46,376	25,297	20,554
			Total		210,568	115,400	95,168	135,160	74,307	60,851
			7	Chaklata	21,895	14,909	6,975	19,861	13,504	6,357
			8	Kota Malla	1,797	981	816	1,785	967	798
			9	Kota Talla	2,187	1,147	1,040	2,166	1,126	1,038
			10	Malla Koon	1,048	510	538	1,040	510	529
			11	Talla Koon	1,497	747	749	1,487	747	740
			12	Dhama Kot	1,250	715	501	1,214	710	499
			13	Tala Kot	2,309	1,105	1,111	2,309	1,106	1,142
			14	Chaurian	3,368	1,619	1,747	3,368	1,619	1,747
			15	Nangarh Talla	18	7	9	18	7	9
			16	Bangarh Malla	259	218	71	254	195	51
			17	Agar	245	129	116	245	129	116
			18	Kotahi Malla	1,148	581	567	1,148	581	567
			19	Kotahi Talla	738	360	376	730	360	371
			20	Buand Talla	152	86	67	152	86	67
			21	Buand Bhabia	448	217	229	446	217	228
			22	Mahauri Malla	15	9	6	15	9	6
			23	Mahauri Talla	800	365	244	577	282	292
			24	Mahauri Bhabia	310	176	134	310	176	134
			25	Chaulbani	202	94	108	202	99	103
			26	Chaulbani Dumbol	1,602	844	758	1,602	844	758
			27	Bhujia	1,171	571	600	1,171	571	600
			28	Malli Rao	798	386	112	788	386	411
			29	Changch	3,102	1,671	1,431	3,102	1,671	1,431
			30	Bhabar Chaklata	33,302	18,777	14,525	30,492	16,698	13,801
			31	Bhabar Chaulbani	4,598	2,660	2,060	4,506	2,448	2,068
			32	Bhabar Chalka	20,158	11,103	9,055	17,784	9,711	8,068
			33	Bhabar Kota	39,806	22,644	17,159	36,487	20,262	16,104
			34	Bhabar Talla Dos	7,817	4,288	3,559	7,887	4,090	3,542
50	Naini Tal	Naini Tal rural Circle	Total, Naini Tal rural Circle		151,680	86,844	64,836	140,815	79,581	61,234
			Total, Naini Tal district		369,348	202,204	167,944	275,975	156,688	122,087

MENT.

Kannan Division arranged according to mortuary circles—(concluded).

Muhammadians.			Jains.			Christians.			Others.			Serial number of path.	Supplement.
Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
...	...	...										77	
159	84	75										78	
78	42	36										79	
3	1	2										80	
...	...	...										81	
6	4	2										82	
1	...	1				...	3		1			83	
1,175	1,008	77	2	1	1							84	
...	...	...										85	
1,422	1,229	193	2	1	1	3		1				86	
...	...	...										87	
99	76	23				8	4	1				88	
...	...	...										89	
99	76	23	...		...	8	4	1				90	
...	...	...										91	
101	81	20				29	14	15	...			92	
...	...	...										93	
101	81	20		...	...	29	14	15				94	
...	...	...										95	
8,605	2,908	697	2	1	1	573	291	281	35	15	39	96	
...	...	...										97	
9,888	5,040	4,849	30	16	16	4	1	...	62	37	29	98	1
17,091	9,004	8,087	9	7	2			...	78	46	32	99	2
16,829	8,043	7,786	...	...	...	1	1		1	1		100	3
10,888	5,384	4,704	...			8	5					101	4
13,382	6,752	6,630	...			10	6		1			102	5
10,049	6,703	4,346	...									103	6
...	...	...										104	
75,207	41,035	34,172	39	22	17	23	16	7	130	80	59	105	
...	...	...										106	
1,479	1,136	343			...	535	290	251				107	7
...	...	...				32	14	19				108	8
2	1	1			...	...		...				109	9
...	...	...				9	2	7				110	10
27	27	...	...			...		...				111	11
...	...	...				...		...				112	12
...	...	...				...		...				113	13
20	20	...	...			7	1	1		8		114	14
...	...	...				...		...				115	15
...	...	...				...		...				116	16
...	...	...				...		...				117	17
...	...	...				...		...				118	18
...	...	...				...		...				119	19
...	...	...				...		...				120	20
...	...	...				...		...				121	21
...	...	...				...		...				122	22
...	...	...				...		...				123	23
...	...	...				...		...				124	24
...	...	...				...		...				125	25
...	...	...				...		...				126	26
...	...	...				...		...				127	27
...	...	...				...		...				128	28
...	...	...				...		...				129	29
...	...	...				...		...				130	30
2,459	1,645	814	...		...	251	140	111				131	31
59	57	2	...		...	1	1					132	32
2,422	1,300	1,092	...		...	2	2					133	33
2,323	2,323	990	...		...	55	32	21	12	8	4	134	34
3,268	...	...	...		...	3	2	1				135	
177	167	10	...		...							136	
...	...	...										137	
9,390	6,779	8,171	...			895	476	419	20	8		138	12
...	...	...										139	
85,187	47,814	37,343	30	22	17	918	462	426	150	88		140	72

PROVIN  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VII.  
Supple-  
ment.



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PROVINCIAL TABLE VIII.

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SHOWING THE AGES OF THE POPULATION OF TOWNS  
WITH ABOVE 10,000 INHABITANTS.

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## The ages of the population of towns

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.

Serial number of district	Name of district.	Serial number of town	Name of town.	Total population.			Age			
				Total	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.		1 year.	
							Males	Females	Males.	Females
1	Dehra Dún	1	Dehra	25,084	16,019	9,065	303	361	136	156
2	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	63,194	34,306	28,888	1,317	1,305	236	205
		2	Hardwar Union	20,125	17,680	11,230	481	374	129	126
		3	Dodband	19,250	10,363	8,887	367	312	81	69
		4	Roorkee	17,367	10,634	6,733	271	273	103	103
		5	Gangoh	12,007	6,046	5,961	250	269	89	101
		6	Mangaur	10,037	5,188	4,849	121	202	60	80
3	Moradnagar	1	Kaunia	18,420	9,628	8,792	343	335	86	106
		2	Moradnagar	18,166	10,697	7,469	270	260	112	78
4	Meerut	1	Meerut	119,390	68,016	51,374	2,144	2,202	880	799
		2	Hapur	14,977	7,891	7,086	295	279	70	79
		3	Barwaha	12,056	6,238	5,818	222	212	48	45
		4	Kheera	10,315	5,497	4,818	212	217	51	41
		5	Uthmanabad	10,193	5,840	4,353	195	185	43	71
5	Bulandshahr	1	Kidwa	26,340	13,504	12,755	590	575	182	151
		2	Bulandshahr	16,931	9,392	7,539	357	311	126	121
		3	Bulandshahr	15,231	7,784	7,447	312	295	98	96
		4	Shikarpur	11,696	6,124	5,572	247	216	106	114
6	Aligarh	1	Koil	61,485	32,843	28,642	1,200	1,216	434	384
		2	Hathras	39,181	21,008	18,115	849	815	275	291
		3	Aligarh	18,408	7,933	7,475	291	288	101	68
		4	Sikandra Rao	13,024	6,906	6,168	296	227	80	72
7	Muttra	1	Muttra	61,195	32,284	27,911	1,165	1,074	306	277
		2	Brundaban	31,611	16,369	15,242	468	342	112	115
8	Agra	1	Agra	168,662	90,923	77,739	3,378	3,369	1,002	980
		2	Firozabad	15,278	8,028	7,249	311	315	83	112
9	Farrukhabad	1	Farrukhabad	78,032	41,140	36,892	1,318	1,216	317	274
		2	Kanauj	17,048	8,763	8,285	428	313	111	108
10	Meerut	1	Meerut	18,551	10,146	8,405	317	321	48	74
11	Ridwah	1	Ridwah	38,793	20,337	18,456	731	792	163	177
12	Etah	1	Kispanj	16,080	8,880	7,200	438	287	70	74
		2	Jakuar	13,420	6,869	6,551	312	291	69	69
		3	Suron	11,265	5,848	5,417	222	205	38	36
13	Bareilly	1	Bareilly	121,076	64,435	56,641	2,672	2,621	665	652
		2	Amli	13,559	6,997	6,562	311	311	50	78
14	Bijnor	1	Nagina	22,160	11,145	11,005	646	628	20	22
		2	Najibabad	19,410	9,811	9,598	472	466	118	111
		3	Bijnor	16,230	8,650	7,580	315	299	84	97
		4	Shikhar	15,589	7,740	7,849	280	315	110	105
		5	Kiripur	14,823	7,223	7,000	289	298	100	95
		6	Chandpur	12,286	6,882	6,274	278	277	51	62
		7	Shikhar	10,511	6,300	5,511	228	266	72	63
15	Buland	1	Buland	35,372	17,187	18,185	733	711	224	269
		2	Sahawan	15,901	7,843	7,758	389	371	63	69
16	Moradabad	1	Moradabad	72,921	37,249	35,672	1,576	1,562	533	536
		2	Sawalabad	37,226	18,719	18,507	862	861	238	236
		3	Awadhi	26,230	12,783	13,448	774	728	176	190
		4	Chandpur	28,111	15,048	13,063	618	637	116	149
		5	Polahi Bani	10,304	5,140	5,164	232	217	61	64
17	Shikharipur	1	Shikharipur	78,522	39,169	39,353	1,689	1,672	466	573
		2	Tilua	17,266	8,904	8,361	423	465	114	106
18	Phibhit	1	Phibhit	33,799	17,235	16,564	728	659	271	264
19	Cawnpore	1	Cawnpore	188,712	106,713	81,999	3,101	3,146	801	866
20	Fatehpur	1	Fatehpur	20,179	10,140	10,039	256	314	66	78
21	Banda	1	Banda	23,071	11,444	11,627	417	403	124	125
22	Hapur	1	Rith	12,311	5,919	6,392	181	196	77	97
23	Alahabad	1	Alahabad	175,246	94,784	80,462	3,025	3,006	1,170	1,268
24	Jhansi	1	Jhansi	53,779	30,966	22,793	913	869	151	171
		2	Man Kipur	19,675	9,828	10,048	320	324	116	120
		3	Lalitpur	11,345	6,002	5,343	104	94	95	113
25	Jalaun	1	Kinoh	13,406	6,911	6,497	213	206	82	94
		2	Kolga	12,715	6,310	6,403	197	341	86	76
26	Benares	1	Benares	219,487	115,082	104,405	2,018	2,280	1,869	1,990
		2	Benares	11,068	5,553	5,515	219	209	44	43

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

107

periods.

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.

2 years		3 years		4 years		Total (0 to 4 years)		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		Serial number of town.
Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
245	252	213	268	230	217	1,222	1,281	1,229	1,121	1,211	1,211	1
617	600	653	706	691	615	3,601	3,111	3,263	2,980	3,574	2,561	2
279	314	292	280	329	300	1,527	1,461	1,390	1,161	1,126	926	3
232	210	211	200	201	211	1,094	1,012	822	706	1,113	971	4
170	191	201	197	194	179	913	911	897	811	881	688	5
161	156	147	141	149	149	816	806	626	603	616	562	6
127	144	147	147	147	142	697	697	611	611	616	111	7
197	206	210	229	218	218	1,094	1,151	1,116	1,000	1,096	770	1
197	168	181	181	211	161	974	835	900	777	1,075	649	2
1,303	1,304	1,405	1,412	1,429	1,117	7,261	7,111	6,928	6,175	6,249	1,675	1
160	171	191	181	171	111	877	816	864	812	791	650	2
111	152	151	151	151	118	715	639	719	605	740	686	3
110	118	121	109	151	117	618	611	701	691	666	261	4
127	115	100	149	113	106	586	699	609	510	601	361	5
297	271	317	313	307	267	1,590	1,587	1,525	1,254	1,311	1,168	1
180	160	181	161	150	111	1,000	967	824	718	861	621	2
167	190	188	206	171	162	916	919	780	712	779	616	3
154	128	150	155	127	111	761	736	714	651	667	601	4
652	653	676	705	725	760	3,757	3,751	3,622	2,912	3,510	2,346	1
427	414	463	466	471	369	2,975	2,471	1,975	1,881	2,200	1,616	2
170	161	172	191	207	187	1,011	1,017	911	860	868	829	3
136	125	136	136	152	118	720	691	817	805	762	610	4
601	610	634	627	679	679	3,119	3,097	3,221	2,977	3,027	2,929	1
161	178	209	181	175	155	1,024	975	1,087	967	1,075	678	2
1,780	1,870	2,005	2,186	1,984	1,971	10,899	10,350	10,211	9,118	8,200	6,917	1
146	153	154	161	176	168	871	951	1,007	911	901	611	2
707	719	765	810	700	759	3,807	4,018	3,916	3,511	4,107	3,151	1
918	817	820	856	816	844	1,880	1,883	1,111	1,159	1,093	810	2
107	164	185	205	150	167	877	911	811	708	1,101	715	1
401	365	414	476	411	415	2,176	2,221	2,217	2,118	2,277	1,436	1
140	138	181	187	117	111	884	821	911	821	1,013	728	1
111	119	156	161	111	156	801	815	711	717	678	607	2
127	91	118	117	97	96	612	608	586	591	606	129	3
1,352	1,771	1,514	1,669	1,192	1,706	7,611	7,791	6,176	6,126	6,096	5,147	1
191	164	216	181	181	171	971	929	816	791	801	596	2
296	321	281	291	270	218	1,197	1,611	1,399	1,188	1,252	911	1
286	278	218	261	211	221	1,119	1,106	1,206	1,029	1,014	851	2
194	208	193	226	168	166	991	1,006	906	967	919	686	3
217	211	227	211	212	211	1,016	1,090	1,081	1,066	975	710	4
216	217	219	212	201	196	1,128	1,166	1,087	911	784	657	5
184	195	180	195	118	127	877	886	760	715	680	622	6
171	177	163	169	115	119	809	811	619	660	695	605	7
423	421	408	430	406	419	2,211	2,411	2,311	2,011	2,101	1,611	1
230	204	211	211	201	189	1,175	1,060	1,011	896	885	669	2
691	675	671	671	674	817	1,807	4,881	1,082	1,861	1,171	1,266	1
490	360	512	511	519	717	2,681	2,159	2,150	2,191	2,191	1,657	2
452	417	465	516	476	809	4,124	2,100	2,081	2,075	1,771	1,416	3
348	341	316	316	291	301	1,761	1,611	1,510	1,121	1,205	1,249	4
134	148	160	151	111	111	711	711	611	612	611	431	5
495	990	1,013	1,054	915	911	5,028	5,400	4,150	4,573	4,170	3,457	1
198	211	211	207	191	201	1,171	1,217	1,072	966	1,011	659	2
688	471	476	515	467	401	2,470	2,901	2,311	1,895	1,999	1,991	1
1,785	1,906	1,920	2,057	1,828	1,921	9,188	9,931	9,911	9,410	9,799	6,999	1
198	218	218	265	250	229	1,096	1,099	1,211	1,361	1,215	964	1
300	259	215	317	307	238	1,282	1,311	1,101	1,113	1,218	1,076	1
141	141	110	171	139	178	694	606	765	701	724	590	1
1,808	2,029	2,156	2,287	2,314	2,462	10,888	11,061	9,702	9,196	9,124	7,757	1
609	645	641	695	674	699	2,901	2,995	2,975	2,799	2,716	1,954	1
150	159	207	111	216	212	1,115	1,186	1,299	1,181	1,217	851	2
118	117	116	171	128	132	680	619	781	760	721	496	3
485	145	119	201	100	170	709	815	815	792	805	618	1
180	198	120	181	168	199	714	801	728	761	717	601	2
2,059	2,790	2,380	2,690	2,269	4,289	16,794	16,890	16,636	16,429	11,423	10,469	1
128	149	163	168	101	108	621	667	664	617	637	635	2

## The ages of the population of towns

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.

Serial number of district.	Name of district	Serial number of town.	Name of town.	Age							
				15 to 19 years.		20 to 24 years.		25 to 29 years.		30 to 34 years.	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Dehra Dón	1	Dehra ...	1,498	826	2,227	1,065	2,111	980	1,851	869
2	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur	3,148	2,462	3,269	3,099	3,178	2,659	3,615	2,699
		2	Haridwar Unson	1,673	916	2,014	1,115	2,100	1,091	2,186	1,102
		3	Deoband	1,017	948	1,018	840	975	899	1,056	894
		4	Bareilly	916	686	1,186	672	1,272	654	1,194	647
		5	Gangoh	636	672	611	612	403	646	518	494
3	Muzaffarnagar	6	Muzaffarnagar	459	477	403	433	309	438	441	431
		1	Karfa	1,000	766	850	832	801	799	865	779
		2	Muzaffarnagar	1,151	663	1,213	737	1,288	698	1,333	676
		1	Meerut	5,476	4,180	5,840	5,040	7,008	4,613	6,598	4,535
		2	Hápur	691	681	779	698	708	585	729	608
4	Meerut	3	Narbhana	616	497	655	664	637	668	597	648
		4	Chaker	509	406	470	461	476	447	516	476
		5	Chakrad	461	441	551	594	529	468	585	436
		1	Kharja	1,182	1,048	1,169	1,464	1,273	1,234	1,361	1,216
		2	Rukodehaur	962	669	1,194	990	963	720	896	683
5	Rukodehaur	3	Chandabadi	763	691	840	691	748	663	673	714
		4	Shikarpur	663	494	686	645	530	497	664	605
		1	Kol ...	3,329	2,670	3,332	2,866	2,928	2,479	3,163	2,715
		2	Hidara	1,668	1,660	2,201	1,919	1,864	1,640	3,054	1,604
		3	Atrah	676	623	777	637	690	707	703	668
6	Aligarh	4	Nikand Rao	618	676	740	707	641	636	710	690
		1	Muttra	2,091	2,694	4,900	5,224	3,431	3,568	3,417	2,794
		2	Brundaban	1,376	861	1,857	1,470	1,713	1,370	1,697	1,521
		1	Agri	8,697	7,291	10,677	8,637	8,348	6,949	7,659	6,157
		2	Firumad	740	619	868	718	676	636	753	639
7	Farrukhabad	1	Farrukhabad	3,500	3,097	4,138	3,677	3,880	3,353	4,223	3,543
		2	Kanauj	698	713	764	770	703	770	838	857
		1	Munpuri	1,061	819	1,185	1,006	980	785	1,148	877
		1	Eidwah	1,963	1,711	2,184	2,077	1,947	1,678	3,074	1,752
		1	Kaganj	866	634	900	886	714	686	900	746
8	Etah	2	Jahar	888	672	754	789	668	642	715	639
		3	Boran	647	479	619	624	468	600	680	584
		1	Bareilly	6,088	4,691	7,160	6,478	6,271	4,712	6,097	5,163
		2	Aonla	660	638	638	616	637	694	690	684
		1	Nagha	1,060	822	1,011	1,162	931	566	871	601
9	Bijnor	2	Nayabadi	844	831	874	918	776	726	791	864
		3	Bijnor	830	611	811	699	710	640	755	676
		4	Charkhi	709	615	629	721	564	597	612	626
		5	Kunpur	630	662	543	703	496	620	480	680
		6	Chitpur	623	495	668	663	413	457	450	631
10	Bulandshahr	7	Aligarh	607	613	456	605	501	420	583	416
		1	Buland	1,680	1,591	1,897	1,786	1,285	1,520	1,402	1,647
		2	Bulandshahr	632	665	606	786	620	691	694	713
		1	Moradabad	3,696	3,237	3,719	3,672	2,501	2,576	3,196	2,676
		2	Banahat	1,787	1,611	1,691	1,782	1,497	1,603	1,426	1,600
11	Moradabad	3	Amroha	1,679	1,563	1,186	1,081	1,167	1,496	1,253	1,623
		4	Chamla	1,351	1,097	1,476	1,399	1,354	1,147	1,613	1,416
		5	Salah Sarai	465	401	446	607	469	602	462	431
		1	Shikharipur	3,404	3,126	3,576	3,685	3,085	3,253	3,894	3,553
		2	Tilhar	748	689	849	907	714	786	837	806
12	Pilibhit	1	Pilibhit	1,680	1,469	1,686	1,645	1,480	1,442	1,646	1,524
		1	Cawnpore	8,770	6,646	12,808	8,794	11,125	7,894	12,020	7,874
		1	Fatehpur	804	786	941	877	929	940	920	911
		1	Banda	908	887	1,108	1,010	908	992	1,120	1,107
		1	Báth	460	431	533	539	463	670	623	689
13	Allahabad	1	Allahabad	7,480	6,137	9,413	7,460	6,867	6,823	9,115	7,280
		1	Jhansi	2,470	1,719	3,987	2,397	3,082	2,164	3,074	2,307
		2	Mau Bhatpur	784	749	711	616	747	722	908	843
		3	Lalitpur	473	418	627	483	661	602	623	618
		1	Káth	866	474	627	836	627	541	727	664
14	Jaloun	2	Káth	661	639	646	636	610	609	618	666
		1	Bemore	9137	7,245	9,788	9,243	11,088	7,628	10,006	6,810
		2	Bamnagar	468	620	746	900	648	693	441	636

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PROVEN  
CIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.



## The ages of the population of towns

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.

Serial number of district	Name of district	Serial number of town	Name of town.	Total population.			Age			
				Total	Males	Females	Under 1 year		1 year.	
							Males	Females	Males	Females
27	Mirzapur	1	Mirzapur	84,130	41,921	42,209	1,313	1,329	400	507
		2	Alumna	11,831	5,904	5,927	196	195	84	94
		3	Chunar	11,423	5,445	5,978	276	269	9	13
28	Jaunpur	1	Jaunpur	43,819	21,494	21,325	700	772	235	240
29	Ghazipur	1	Ghazipur	44,970	23,077	21,893	687	787	108	186
		2	Shyampur	13,158	5,785	6,371	150	155	94	109
		3	Shikhar	11,129	5,268	5,863	168	162	72	82
		4	Reotpur	10,961	5,198	5,763	157	139	106	109
30	Ballia	1	Ballia	18,373	8,478	7,894	215	215	136	181
		2	Schwar	11,518	5,311	6,206	196	196	83	83
		3	Chit Bazar	10,728	4,961	5,764	171	161	47	82
			Baragoun							
31	Gorakhpur	1	Gorakhpur	63,620	32,675	30,945	868	889	304	285
		2	Buraj	11,421	6,200	5,221	113	121	86	109
32	Basti	1	Basti	13,630	7,957	5,673	203	200	80	90
		2	Mahdawal	10,991	5,736	5,255	141	206	92	89
33	Azamgarh	1	Azamgarh	19,443	10,487	8,955	209	203	99	107
		2	Mau	16,647	7,565	7,082	209	221	123	130
		3	Mulawarkpur	14,373	7,148	7,226	276	276	73	90
34	Nam Tal	1	Keshpur	14,717	7,477	7,240	281	283	108	90
35	Lucknow	1	Lucknow	273,028	145,848	127,180	6,540	6,427	1,414	1,607
36	Unao	1	Unao	12,831	7,343	5,489	234	224	38	56
		2	Purwa	10,468	5,091	5,377	237	216	48	41
37	Bao Barch	1	Bao Barch	18,798	10,220	8,578	311	311	94	110
		2	Jais	11,926	5,779	6,147	222	244	57	41
38	Sitapur	1	Sitapur	21,380	12,704	8,676	495	429	63	67
		2	Kimarabad	13,773	6,877	7,196	196	351	24	39
		3	Ichapur	11,482	5,708	5,774	281	311	71	86
39	Hardoi	1	Shikhar	20,159	10,292	9,861	411	415	145	204
		2	Bundla	16,813	8,478	8,335	375	375	111	116
		3	Mallawan	11,894	5,964	5,930	181	296	82	81
		4	Belgaon	11,487	5,713	5,774	236	336	72	77
		5	Hardoi	11,152	6,733	4,419	219	245	47	19
40	Fyzabad	1	Fyzabad	78,921	43,720	35,201	1,299	1,197	487	47
		2	Tanda	19,724	9,891	10,033	295	299	123	123
41	Gonda	1	Gonda	17,423	8,648	7,775	311	294	79	71
		2	Bhrampur	14,849	7,969	6,880	296	256	74	106
42	Bahraich	1	Bahraich	24,046	12,703	11,344	402	607	80	111
43	Bareilly	1	Nawalpur	14,432	7,816	6,616	282	276	41	69
		2	Bahraich	11,767	5,871	6,196	291	215	60	78

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

roads

PROVIN-  
CIAL  
TABLE  
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2 years.		3 years.		4 years.		Total (0 to 4 years)		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		Serial number of town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
801	918	998	1,008	963	896	3,571	3,721	1,810	1,191	4,304	3,797	1
132	147	177	181	144	165	723	774	771	749	1,641	1,608	2
142	171	181	197	124	126	765	798	616	639	1,199	1,171	3
617	632	679	630	668	648	2,509	2,745	2,792	2,453	2,529	1,900	1
655	681	627	677	545	531	2,602	2,711	2,275	2,526	2,592	2,000	1
164	190	180	199	171	206	761	917	811	911	711	669	2
136	189	151	167	179	211	865	1,052	719	656	718	617	3
173	179	135	166	147	111	677	711	708	621	667	671	4
267	216	215	255	201	267	1,018	1,098	1,097	916	1,098	719	1
161	168	172	222	146	188	790	875	794	718	1,088	877	2
165	197	121	200	149	160	681	799	691	692	692	692	3
702	618	675	971	873	667	3,622	3,910	1,905	1,991	4,599	2,711	1
121	179	118	169	144	190	619	747	661	673	580	179	2
171	161	208	267	155	179	829	819	751	700	809	180	1
154	179	174	181	170	179	711	811	771	716	611	567	2
182	218	217	299	278	257	1,015	1,072	1,072	1,118	1,227	877	1
219	259	219	297	215	261	1,011	1,217	1,100	1,015	997	805	2
197	211	211	212	262	201	1,026	1,129	1,053	1,067	997	718	3
195	278	211	268	185	189	980	977	892	811	798	650	1
2,081	2,771	2,706	2,972	2,500	2,512	10,812	10,271	11,880	11,061	12,509	6,551	1
125	116	156	190	115	155	698	711	719	502	719	411	1
113	112	126	152	99	121	623	678	661	611	588	199	2
161	262	232	259	175	191	995	1,011	1,019	1,026	919	711	1
121	179	170	179	156	117	716	719	819	719	611	185	2
216	317	219	251	219	187	1,156	1,171	1,175	1,012	1,081	911	1
165	265	118	215	111	118	801	918	822	917	765	699	2
115	178	200	181	111	110	845	927	826	702	670	650	3
262	271	276	268	270	273	1,107	1,119	1,119	1,116	1,108	827	1
201	207	211	216	118	201	1,071	1,111	1,101	1,017	897	711	2
111	116	115	190	111	131	701	818	711	718	572	461	1
110	111	117	199	127	119	612	511	506	501	585	615	1
89	101	114	117	145	111	601	677	575	571	600	571	2
872	811	972	961	881	897	4,161	4,195	4,901	4,611	4,719	2,690	1
280	291	287	298	286	281	1,371	1,372	1,215	1,182	1,021	888	2
211	225	221	219	218	219	1,073	1,060	961	897	910	876	1
134	176	214	221	196	206	926	961	919	819	810	696	2
216	265	211	117	268	281	1,110	1,151	1,127	1,177	1,312	971	1
111	178	111	178	121	115	722	796	671	677	695	549	1
111	160	117	169	179	178	762	799	712	702	678	511	2

The ages of the population of towns

Serial number of district.	Name of district.	Serial number of town.	Name of town.	Age							
				15 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
27	Mirzapur	1	Mirzapur	3,251	2,944	3,758	3,702	3,718	3,828	4,014	4,102
		2	Alamara	497	417	558	518	523	553	564	545
		3	Chander	429	439	463	562	450	492	447	513
28	Jaunpur	1	Jaunpur	1,671	1,427	1,851	1,947	1,735	1,833	1,801	1,840
29	Obdunpur	1	Obdunpur	1,836	1,519	2,216	2,049	2,089	1,877	2,028	1,877
		2	Shurpur	423	399	472	573	480	518	540	590
		3	Gahmar	429	415	421	561	407	554	384	560
		4	Roopur	419	335	423	448	400	514	480	526
30	Balla	1	Balla	738	479	813	760	740	693	407	727
		2	Behiwar	380	413	403	481	387	519	432	577
		3	Clut Ferozpur or Buragon	372	411	380	504	301	468	385	510
31	Gorakhpur	1	Gorakhpur	2,540	2,042	3,016	2,908	3,105	2,795	2,985	2,722
		2	Bariaj	365	347	504	479	486	418	483	493
32	Bada	1	Bada	908	975	946	887	848	551	801	526
		2	Mudhawal	464	318	529	523	533	512	507	400
33	Amargarh	1	Amargarh	934	691	1,065	813	825	778	923	679
		2	Mas	534	501	502	571	628	605	504	508
		3	Mulankpur	463	501	571	626	508	588	535	591
34	Mam Tal	1	Kidnapur	711	677	737	808	729	612	760	660
35	Lucknow	1	Lucknow	11,371	8,480	15,400	11,559	13,422	10,418	13,780	11,371
36	Unao	1	Unao	604	407	850	529	751	498	703	503
		2	Purva	403	365	419	494	394	498	407	495
37	Rae Bareilly	1	Rae Bareilly	810	618	1,016	826	1,044	819	1,100	782
		2	Jas	468	444	418	527	474	577	530	547
38	Sitapur	1	Sitapur	1,087	661	1,082	880	1,402	709	1,312	600
		2	Khurabad	553	876	665	663	608	613	578	572
		3	Lohapur	464	397	455	551	402	458	434	454
39	Hardsa	1	Shidhad	880	722	816	917	791	924	925	864
		2	Pandita	640	616	707	844	715	717	800	692
		3	Mallawan	472	427	505	559	521	503	591	555
		4	Hilgman	445	381	490	571	638	190	521	536
		5	Hanslot	555	339	781	417	759	369	775	440
40	Fyzabad	1	Fyzabad	2,321	2,309	1,404	3,107	4,330	3,179	4,480	2,343
		2	Jandia	742	611	801	686	821	919	844	862
41	Gonda	1	Gonda	750	521	875	704	941	714	954	702
		2	Behampur	568	176	581	577	801	600	730	571
42	Bairach	1	Bairach	973	806	1,200	1,138	1,208	1,118	1,313	978
43	Bans Bank	1	Nawdiganj	612	500	796	653	706	628	790	674
		2	Bansbank	571	412	382	519	414	511	462	519

with above 10,000 inhabitants.

Towns												Serial number of town.
35 to 39 years		40 to 44 years		45 to 49 years		50 to 54 years		55 to 59 years		60 years and over.		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2,240	2,062	3,738	1,911	1,531	1,116	2,211	1,895	598	591	2,511	3,721	1
329	278	491	127	112	136	272	111	63	69	265	312	2
304	260	494	181	163	201	107	129	72	100	362	518	3
1,070	921	1,688	1,912	711	679	1,190	1,591	471	401	1,127	1,559	1
1,191	1,079	1,878	1,969	852	799	1,118	1,171	281	285	1,177	1,711	1
417	399	399	127	189	262	214	201	84	125	297	605	2
420	384	399	121	181	181	220	111	60	78	299	1,178	3
410	381	479	191	130	191	225	112	61	92	310	505	4
505	411	599	691	219	228	171	181	79	71	165	655	1
401	312	384	510	175	221	278	199	51	81	118	468	2
336	111	366	111	179	157	218	117	72	62	295	119	3
1,925	1,501	2,786	2,158	1,210	1,059	1,782	1,918	692	622	2,052	2,517	1
501	312	389	129	252	166	141	276	71	91	262	317	2
562	296	607	118	275	150	151	111	161	81	315	426	1
345	295	132	129	194	159	277	112	69	69	210	212	2
632	479	817	717	415	199	608	558	211	171	572	630	1
311	399	605	576	280	261	199	261	97	108	155	658	2
367	366	465	552	215	271	110	361	111	111	171	161	3
368	272	604	511	182	171	210	112	81	67	110	497	1
8,151	5,881	11,822	10,686	5,390	4,118	10,112	10,006	1,991	2,115	12,112	12,819	1
306	316	530	411	288	185	136	301	171	81	110	111	1
250	210	347	479	118	110	111	111	99	80	491	181	2
1,111	1,121	778	676	380	375	658	580	211	111	618	618	1
292	262	411	501	185	111	111	111	89	112	199	519	2
702	681	951	631	360	211	712	611	111	117	788	590	1
298	111	111	561	197	301	301	196	111	71	715	618	2
215	292	111	121	189	160	299	199	79	71	165	111	3
651	302	701	785	419	299	511	606	210	161	120	777	1
369	111	651	590	277	280	501	199	178	199	620	995	2
111	281	111	171	286	181	112	111	111	81	360	111	3
368	111	121	111	175	111	112	111	110	196	196	161	4
320	211	319	111	277	110	111	111	111	19	150	210	5
2,988	1,981	1,811	2,652	1,015	1,111	2,117	2,111	1,088	890	1,017	1,190	1
117	111	701	711	118	101	111	611	115	112	606	111	2
1,115	109	755	561	151	96	706	111	101	101	561	796	1
515	121	550	590	110	277	151	111	118	116	101	571	2
711	519	919	897	197	117	702	760	219	111	679	825	1
611	399	1691	515	301	286	597	918	182	117	510	525	1
471	211	511	526	215	111	120	119	119	111	512	615	2

PROVINCIAL  
TABLE  
VIII.













